The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NEW YORK ON BRYAN

His Visit to Chicago as Seen by the Correspondents.

OPERA BOUFFE INCIDENT.

Tell Spectacular Features of His Acrobatic Progress.

HOW HE SITS IN A CARRIAGE

Sun Considers His Onslaught as Trivial in Effect.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special.] — Nearly all the leading New York morning newspapers, recognizing Chicago as the storm center of the campaign, even without the presence of the Nebraska zephyr, have staff correspondents there, telegraphing daily at copious length their views of the political situation. Most of then treat Candidate Bryan's incursion as an opera bouffe incident of the campaign.

Even the correspondent of the Journal, which is for Bryan and free silver, devotes too much space to depicting in glowing phrase the spectacular feature of Bryan's acrobatic progress through Chicago to pay particular attention to its political effect on the general situation. It is a personal glorification of Bryan.

The World correspondent, impressed by the marvelous physical endurance of the candidate, gives his daily bill of fare and ventures the assertion the Republican managers are alarmed at the way he is "stirring the city."

The Sun man, considering Bryan's onslaught too trivial to detract from assured Republican victory in Illinois, devotes his attention to the growing hope of carrying Missouri for McKinley.

New Issue Presented.

The Tribune correspondent begins his dispatch:

"Chicago woke up this morning and found itself confronted by a new issue. Not an issue affecting the question of sound money and the maintenance of the national honor; not one involving the relative merits of protection and free trade; not one demanding the impeachment of a 'government by injunction'; not one, indeed, calling for the repeal of the civil service law; nor a single one, in fact, of the dozen extraordinary propositions contained in the Chicago platform, but a new issue embodied in the momentous question: 'Who threw that egg.'"

After discussing Chairman Jones' efforts to make a mountain out of a molehill, the dispatch continues:

"The wage-earner of Chicago has learned the truth, that free silver has debased the currency and ground the face of labor in every country where it has been tried, and 100 or 100,000 farmer orators cannot fool him."

Queer Attitude in a Carriage.

The Press correspondent wires:

"In a few days we shall all be wondering why we took to Bryanism so seriously. We should all be laughing at its opera bouffe features now, but for its awful menace to the prosperity of the country. The candidate is hopping from one point of Chicago to another like a Kansas grasshopper. He has a funny way of sitting on the edge of the back seat in his carriage whenever he gets into a crowd. One trembles lest he lose his equilibrium. But he is an active acrobat, and waves his hat from his uncertain perch with utter abandon. Somehow it has not occurred to any one to tell him that his attitude is not a dignified one for a candidate for the highest office in the world. Mr. Bryan says that as Chicago goes so goes Illinois, and as Illinois goes so goes the United States. He is right in that, but Chicago will not go his way. Mark Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Committeeman Jamieson, and State Chairman Hitch, with a matchless organization, have gone into the house of every voter in this State three times, and they know Bryan cannot carry it."

How the World Sees It.

This is from the World:

"All through this breathless day and far into the night Mr. Bryan has moved from one audience to another in Chicago, fighting for the Presidency with a power, persistence, and eloquence that place him foremost among the political campaigners of the age. He has stirred the depths of the great city and alarmed the Republican managers. No man who witnessed today's scenes can doubt the young leader is the hero of the Chicago workingmen. The spectacle at the Stock-Yards this afternoon was thrilling. Fully 50,000 men were assembled in a solid mass.

"The sun was sinking like a red flame beyond gigantic black masses of drifting smoke that blotted out everything but the strange solar glare where he stood, high above the shouting multitude, like one inspired. Every man in that frenzied crowd was a laborer."

From the sublimity of this rhetoric the correspondent descends to the sirloin steak, potatoes, and hot coffee which enable the candidate to go the pace.

The dispatch dwells most forcibly on Bryans attack on trusts. Referring to the "business-men's" meeting, it continues:

"The crowd applauded his attacks on the money power and the gold standard. It roared its approval of free silver, but when he uttered a threat against the trusts the response was terrific. That moment dwarfed everything else. It showed plainly that the hatred of trusts was deeper than the love of free silver."

Journal Man Is Sanguine.

The correspondent of the Journal evidently admires Bryan. He writes:

"Bryan owes his enormous power to the fact that he never deals in sophistries and ambiguities. The light of moral and intellectual daylight shines through every sentence, and he so marshals his ideas that at each period there is a triumphant and invincible culmination. The expectation which the attack of each argument raises is never falsified, but always outdone by its issue."

The Journal correspondent is also sanguine. He closes with this reference to Bryan's Stock-Yards meeting:

"He spoke from a stand erected from a veranda of a big hotel there, his hearers filling the broad street or place below, while the smoke of the factories drifting across the setting sun gave him a background of Dantesque splendor. It was a brief speech, but before it was over the Stock-Yards men were his, heart and soul. They heard him this evening, and on the 3d of November he will hear from them."

Sun on Western Campaign.

The correspondent of the Sun, after discussing the situation in detail in Missouri and other States of the Central West, says:

"The Republican national campaigners and the sound money Democratic campaigners have filled Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas with speakers, who are to remain on the stump until midnight next Monday.

"The Republicans leaders and the sound money Democratic leaders of these States are too busy to come to Chicago in the closing days of the campaign. But whatever they may be they are in quick communication with national headquarters in Chicago. The Republican leaders and the sound money Democratic leaders of these States have taken to the stump themselves. All this is done so that the defeat of Bryanism shall be appalling in its completeness."

MAPLESON AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Rumors That He Will Be Offered the Management Next Season.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Wide currency was given here today in musical, theatrical, and managerial circles to a rumor from Philadelphia that the directors of the Metropolitan Opera-House company had offered or contemplated offering the management of the Metropolitan Opera-House to Col. J. H. Mapleson next season if his Italian opera season at the Academy of Music was the success anticipated, the responsible post left vacant by the death of Mr. Abbey. Col. Mapleson when questioned on the matter said:

"I have told everybody I am very comfortably located here and see no reason why I should make a change."

At the Metropolitan Opera-House John B. Schoeffel, manager with Maurice Grau, declared:

"I know nothing of any such deal on hand, and as one of the managing directors I think I would know something about the matter. The whole story is absurd and was probably given out by some one not friendly to our firm. That's all I care to say about the matter."

Owing to the failure of Mme. Hariclee Darclee's costumes to arrive "Traviata" was not sung at the Academy of Music tonight, and the new prima donna was unable to make her début.

"Aida" was again sung by the same cast which presented the opera on Monday night. In one respect the performance was an improvement. Signora Bonapiata Bau's voice seemed to have grown in volume. She sang with more brilliancy and she emphasized more effectively the dramatic significance of the character.

"La Traviata" will be sung on Monday evening, with Mme. Darclee as the heroine.

BONDS FOR ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

Lady Henry Somerset Cables She Will Be Responsible.

New York, Oct. 28.—Lady Henry Somerset today cabled as follows to Assistant Commissioner of Emigration McSweeny at Ellis Island:

"I make the declaration that I will give my personal bond in case any of the Armenians who arrived on the Obdam or California are likely to become public charges. I will be answerable for the removal from the United States of such persons."

Commissioners Senner and McSweeny this afternoon arranged with Mrs. Fessenden of the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts to admit 100 of the 275 Armenian immigrants on bonds procured by Mrs. Fessenden in Boston that the 100 immigrants shall not become public charges.

Immigration Commissioner Dr. Joseph H. Senner has received from the Treasury Department at Washington the following dispatch regarding the Armenian refugees now at Ellis Island:

"The department approves your action in Armenian matter as reported in your letter of the 23d inst. and the future course indicated therein. Your recommendations as to acceptance of bonds will be considered in connection with the papers received."

Dr. Senner had recommended the following: First, to insist upon proper distribution of Armenians so as not to congest the labor market in any particular branch or location; secondly, as they are unquestionably assisted immigrants, they must provide proper bonds so as to secure the country before landing against their being supported by the Federal authorities.

QUAKERS MAY EXPEL MRS. WERNER

But She Says It Is Easier to Find Churches than Receiverships.

New York, Oct. 28. — [Special.] — Mrs. Charles Henry Werner is one of three women lawyers recently appointed to receiverships. She is also a Quakeress, and her appointment has been sternly disapproved by the Society of Friends because one of the things she is to receive is a saloon. But her legal conscience is in no way conflicting with her Quaker conscience. Mrs. Werner remains stanch to her professional appointment.

"For, you see," she says, "it interferes in no way with my private life, and I am moreover proud of the recognition accorded women by Justice McLean. I believe the Friends will think better of their disapproval. It is made on the ground that as it is the estate of the liquor-dealer, Louis Strauss, for which I am receiver, it will bring me into contact with a part of the world's business which they hold in especial disapprobation."

Mrs. Werner intimated also if the Frends should expel her it would be easier to find other churches than to find other receiverships.

SIGMUND SPEILMANN IN THE TOILS.

Twice Avoids Arrest by Flight but Is Caught in New York.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Some time ago Sigmund Speilmann of No. 195 Prince street, was a business-man on his own account. He lost a good deal of money and his business, and his efforts to keep his head above water have got him into new troubles.

He was charged with passing worthless checks, but before he could be arrested went to Chicago.

David Leowi, who had given Speilmann $60 worth of ladies' cloaks to be pressed and never got them back, chanced to be at the Palmer House in Chicago this week and saw Speilmann, but Speilmann got out of his way, returning to New York. The telegraph was used to head him off and he was arrested here today and held in $800 bail.

HORSE SHOW BOXES BRING $25,000.

Sale Proves a Disappointment in Financial Results.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The annual horse show which will open at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 9 is an event of much importance to the fashionable world. The first day of this great social function is the sale of boxes, which took place this afternoon at the garden. About 100 persons gathered to bid for choice boxes. Very few of the swell set attended the sale, which was a disappointment, realizing $25,000, while that of last year netted $43,000. G. P. Morasini secured the first choice of arena boxes at $540, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont got a box for $450, and George Gould one for the same price.

BROKEN PROMISE COSTS $4,500.

Bertha Robinson Given a Verdict Against David Weissenberger.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Bertha Robinson of Chicago, who sued David Weissenberger, a jewelry broker of this city, for $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, obtained a verdict this morning for $4,500. The defendant says he will take an appeal.

TO DROP ARLINGTON BOMB AFFAIR.

Disposition of Officials to Accept Theory of Accident.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The attempt of Coroner Miles to solve the mystery of the Arlington Chemical Works bomb ex-

(Continued on seventh page.)

TWELVE TALKS BY BRYAN

BOY ORATOR CARRIES ON HIS CHICAGO CAMPAIGN WITH A DASH.

Different Classes of Society Hear Varying Efforts of the Popocratic Nominee—Polish Women, Society Butterflies, Business-Men, Cowboys, and Laborers Make Up His Audiences—Many Ladies Faint from the Heat—Candidate's Itinerary for Today.

BRYAN'S SECOND DAY IN CHICAGO.

Meeting.	Words.
St. Stanislaus' Hall	3,500
Business-Men, Battery D	6,000
Women, Battery D	6,000
Stock-Yards	1,720
St. Paul's School	750
Novotny's Hall	750
School of Blessed Sacrament	450
Bohemian Turner Hall	1,7?0
Pulaski Hall	2,300
Tent, Harrison and Loomis streets	2,000
People's Institute	2,500
Second Regiment Armory	2,000
Total	29,750

When William Jennings Bryan laid his head on his pillow at the Auditorium Annex last night he had concluded a campaign effort during the day and evening of twelve speeches to audiences each differing from the others.

Careful estimates place the aggregate number of people addressed by Mr. Bryan at 45,000.

Polish women, a large portion of whom could not understand his words, heard a throat clearer at 10:30 a. m. in St. Stanislaus' Hall, Bradley and Noble streets. Mr. Bryan outlined the issues of the campaign and told his auditors it was their privilege to influence their husbands, sons, brothers, and sweethearts to vote fearlessly for the right on Nov. 3.

Mr. Bryan left the Polish women for a noon gathering of hard-headed business-men at Battery D. Here the orator went into a critical analysis of the Republican national platform. He snipped out the paragraph about the gold standard and a promise to work for international bimetallism, and declared it to be a piece of deliberate fraud. He said he stood for law and order, and characterized his political opponents as the law-breakers. If they did not stop smashing the statutes he thought trouble might be looked for. The Boy Orator incisively attacked the "tyranny of bankers," and continued to analyze the campaign issues as he has done in other speeches before the more thoughtful of his audiences. Many business-men were present, who shook their heads as he made argument after argument, but the majority of the audience was with him vociferously.

Collapse When Bryan Appears.

At 3 o'clock there fluttered into Battery D all the women who could make their way into the hall. It is said there were 5,000 of them. For the most part they were elaborately dressed and were so palpitating with excitement and curiosity that a number of them fainted as soon as they set eyes upon the features of the Nebraskan. The collapsed women were carried to the Lake-Front Police Station, which for a time took on the appearance of a hospital. All of them, however, revived in the fresh air and no serious consequences are expected.

Mr. Bryan spoke on this occasion under the auspices of the Woman's Silver League. He told the women why they should be interested in this campaign and asked them to use their influence with the male voters at the polls on Nov. 3.

Leaving the fashionables behind, Mr. Bryan was driven to the Transit House in the Stock-Yards. A large number of employés in the packing houses and lusty cowboys greeted him with a yell. Up in the windows of the Transit House J. Ogden Armour, Nelson Morris' sons, and other employers looked down upon the scene. Mr. Bryan gave his customary advice to workingmen that they must think and vote for themselves. A squad of cowboys accompanied the orator from the Stock-Yards, giving him repeated "ya-hoo" yells when they bid him good-by.

Pay to See the Orator.

At St. Paul's German Catholic School, Ambrose street and Hoyne avenue, where Mr. Bryan spoke at 7 p. m., the enterprising priest charged an admission of 25 cents, the money to be used for church purposes. Here Mr. Bryan kissed a little girl who gave him flowers.

At Novotny's Hall, Twenty-second street and Troy avenue, Mr. Bryan addressed laboring people.

The other speeches were made at Bohemian Turner Hall, No. 825 South Ashland avenue; School of the Blessed Sacrament, West Twenty-second street and Central Park avenue; Pulaski Hall, Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue; tent, Harrison and Loomis streets; People's Institute, Van

(Continued on third page.)

BRYAN SAYS IT WILL DEPRECIATE.

Admits for the First Time That Free Silver Will Lessen the Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Candidate Bryan in a letter to the Evening Journal admits for the first time that with free silver the purchasing power of a dollar will be less. Of course he goes on to qualify the admission, but even a qualified admission is a greater exhibition of candor than was to have been expected from Mr. Bryan. His letter is in answer to this question:

"Is it true that as soon as we get free silver the purchasing power of the workingman's wages will decrease?"

The answer: "That is a question that is propounded by the manufacturer and employer, who seems to be afraid that under free coinage he will have to get his men for less wages than they are working for now. I want to say, in the sense in which the words are used, I reply no. There are two things to be considered:

"First, the number of dollars that the laboring man receives; and, second, the purchasing power of the dollar he receives.

"If you take the purchasing power of a single dollar it will be less, but at the present time a great many workingmen are working on half time, and many are not able to find work at all; and you must remember that when you decide whether the purchasing power of the workingman's wages is decreased you must take what the workingman will receive in dollars under free coinage and compare it with what the workingman receives in dollars now under the gold standard."

VOTING PRECINCTS IN UNITED STATES

Total, Some Estimated Approximately, Is 78,205—Chicago Has 934 and Cook County 1,014.

The following table will be of great assistance on election night. It shows the number of voting precincts in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, and in each State of the Union:

City of Chicago	934	Nebraska	1,633
Cook County	1,014	Nevada	148
Alabama	*1,000	New Hampshire	286
Arkansas	1,320	New Jersey	951
California	2,376	New York	5,156
Colorado	*2,000	North Carolina	1,530
Connecticut	230	North Dakota	1,208
Delaware	59	Ohio	2,967
Florida	632	Oregon	729
Georgia	1,805	Pennsylvania	5,161
Idaho	281	Rhode Island	101
Illinois	3,238	South Carolina	723
Indiana	3,116	South Dakota	1,037
Iowa	2,047	Tennessee	1,800
Kansas	2,160	Texas	4,022
Kentucky	1,598	Utah	*350
Louisiana	1,185	Vermont	268
Maine	633	Virginia	1,500
Maryland	*700	Washington	*970
Massachusetts	953	West Virginia	*1,180
Michigan	1,406	Wisconsin	*1,750
Minnesota	1,980	Wyoming	297
Mississippi	*1,500		
Missouri	2,525	Total	78,205
Montana	536		

*Approximately.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN AN ACCIDENT.

While Driving with a Friend the Horses Become Frightened and She Has a Narrow Escape.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The horses attached to the President's victoria, which contained Mrs. Cleveland and a friend, became frightened this afternoon at the large iron derrick in front of the Treasury Building. The bay horse reared back, while the chestnut started forward and fell.

The alertness of the footman, who jumped from the seat and quickly jerked the fallen animal to its feet, kept the other animal from treading on its fallen mate. As soon as the chestnut had regained its footing the team dashed around the corner into F street at a furious gait.

Coachman Beckett, who held the reins, retained his presence of mind and quickly checked the runaways before any serious damage happened. The occupants of the victoria were the calmest people in the crowd. After letting the horses stand for a few moments Beckett whipped them up and proceeded down F street, the same as if the accident had never happened.

LIND IS SAID TO BE A MINE-OWNER.

Popocratic Candidate for Governor of Minnesota Has Silver Investments in Utah, It Is Claimed.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—It has just developed that John Lind, former Republican Congressman and now Popocratic nominee for Governor of Minnesota, is interested in silver mines.

Mr. Lind has claimed that he favored free coinage of silver because he thought it would be a good thing for people generally, but he has never intimated that he was personally interested in free silver, and the announcement that he is interested in silver mining will be a shock to his Populistic adherents.

The mines are located in Utah and Mr. Lind has made frequent visits there in the interest of his mines.

FIVE MEN HOLD UP FOUR.

DARING ROBBERY COMMITTED IN CHARLES SCHIMEL'S SALOON.

Proprietor of the Place at No. 1078 West Van Buren Street, Seymour Finkel, Edward Meyer, and Arthur McFarland Relieved of $80 and Valuable Watches—Shots at the Retreating Bandits May Have Taken Effect—Police at Work.

Five armed men held up Charles Schimel, a bartender in his employ, and two customers in Schimel's saloon, No. 1078 West Van Buren street, at 10:30 o'clock last night. They escaped with $80, two gold watches, one silver watch, a revolver, and a penknife. The victims and their losses are as follows:

Charles Schimel, saloonkeeper, $52, gold watch and chain, and revolver.

Seymour Finkel, bartender, $1.45 and a silver watch.

Arthur McClelland, No. 12 Cicero court, 56 cents and a penknife.

Edward Meyer, No. 53 Elizabeth street, $15 and a gold watch.

After the holdup the bandits drew five glasses of beer, which they coolly drank. Then they lighted a cigar apiece and backed out of the saloon through the rear door and ran south on Cicero court.

Edward Meyer followed the quintet half a block and fired three shots at them, but it is not known whether any bullets took effect.

Begin a Silver Argument.

Three of the bandits walked into the saloon through the Van Buren street entrance, braced up against the bar, and opened up an argument on gold and silver. A tall, broad-shouldered man, apparently 35 years of age, wearing a medium-sized black mustache, black hair, and the evident leader of the gang, inquired anxiously of his companions:

"What's keeping Ed and Billy?"

"O, they'll be here soon," responded the smallest of the trio.

"Well, what are you going to have?" asked the saloonkeeper, who began to get anxious, as Mr. Meyer, who was standing at the north end of the bar, had called for a cigar and announced his intentions of going home.

"We will have everything in sight," declared the tall man and commanded: "Hands up!"

Just at this time two additional bandits entered the saloon from the Cicero court door. All five leveled revolvers at the saloonkeeper, his bartender, and patrons.

Empties the Cash Register.

A short, stout bandit, 24 or 25 years of age, wearing a light suit of clothes and a black soft hat pulled down over his eyes, scooped $40 in bills and change from the cash register and then proceeded to search the saloonkeeper's pockets, taking therefrom $12 in bills and a few coins.

"Get his revolver, too," ordered the man with the black mustache.

The short, stout thug opened a dozen drawers in search for the weapon, and finally located it on a shelf underneath the bar. All this while a medium-sized bandit was busily engaged rifling the pockets of the bartender and Mr. Meyer, neither of whom offered any resistance or objection.

"It's off now, come ahead," exclaimed the tall, dark man as he proceeded towards the rear door.

Arthur McClelland, aged 17 years, who is employed by the Cicero Milk company, on Cicero court, near Van Buren street, walked into the saloon, carrying a tin pail. He was so frightened at the display of revolvers that he dropped the pail and was about to leave the saloon when he was jerked back to the middle of the room by one of the thugs, who searched his clothing. Picking up the youth by his hands and feet two of the bandits threw him over the bar with considerable force. The youth landed in the corner near the ice-box, almost stunned.

There was a young man standing outside the saloon who whistled at the approach of three policemen, just as the leader ordered his pals to quit the place.

The Warren avenue police were given a good description of the six men, which tallies somewhat with the description of the five men who Saturday night held up Fred Zeigler in his saloon, No. 29 Canal street.

WOMEN INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT.

Street Car Jumps the Track at Plainsville, Pa., with Serious Results.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 29.—A car on the Pittston electric railway, crowded with passengers who had come to Wilkesbarre to witness a political parade, jumped the track at Plainsville early this morning. Three women are reported fatally and a score seriously injured.

IF BRYAN SHOULD BE ELECTED ALTGELD WILL BE "THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE."

REPUBLICAN PARADE IS ATTACKED.

Bullets and Brickbats Are Included in the Missiles That Wound Marchers at Fairhaven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28.—An attack was made upon a Republican parade in Fairhaven tonight, during which a revolver was discharged and a member of the Young Men's Republican club received the bullet in his right arm.

At another section of the parade stones and bricks were thrown and ex-Councilman Atwater, a member of the New Haven Gold Legion, was struck on the head, cutting quite a severe gash and rendering him senseless.

The sections that were attacked broke ranks and started for the roughs, but they escaped.

Springfield, O., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—A dastardly outrage was perpetrated last evening upon Walter L. Weaver, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, and a number of other Republicans who drove to Lawrenceville to a Republican rally.

Mr. Weaver was in a buggy with Attorney Carl Mower and headed the procession of three carriages. They were considerable in advance of the others and had gone out in spite of rumors of trouble and warnings.

When in a dark portion of the road they were surprised by a yell for Bryan from persons concealed in the woods. A shower of eggs, one of which struck the buggy, followed. Then came the other carriages, and more serious trouble was encountered.

The carriage containing W. A. Stout was first attacked, and a brickbat was thrown, which hit Mr. Stout on the ear and glancing knocked a cigar out of Pierce Rapp's mouth. In another conveyance was John Wissinger, who was hit in the face with a stone.

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The free silver people created such a disturbance here this afternoon that the sound money advocates, who are touring the State for McKinley, were unable to get a respectable hearing. At Montgomery City they refused to let them speak or distribute their literature.

SUICIDE AT THE DRAKE FOUNTAIN.

Benedict Schon Drinks Poison and Leaves His Body for Scientific Surgical Purposes.

Benedict Schon, 28 years old, committed suicide at midnight last night at the Drake fountain in front of the City Hall by drinking carbolic acid. He was removed to the County Hospital, where he died fifteen minutes later. Schon was discovered sitting on a stone near the entrance to the City Hall. The police were notified and took charge of him. Antidotes failed to relieve him.

Several letters were found in Schon's pockets indicating that he had committed suicide because he had been accused of stealing money from patients at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he had been a nurse until last Monday. It is said he had been discharged from that institution.

Schon left a letter to the policeman who should find his body, directing him to take it to the County Morgue, and giving Dr. Stowe permission to use it in the interests of surgery. Letters were left also to Schon's father in Germany, to W. M. Ferguson in Ward 10 of the County Hospital, to Cremer & Licht, to Roul Schovares at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and to Martha Mitchell, No. 47 La Salle street, whom, he said, he had loved to the last.

BISMARCK'S MOTIVE IS ANTI-ENGLISH.

Another Explanation of His Alleged Indiscretion in Revealing a Cherished State Secret.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, Oct. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—I am informed on the highest authority that Prince Bismarck's revelations concerning the secret alliance that existed between Germany and Russia were dictated by anxiety lest the Kaiser might completely collapse before England.

The ex-Chancellor feared that the new policy of friendship with England might be carried too far, and it was to thwart any such tendency that he took the step.

Public opinion generally is against the Prince in the matter, considering the action indiscreet, while government circles are manifestly irritated.

SAVINGS BANK TO CLOSE ITS DOORS.

Big Rapids, Mich., Institution, with Resources of $302,000, Is Reported to Be Financially Embarrassed.

Big Rapids, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Mecosta County Savings Bank of Big Rapids is embarrassed, and Cashier Cunningham says it will not open its doors tomorrow.

President D. F. Comstock refuses to talk. A statement published Oct. 6 showed resources of $302,000, of which some $44,000 was cash on hand.

There has been a light but steady run on the bank for the last few days. It is believed the assets will equal the liabilities.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Thunder storms; cooler tonight.
Sun rises at 6:30 a. m.; sets at 4:58 p. m.
Moon rises at 11:26 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Havel	New York.
NEW YORK	Werra	California.
NEW YORK	Teutonic	Westernland.
NEW YORK		Germanic.
LONDON	Galileo	
LIVERPOOL	Laurentian	
LIVERPOOL	Majestic	Britannic.
LIVERPOOL	Traveler	
SOUTH'TON		Trave.
SOUTH'PTON	St. Paul	
GLASGOW	Anchoria	

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STATE SUMS UP SAFE

Illinois Will Go Republican by More Than 75,000.

GREAT RESULTS IN COOK.

County's Plurality Will Pass the 50,000 Figure.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS SURE

Politics of Palmer's Successor Is Beyond Doubt.

SOUND DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.

The Republican party will carry Illinois next Tuesday by 75,000 to 100,000.

This estimate is not made on claims of committeemen of both parties, but is the result of personal observations and investigations made in nearly all the counties of Illinois by a representative of The Tribune, who is probably as well acquainted with the policies and political conditions of the various localities as any one man in the State.

It is true he didn't climb over the "hog's back" into Calhoun County, but he knows what Calhoun will do. Nor did he waste much time in Putnam.

He has traveled the State over and over again, and would not be surprised if the figures given, which are conservative, will be found too small by 50 per cent.

The Republicans carried Illinois two years ago by 133,428. Of this, 51,295 plurality came from Cook alone.

Altgeld came to Cook four years ago 8,000 votes behind Fifer, but he got 30,842 in Cook, which pulled him through. It will be remembered that Cleveland outran Altgeld in Illinois.

Vote in County and State.

This time Cook will give the Republicans at least 60,000 plurality, and the State outside of Cook will go Republican by from 20,000 to 35,000.

The Popocrats and Populists have fused on Electors and a State ticket. Bidwell, Prohibitionist, got 25,870 votes in Illinois, as against 22,207 for Weaver. The Populists pure and simple are no stronger now than they were four years ago. It is doubtful if they can be delivered over in a body, as many of them have returned to the Republican party. Some of the Prohibitionists in Central and Southern Illinois have gone over to the Popocrats.

The prediction is made that the Popocrats will lose more votes on account of the sound money Democrats than they will gain from the Populists. At a modest calculation there are 40,000 or 45,000 sound money Democrats in Illinois who will not stand Altgeld and Bryan. Eighty per cent of them will vote for McKinley and Tanner. These men wear no campaign buttons and indulge in no idle talk. They are voters, and will be heard from on election day.

Losses in Southern Illinois.

The Republicans will not get the vote in Southern Illinois they did four years ago, by reason of the fusion. They will lose in a good many counties and make gains in others. They will come up to Sangamon with ten or fifteen thousand votes against them. They will record losses in Pike and possibly Schuyler. Some of the counties in the Eighteenth Congressional District will not do as well by the Republicans as in 1892.

But the cities, Springfield, Decatur, Quincy, Peoria, Danville, Champaign, Rockford, Joliet, and every industrial center in the State will whoop it up for McKinley and Tanner. The Republicans will go through the middle and northwestern counties like a self-binding mower in a field of ripe wheat. They will come to Cook with anywhere from 20,000 to even 40,000, and Cook will do the rest.

Four years ago, a great deal was heard about Altgeld's amazing popularity, and how he was going to run ahead of Cleveland. But Cleveland got 426,281 votes in Illinois, and Altgeld 425,497. Cleveland's plurality was 26,993 and Altgeld's 22,808.

Tanner Will Show Up Well.

Despite the fact that Altgeld's followers are trading off Bryan and everybody else in their anxiety to pull Altgeld through and hold their jobs, Tanner will be found close to McKinley in the round-up. Tanner is fighting for the entire ticket—national, State, Congressional, and legislative—and he will defeat Altgeld easily.

Altgeld got the Germans four years ago on the school issue. Eighty per cent of this nationality will be for McKinley and Tanner this year. This holds true of the entire German vote in the State.

The Jewish voters were with Altgeld in 1892, but this time, with exceedingly few exceptions, they will support McKinley and Tanner. In the first place they are with the Republicans on the money issue, and in the second place, being law-abiding and law-respecting citizens, they don't like Altgeld's record in matters pertaining to the Debs riots, the Anarchist cases, and his facility with a pen when it comes to pardoning convicted felons.

The Republicans will get nearly all the Congressmen and a big majority of both Houses of the General Assembly, insuring the election of a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed John M. Palmer.

HARD FIGHTS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Republicans Work to Send Another Solid Delegation to Washington.

Illinois has a solid Republican delegation in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Some of the more enthusiastic Republicans expect to see the same result in the Fifty-fifth. This can hardly be expected owing to the fusion which exists in some of the country districts. A few of the districts are uncomfortably close, notably the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Districts. The Republicans may win them all on a landslide, but the chances are they will lose two or three of them unless the unexpected happens.

First Congressional District.

The First District is composed of the Towns of Rich, Bloom, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Calumet, and Worth in Cook County, and the Fourth Ward east of the center line of Wentworth avenue, the Third Ward, the Thirty-first Ward, the Thirty-second Ward, the Thirty-third Ward, and the Thirty-fourth Ward of the City of Chicago.

The First is a Cook County district, embracing a lot of wards on the South Side and a few townships. It was represented in Congress by J. Frank Aldrich. James R. Mann, Republican, will be elected in this district by at least 20,000 votes. This is conceded on all hands, and there is no question as to the result.

Second Congressional District.

The Second District is composed of the Towns of Lemont, Palos, Lyons, Proviso, Riverside, Cicero, Leyden, Norwood Park, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, and Hanover in Cook County, and the Tenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Wards of the City of Chicago.

William Lorimer, who has been renominated for Congress, carried the Second two years ago by 3,300 votes. He is opposed this time by John Z. White, Popocrat, Populist, and single-taxer, who ran two years ago. At that time the district gave Lorimer 21,?194 votes, against 16,822 for Hanahan, Democrat, and 8,484 for White. Lorimer will carry the district this time by 4,000 or 5,000

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votes, because the Republicans have a heavy registration, and Lorimer will get the benefit of an immense sound money Democratic vote which exists in the district.

Third Congressional District.

The Third District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Wards, and that part of the Fourth Ward west of the center line of Wentworth avenue, all in the City of Chicago.

The Third is one of the hardest districts in the State. Hugh R. Belknap won out two years ago over Lawrence E. McGann. Belknap got a few more votes than McGann and 3,945 votes were cast in the district for Clarke, Populist. Belknap is opposed this time by Clarence S. Darrow, who has been by turns a Populist, Popocrat, and People's party man. Clarence Darrow is afflicted with all the "isms" known to Kansas and Nebraska. The fight between Belknap and him in this district is an exceedingly sharp one. Belknap is a good campaigner, and there is every evidence that he will win out by a small majority. Darrow caters to the Socialist and elements of that character. Belknap goes right into the factories and among the laboring men. He is one of the best campaigners Cook County ever knew, and the Republicans who are well versed in the district express the opinion that he will win. It is one of the closest districts in Illinois, but the chances are in Belknap's favor, and the Republican managers predict his election.

Fourth Congressional District.

The Fourth District is composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Chicago.

The Fourth is the scene of a hot fight. D. W. Mills is the Republican nominee, Congressman Woodman, Republican, is running as an independent, and James McAndrews is on the fusion ticket. Mills will whip the boots off of both of them. Mills will get a majority of 4,000 or 5,000 at least, as is evidenced by the heavy registration among the Republicans in every ward in the district.

Fifth Congressional District.

The Fifth District is composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Chicago.

George E. White, who has been renominated, carried the Fifth by 4,000 votes over E. T. Noonan two years ago. Dickson, Populist, received 4,143 votes in this district. White and Noonan are at it again and the chances are that White will get about the same majority he did two years ago. There is an independent candidate in the Fifth, by name, John A. McDonnell, who will get a few votes. His candidacy is the outcropping of personal feeling against White dating back a good many years. White will get through by reason of the enormous increase in the Republican votes in his district. The Eleventh Ward seems to be the weakest spot for him, but he has three or four days remaining in which to build up his fences. Noonan will get a good portion of the Populistic votes, but it will not do him any good, as the Republicans will land White beyond all question.

Sixth Congressional District.

The Sixth District is composed of the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, also that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward south of the center line of Diversey street and west of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the Twenty-sixth Ward south of the center line of Belmont avenue, all in the City of Chicago.

The Sixth District elected E. D. Cooke two years ago, who received 17,602 votes, against 15,433 for Goldzier, Democrat, and 4,150 for Rogers, Populist. Cooke has been renominated and is opposed by Joseph S. Martin, fusionist. Cooke will be elected by 8,000 or 10,000 majority. This district is on the North Side, and Goldzier got a heavy German vote two years ago, which will all go to Cooke this time. Martin and S. B. Chase have been engaged in an internal war for a long time, but of late a truce has been patched up and Chase is trying to pull Martin through.

Seventh Congressional District.

The Seventh District is composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-seventh Wards, the Twenty-fifth Ward, except that part south of the center line of Diversey street and west of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the Twenty-sixth Ward north of the center line of Belmont avenue in the City of Chicago; also the Towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, and Barrington in Cook County and the County of Lake.

This district is in Cook County and comprises a great lot of solid Republican territory. The Democrats, in redistricting the State, brought this district up to the maximum. Mr. Foss carried it two years ago by 14,000 votes, and on the landslide that is sure to come it ought to go 25,000 Republican this time. The Democrats have no idea of carrying it, and have merely put up tickets as matters of form.

Eighth Congressional District.

The Eighth District is composed of the Counties of McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, and Grundy.

The Eighth will reëlect A. J. Hopkins by about 20,000 majority. Mr. Hopkins carried it two years ago by 13,000, and he may double that figure this time.

Ninth Congressional District.

The Ninth District is composed of the Counties of Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, and Lee.

This district will reëlect Robert R. Hitt by 17,000 or 18,000 majority. Mr. Hitt got 13,000 the best of it two years ago.

Tenth Congressional District.

The Tenth District is composed of the Counties of Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Knox, and Stark.

The district will reëlect George W. Prince, who filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Philip S. Post. Prince's majority will be from 15,000 to 18,000.

Eleventh Congressional District.

The Eleventh District is composed of the Counties of Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, and Woodford.

Walter Reeves, who had 5,000 plurality two years ago, will be reëlected in the Eleventh. The Republicans will make gains in all these counties and Reeves will come out of it with a majority of 7,000 or 8,000 with all ease. Golden, fusionist, opposes him.

Twelfth Congressional District.

The Twelfth District is composed of the Counties of Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.

Mr. Cannon, who has been renominated, carried the Twelfth District by 10,000 votes two years ago, and will do just as well this time. He may add a couple of thousand to his vote, as the Republicans are very strong in every county in the district. If the indications are worth anything at all they will increase their majority in every one of them.

Thirteenth Congressional District.

The Thirteenth District is composed of the Counties of Ford, McLean, De Witt, Platt, Champaign, and Douglas.

The Thirteenth was, by the Democrats, made a Republican stronghold. Col. Warner of Clinton carried it two years ago by 8,000 votes, and he will add a couple of thousand at least to that number this year. This district is conceded to the Republicans by an overwhelming majority.

Fourteenth Congressional District.

The Fourteenth District is composed of the Counties of Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, and Mason.

The Democrats supposed the Fourteenth was safe for their side of the house, but Joseph V. Graff, Republican, carried it two years ago after a hard fight by 3,000 votes. Graff has been renominated, and is opposed by Judge Worthington, Popocrat, who is one of the best campaigners in the State of Illinois. Graff will divide the Populist vote with Worthington, and he will get the benefit of a heavy Democratic sound money vote, particularly in Peoria County. He will get a lot of this strength, too, from Fulton and Tazewell Counties. Graff is an untiring worker, and has gone over every foot of his district. His majority will be equally as good as that of two years ago. Judge Worthington lives in Peoria, but he cannot get the vote of the hard money Democrats of that city and that of a lot of business-men who have hitherto affiliated with the Democratic party.

Fifteenth Congressional District.

The Fifteenth District is composed of the Counties of Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, and Schuyler.

The Fifteenth was carried two years ago by Col. Marsh over Truman Plantz, Democrat, by 1,400 votes. Greer, Populist, received 1,539 votes. This is one of the most difficult districts in Illinois to warrant prediction. Plantz was a weak candidate, but Marsh this time is opposed by William H. Neece, who is without a peer as a campaigner. Marsh was renominated while the snow was on the ground last spring, and the convention indorsed his acts in Congress. He has in years gone by been flirting a little with free silver. There are 1,500 hard money Democrats in Adams County alone, and their vote in this and the other counties in the district holds the key to the situation. If they vote for Marsh it will be all over with Neece. The Republicans are well organized in this district, Schuyler County alone excepted. Marsh knows every inch of the territory and expects to be elected. He has a tough man to go against in the person of Neece. The sound money Democratic vote, as above indicated, will settle it one way or the other. If Marsh can land it he will win out.

Sixteenth Congressional District.

The Sixteenth District is composed of the Counties of Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Green, Macoupin, Calhoun, and Jersey.

The Sixteenth District is 3,500 Democratic on the face of the returns from the counties in other days. The district is represented in Congress by Gen. Rinaker, who got his seat after a long contest with Mr. Downing. The fusion candidate is W. H. Hinrichsen, the Chairman of the Popocratic State Central committee. A whole page could be written as to the intricacies of the situation in this Congressional district. Hinrichsen expects to carry Morgan by 800 or 1,000 votes and Pike by 1,500. If he can do this he will prevail. The Republicans do not admit anything of the sort. Rinaker carried Morgan by 350 and Macoupin by 700. He will do as well in Macoupin this time as he did two years ago, and unless the Republicans of Morgan County are mistaken he will get that county by 300 or 400 this time. The Republicans in Pike County have been downcast all through the campaign because there are 1,500 or 1,600 Populists over that way who are counted on by Hinrichsen's friends. The Pike County Republicans say they can hold this vote down to a minimum. The battle ground in the district will be in Cass, Morgan, and Pike Counties, and they are being fought over for all they are worth. The prediction is made that Mr. Hinrichsen may be much surprised the morning after election. There are a great many hard money Democrats in that district who will not vote for him. He will be opposed by a good many Democrats who recognize in him the leader of the free silver movement in Illinois. Every effort will be made to beat him or to whittle his majority down to such a small figure that his influence in State politics will be brought to a minimum. Hinrichsen is confident of success by a big majority, but he will probably be disappointed when the returns are brought in and the footings are made.

Seventeenth Congressional District.

The Seventeenth District is composed of the Counties of Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, and Christian.

The Seventeenth District was formerly represented in Congress, or at least a part of it, by William M. Springer, who two years ago was beaten by Maj. James Connolly of Springfield. The Democrats at that time said Springer could not be defeated in the district. But Connolly went through it as with an old-fashioned hickory broom. He carried every county, Menard excepted. He is opposed this time by B. F. Caldwell, fusionist, a Springfield banker. Caldwell two years ago made the race for the State Senate in the Sangamon County district and was defeated by David T. Littler, Republican. He is a wealthy man and is not afraid to let go of his money. The Republicans of Sangamon County have the best organization in Illinois or any other State, so far as anybody knows. There are from 500 to 800 hard money Democrats in Springfield who will vote for Maj. Connolly. When the roundup comes and the votes are counted out Connolly will be found elected. The prediction is made that he will get Sangamon by about 800, Macon by 1,200, Logan by 400, Menard will be a stand-off, and the Populists will have to work like good fellows to get much of anything in the way of a majority out of Christian. This district furnishes one of the hardest fights in the State. But Connolly, it is believed, will carry it in fine style.

Eighteenth Congressional District.

The Eighteenth District is composed of the Counties of Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, and Moultrie.

The Eighteenth District is a study. Mr. Hadley, Republican, has been renominated, and he is opposed by Tom Jett of Montgomery, fusionist. Two years ago this district elected Frederick Remann, Republican, over Edward Lane, Democrat. Remann died and Hadley, being nominated by the Republicans, trounced Lane a second time. Here it was Hinrichsen raised the silver question for the first time in Illinois. Bryan, Stone, Bland, Clarke, and other free silver shouters came into the district and worked like beavers, ably seconded by Gov. Altgeld. Yet Hadley carried every county, receiving an overwhelming majority, and this in the district where the silverites were supposed to predominate. Mr. Hadley has been ill and unable to participate in the campaign. The district is in doubt, because the Populists will largely support Jett. Moultrie County has a number of hard money Democrats who will vote for Hadley. The Democrats claim they are going to carry Shelby by 1,000 or 1,200. The Republicans dispute this. Shelby is the home of John W. Yantis, one of Gov. Altgeld's appointees, and Yantis wants to land his county by a big majority. The Democrats think they will get Fayette by 1,000, but they won't. Their majority will be about 300. Montgomery County will probably go Democratic by a small figure. Bond is a Republican County by 500, and Madison County will settle the sum one way or another. If Madison rallies to Hadley he will be reëlected over Jett. The Republicans in that county think they will win by a couple of thousand and are bending their energies to achieve that result. If they do this it will be all up and the district will be safe.

Nineteenth Congressional District.

The Nineteenth District is composed of the Counties of Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, and Lawrence.

This district was mapped out by the Democrats to their liking. Yet at the first whirl out of the box Fithian, Democratic nominee for Congress, was beaten by Benson Wood, Republican, by 1,300 votes. There are 2,000 Populists in the district. Wood has been renominated, and is opposed by "Andy" Hunter. The Populists are in a row, and about half of them will go to John J. Sewell, their candidate for Congress in the district. Wood will get Cole, Edgar, and Clark Counties to begin with. Cumberland is an uncertain quantity. His home is in Effingham, and although he lost the county two years ago by 400, he ought to take it 400 the other way this time. There are a lot of Germans in Effingham County, however, who are for hard money this time. Jasper will go Popocratic, and the Popocrats will make gains in Crawford, Richland, and Lawrence Counties. This district is about as near an even thing as one ever sees in politics, and it would puzzle the political bookmaker to post his odds on the result. At the best it is doubtful. There are about 800 Prohibitionists in the district, and this year, strange as it may seem, many of the Prohibitionists will vote the Popocratic ticket. The Republican State Central committee expect Wood will pull through, but the district is being fought for in every conceivable way. Hunter has antagonized some of the Populists by saying he did not need their votes, and he may regret this statement before election day.

Twentieth Congressional District.

The Twentieth District is composed of the Counties of Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, and Hardin.

In the Twentieth District there are 3,000 Populists. The Populists, if united with the Popocrats, can swing the district. Orlando Burrell, Republican, carried it two years ago by 1,700, defeating Congressman Williams. Burrell has been renominated and is opposed by James R. Campbell of Hamilton, who for many years served in the State Senate. The district has always been supposed to be safely Democratic. Until recently Campbell has been confident he was going to be elected by a big majority. Within the last two or three weeks, however, he has become thoroughly frightened and he is tearing through the district now trying to win out. Campbell cannot get more than half the Populistic vote, and if Burrell holds on to the old soldiers' strength as well as he did two years ago he will beat Jim Campbell. Burrell was a distinguished cavalry officer all through the war and he is a fighter from away back. He thinks he can win.

The State Central committee is doing all in its power to pull him through and beat Campbell, who finds himself greatly annoyed by a record he made while in the General Assembly. Some of his greater sins of omission and commission have not been charged up against him, but he is perplexed by an amendment to the "cow law," for which he voted some years ago. Campbell is in a great deal of trouble, and if he wins he will be compelled to separate himself from a lot of money of which he is the possessor. Under ordinary circumstances the Republicans would carry this district, but the Populists and the Prohibitionists, of whom there are 700 or 800, menace Republican success. As in many other districts in Illinois the Prohibitionists evince a disposition to go over to the Popocrats.

Twenty-first Congressional District.

The Twenty-first District is composed of the Counties of Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, and Perry.

E. J. Murphy, Republican, carried the Twenty-first District two years ago by 1,700 votes. It has no end of Populists and is a doubtful district. Murphy has been renominated and is opposed by Jehu Baker, who, after being honored all his life by the Republicans, went over to the Populists in his declining years. The Democrats, or, to be more accurate, the Popocrats, revolted at the idea of taking up Jehu Baker. He was offensive to them in every sense of the word, but Gov. Altgeld told them Jehu could get the Populistic vote, and, true to custom, they ate raw crow without salt. The Twenty-first is in part William R. Morrison's old stamping ground and it is the home of Morrison and William S. Forman. Jehu Baker beat Morrison for Congress, and it will be remembered of recent date William R. Morrison took a hard shot at Altgeld and called on his friends to beat Jehu Baker. The Republicans, aided by the sound money Democrats and thousands of others, will do it. Jehu won't spend a cent in the campaign. He never did under circumstances of a similar character in years gone by and he won't this time. Between Murphy and Forman and Morrison and the Germans down that way, who are with the Republicans this time, will finish up Baker in fine style.

Twenty-Second Congressional District.

The Twenty-second District is composed of the Counties of Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, and Massac.

The Twenty-second district is Republican by 10,000 or 12,000. George W. Smith, the Republican candidate for Congress, has been renominated and is opposed by a Populist, named John J. Hall, who got 2,500 votes in the district two years ago on the Populistic ticket. George Smith will wipe the earth with Hall, who has been swallowed up by the Democrats. There is a good hard money vote in Alexander and Jackson Counties and it won't support Hall. The latest advices from Union County, a Democratic stronghold, are to the effect that George Smith will carry it. This district supplies Chicago with vegetables in the early spring and vegetable growing is a great industry down that way. Thousands of farmers are engaged in it and they want pay for their produce in good sound money.

ARE SURE OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

Republicans Are Bound to Have a Comfortable Working Majority.

A careful review of the struggle in progress for seats in the lower house of the General Assembly shows that the Republicans will have a good working majority. They have eighty votes assured out of 153.

This does not, however, allow the Republicans any votes in the doubtful list. The chances are they will pick up six or eight more.

A conservative estimate would place the Republican vote in the House at 84, leaving 69 for the opposition.

First District.

The First and Fifth Wards and the Second Ward, except that part lying south of the center line of Twenty-second street and west of the center line of State street, in the City of Chicago.

The Democrats elected two out of three members of the House in the First District last time, but they may not be able to achieve that result this time. There is a candidate for the People's party running for the House who may succeed in knocking out the Democrats. Still, it is not safe to claim a Republican victory in the district, although the Republicans think they can win. The Republicans are sure to get one out of the shuffle and may make two.

Second District.

The Twelfth Ward and the whole of the Tenth Ward, except that part lying south of the center line of West Twenty-first street and east of the center line of Campbell avenue, in the City of Chicago.

The Second District will elect Rowe and Nohe to the House, but there is a fight between McGinnis, Populist, and Sherman P. Cody, sound money Democrat. The district will go two and one in favor of the Republicans.

Third District.

That part of the Town of Calumet, in Cook County, lying outside of the City of Chicago, and all of the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards, in the City of Chicago.

The Third District is overwhelmingly Republican, and George W. Miller will be reëlected, with Charles W. Northnagel to keep him company.

Fourth District.

The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards in the City of Chicago.

The Fourth District elected two Republicans and one Democrat the last time. History will repeat itself this year. Timothy Hogan will be returned, with C. F. Wiedmaier, Republican, to keep him company. John Staudacher, a fusionist, will probably be elected.

Fifth District.

The Third, Fourth, and Thirty-second Wards and that part of the Second Ward lying south of the center line of Twenty-second street and west of the center line of State street, in the City of Chicago.

The Fifth District is another Republican stronghold and will elect John C. Buckner, Republican, and William O. LaMonte, his running mate. The minority man will be Frank R. Cain, although some outsider may beat Cain before the battle is over.

Sixth District.

The Twentieth Ward and Twenty-sixth Ward lying south of the Town of Evanston, that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward lying north of the center line of Montrose boulevard and south of the Town of Evanston, and that part of the Fifteenth Ward lying east of the center line of Western avenue, in the City of Chicago.

The Sixth District will elect George M. Boyd, Republican, Charles N. Eldridge, Republican, and Henry C. Bartling, Fusionist. It is Republican by a big majority, and there is no question as to the result.

Seventh District.

The Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Riverside, Cicero, Proviso, Leyden, Norwood Park, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, New Trier, Evanston, and Niles, in Cook County.

William Thiemann and Clark J. Tisdell, Republican, will be elected in the Seventh District beyond all question. The probabilities are that Ross C. Hall, Popocrat, will be chosen.

Eighth District.

The Counties of Lake, McHenry, and Boone.

D. A. Fuller and George R. Lyon will be elected by the Republicans in the Eighth District with J. S. Edelstein, Popocrat. There is no doubt as to the result because the district is strongly Republican.

Ninth District.

The Sixth Ward, that part of the Twenty-eighth Ward lying between the center line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the center line of Thirty-ninth street, that part of the Ninth Ward lying south of the center line of West Sixteenth street, that part of the Tenth Ward lying south of the center line of West Twenty-first street and east of the center line of Campbell avenue, in the City of Chicago.

The Ninth District two years ago elected two Democrats and one Republican, David Shanahan, to the Legislature. Shanahan will be reëlected this time, but there are no less than seven candidates on other tickets. Walleck, who was in the last House, will probably be reëlected, but nobody can tell whom the Popocrats will select with him.

Tenth District.

The Counties of Winnebago and Ogle.

The Tenth is another Republican district and will reëlect Noling and Bovey beyond all question. The majority is so strong in the Counties of Winnebago and Ogle that the Republicans are running three candidates in that district this year, the third man being Henry Andrus of Cherry Valley. If the party vote in the district is carefully divided the three men will win out.

Eleventh District.

The Fourteenth Ward, that part of the Fifteenth Ward lying west of the center line of Western avenue, the Twenty-eighth Ward, except that part lying between the center line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the center line of Thirty-ninth street, and the Twenty-seventh Ward in the City of Chicago.

The Eleventh elected two Democrats and a Republican two years ago. This time there are two sets of candidates, with three outsiders in the fight. Schubert will be reëlected and so will Walter Sayler. The Democrats may lose their man in this district, as Joseph Schwab has got into a fight with William Edwards. It is two Republicans in this district to a certainty.

Twelfth District.

The Counties of Stephenson, Jo Daviess, and Carroll.

The Twelfth District will elect Berryman and Bussell, Republicans, and probably Michael Stoskopf of Freeport, Popocrat. The district is strongly Republican, and there is no chance for a loss this year.

Thirteenth District.

The Seventh Ward, the Eighth Ward, and that part of the Nineteenth Ward bounded on the north by the center line of West Taylor street, on the east by the center line of Desplaines street, on the south by the center line of West Twelfth street, and on the west by the center line of Newberry avenue, in the City of Chicago.

The Thirteenth is a Chicago district and elected two Democrats and one Republican two years ago. The Republicans will reëlect Kavanaugh this time, while the Popocrats will get Carmody and possibly Novak to keep him company.

Fourteenth District.

The Counties of Kane and Du Page.

The Fourteenth District—Kane and Du Page—will reëlect Col. Charles Page Bryan to the House, with William F. Hunter, Republican, as his colleague. The Democrats will get the minority man in the person of Samuel Alshuler, fusionist, of Aurora.

Fifteenth District.

The Nineteenth Ward, except that part bounded on the north by the center line of West Taylor street, on the east by the center line of Desplaines street, on the south by the center line of West Twelfth street, and on the west by the center line of Newberry avenue, that part of the Eleventh Ward lying south of the center line of Lake street, and that part of the Ninth Ward lying north of the center line of West Sixteenth street, in the City of Chicago.

John Meyer and William F. McCarthy carried the Fifteenth two years ago, although it is Democratic. Patrick J. Meaney and H. D. Nichols, the Republican candidates, will probably prevail this time if the vote is gotten out on election day and properly divided between the candidates. There are five other candidates for the House in the district. The chances are that Peter F. Galligher, fusionist, will be the third man with Meaney and Nichols.

Sixteenth District.

The Counties of Kankakee and Iroquois.

The Sixteenth District is overwhelmingly Republican. Curtis and Powell, Republicans, will be elected here, and the chances are F. G. Morris, Popocrat, will be the third man, although David Lavery of Kankakee, a Popocrat, is giving Morris a hard chase.

Seventeenth District.

That part of the Eleventh Ward lying north of the center line of West Lake street and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards in the City of Chicago.

The best the Republicans were ever able to get out of the Seventeenth District was a minority man. It will do no better this time, and Albert Glade, the Republican nominee, will win as he did two years ago. In fact that is all the Republicans expect from it.

Eighteenth District.

The Counties of Ford and Vermilion.

The Eighteenth District will send Charles A. Allen and Martin B. Bailey, Republicans, to the House. Bailey was in the last General Assembly and Allen has appeared in the House for a great many years. They will be elected beyond all question.

Nineteenth District.

The Thirteenth Ward and all of the Sixteenth Ward except that part lying northeasterly of the center line of Milwaukee avenue and east of the center line of Noble street and south of the center line of West Division street and the North Branch of the Chicago River, in the City of Chicago.

The Nineteenth two years ago elected two Republicans and a Democrat. The same result will occur this time, and the Popocrats are fighting among themselves as to who their man will be. Benjamin Mitchell thinks he has got the best of it, but the fight is so hot that some outside candidate may slip in on a People's party ticket, as the fusion over that way is none too strong.

Twentieth District.

The Counties of Marshall, Woodford, and Livingston.

The Twentieth District will elect two Republicans and one Popocrat, although there are seven candidates for the Legislature in that bailiwick. Avery and Hammers, Republicans, will win, and the chances are that Charles Fosbender of Wenona, who was in the Legislature years ago, will be the third man. Fosbender is a Popocrat and has a good legislative record.

Twenty-first District.

The Twenty-first Ward, the Twenty-second Ward, and that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward lying south of the center line of Montrose boulevard, in the City of Chicago.

The delegation elected two years ago—Revell and Busse, Republicans, and Farrell, Popocrat—will be returned.

Twenty-second District.

The County of McLean.

The Twenty-second District is Republican to the core, and will send D. M. Funk and A. J. Scrogin, Republicans, with J. F. O'Donnell, Popocrat. There is no doubt of the result in McLean County.

Twenty-third District.

The Twenty-third Ward, Twenty-fourth Ward, and that part of the Sixteenth Ward lying northeasterly of the center line of Milwaukee avenue and east of the center line of Noble street and south of the center line of West Division street and the North Branch of the Chicago River, in the City of Chicago.

The Twenty-third elected Olson and Kilcourse, Republican, two years ago, and will reëlect them this time. It is a Chicago district and judging by the registration, Kilcourse and Olson will carry it by a bigger majority than they did two years ago.

Twenty-fourth District.

The County of Peoria.

In Peoria County two years ago the Republicans elected Daugherty and Merrill, who have been renominated. They will probably be reëlected and the Popocrats are in a fight as to the third man.

Twenty-fifth District.

The County of Will.

The Twenty-fifth District will send two Republicans and a Popocrat to the Legislature. The Republicans expect an increased majority in Will. Two years ago it elected Mr. Monroe to the Senate by a handsome majority.

Twenty-sixth District.

The Counties of Fulton and Tazewell.

The Twenty-sixth District is in bad shape. Breeden, Popocrat, will surely be reëlected. The Republican candidates are Jonathan Merriam of Tazewell and Johnson of Fulton, who, with Breeden, was in the last House. The Republicans stand an exceedingly good chance of losing a man in this district.

Twenty-seventh District.

The County of La Salle.

The Republicans will get two members of the House out of the Twenty-seventh District and the Popocrats one. It is made up of a single county, La Salle, and La Salle will go Republican this time by a rousing big majority, greater than ever.

Twenty-eighth District.

The Counties of Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler.

The Twenty-eighth District elected two Republicans and a Democrat two years ago. It is doubtful if the Republicans will do as well this time, because of the condition of affairs in Schuyler County. Senator Berry, however, is making a gallant fight for reëlection, and they may get two Republicans after all. This district is being fought over for all it is worth.

Twenty-ninth District.

The Counties of Lee, De Kalb, Kendall, and Grundy.

The Twenty-ninth District is Republican to the core. It will reëlect Guffin and Ely, Republicans, beyond all question. The Republicans might have gotten a third man out of it if they had made the nomination.

Thirtieth District.

The Counties of Champaign, De Witt, and Piatt.

The Thirtieth District is another Republican stronghold, and it will elect two Republicans and a Democrat. This much is conceded on all sides.

Thirty-first District.

The Counties of Whiteside, Bureau, Putnam, and Stark.

The Thirty-first is a Republican district. Murray and Dineen, the Republican nominees, will surely win, and the chances are Caleb C. Johnson, Popocrat, who has been out of the House for a term or two, will be returned.

Thirty-second District.

The Counties of Cass, Menard, Mason, and Logan.

The Thirty-second will probably elect two Popocrats and a Republican. The fusion between the Populists and the Popocrats is none too good in this district and there is a chance that White and Nicholson, Republicans, may win out. The Republicans will land them if they possibly can.

Thirty-third District.

The Counties of Rock Island and Henry.

The Thirty-third District will send two Republicans and a Democrat beyond all question.

Thirty-fourth District.

The Counties of Pike, Scott, and Morgan.

The Thirty-fourth will probably send two Popocrats and a Republican, as the district is strongly Popocratic.

Thirty-fifth District.

The Counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, and Mercer.

The Thirty-fifth District is Republican, every inch of it, and will send two Republicans—to wit: Frank Murdock and J. O. Anderson, to the House. This result may be set down to a certainty.

Thirty-sixth District.

The Counties and Greene and Macoupin.

The Thirty-sixth is a Popocratic district, being composed of Greene and Macoupin counties. The Republicans expect to get one man, George B. Metcalf, out of it.

Thirty-seventh District.

The Counties of Adams and Brown.

The Thirty-seventh District is made up of Adams and Brown Counties, and the delegation under ordinary circumstances would be against the Republicans. There may be some surprises this time, because of the heavy hard money vote in Adams County. There is a fighting chance that the Popocrats will lose a man here. The Republicans are doing their best to get two men out of the district, and may be able to achieve that result.

Thirty-eighth District.

The Counties of Montgomery, Bond, and Fayette.

The Thirty-eighth District sent two Republicans and a Democrat two years ago. The Republicans will probably lose a man this time by reason of the strong Populist vote down that way.

Thirty-ninth District.

The County of Sangamon.

The Thirty-ninth District is made up of Sangamon County alone, and Sangamon has always been Democratic until two years ago, when it elected Selby and Butler, Republicans, to the House with Ed Merritt, Democrat, as a minority man. This year Sangamon will reëlect Selby, and give him Murray, Republican, as a colleague. Ed Merritt will probably be elected on the Popocratic ticket.

Fortieth District.

The Counties of Douglas, Coles, and Shelby.

The Fortieth District sent two Republicans and a Democrat two years ago, but it will hardly do as well this time. The chances are the Republicans will lose a man here, as there are a good many Populists in the district who will vote for the Popocratic nominee.

Forty-first District.

The Counties of Macon, Christian, and Moultrie.

The Forty-first District elected Sharrock and Cochran, Republicans, to the Legislature two years ago and have renominated them this time. Owing to the Populistic vote in the district the Republican chances of success are not so good as they have been. Sharrock and Cochran hope to win out again, and the Republican State Central committee think they will. The district is a hard one at best.

Forty-second District.

The Counties of Clay, Marion, Clinton, and Washington.

The Forty-second District two years ago elected Needles and O'Harnett, Republicans, and John A. Barnes, Democrat. These men have been renominated. Barnes has as a running mate Hugh V. Murray of Clinton County. There are a great many Populists in this district, which is composed of Clay, Marion, Clinton, and Washington Counties. The Altgeld administration did everything it could to keep Barnes out of the running race. He was forced into the fight and now he is going to win if he can. The Republicans hope to get two out of the three men, but they will have to work exceedingly hard to accomplish this result. A number of meetings will be held in that district before the campaign is over, hoping to turn the tide against the Popocrats.

Forty-third District.

The Counties of Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, and Effingham.

The Republicans expect to get only one man out of the Forty-third District in the person of F. W. Booth, and have made only one nomination for the House.

Forty-fourth District.

The Counties of Wabash, Edwards, White, Gallatin, and Hardin.

The Forty-fourth elected two Republicans and a Democrat two years ago, but it will hardly do as well this time because there are so many Populists in that district. It starts with Hardin County on the river, running up to and including Wabash. It will probably send two Popocrats and one Republican to the House.

Forty-fifth District.

The Counties of Jasper, Crawford, Richland, and Lawrence.

The Republicans hope to get two members of the House out of the Forty-fifth District, but the chances are they will get only one. It elected two Democrats two years ago, and there is nothing in the signs of the times to lead one to believe it will do any better now.

Forty-sixth District.

The Counties of Franklin, Jefferson, Wayne, and Hamilton.

There is a good fight on in the Forty-sixth District, in which the Republicans elected two members of the House two years ago. The Popocrats have fused with the Populists, and this makes a hard battle of it. It's about an even thing as to who will prevail. But the chances are the Popocrats will gain a man here.

Forty-seventh District.

The Counties of Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun.

The Forty-seventh District sent two Republicans and a Democrat to the last General Assembly. Madison County settled this district, and if the Republicans in that county get what they expect two Republicans will be sent this time.

Forty-eighth District.

The Counties of Monroe, Randolph, Perry, and Jackson.

The Forty-eighth District is the scene of a good hot fight. It went Republican two years ago, and may do so this time by reason of the sound money Democratic vote there. Harry B. Ward of Perry, one of the Republican nominees for the House, has been at work for two years organizing this district. He is one of the brightest young Republicans in Illinois, and he confidently expects to see himself and his colleague, Robert C. Brown, elected. Ward will have the benefit of all the hard money votes among the Democrats, and it will help him stand off the Populists.

Forty-ninth District.

The County of St. Clair.

The Forty-ninth District, two years ago, elected two Republicans and a Democrat, Willoughby, the Republican nominee for the Senate, carrying it hands down. It will this time elect two Republicans and a Democrat as it is densely populated with Germans, who refuse to go over to the Popocrats.

Fiftieth District.

The Counties of Williamson, Union, and Alexander.

The Fiftieth District is being fought for inch by inch. Two years ago it sent two Republicans and a Democrat to the Legislature. The Popocrats expect to gain a man here. They will probably be disappointed, as the indications are the Republicans will elect both their men this year. The Populists and the Popocrats have fused on William H. Warder and W. Q. McGee, but Dickson and DeWoodey, Republican nominees for the House, will probably prevail.

Fifty-first District.

The Counties of Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Pope, and Salina.

The Fifty-first District is Republican from one end to the other, and the Popocrats concede the fact that they only expect one man out of it by making a single nomination for the House.

HOPE FOR 36 OR 37 SENATORS.

Republicans See a Clear Majority in the Upper House.

The Democrats gerrymandered the State some years ago, and they fixed it up so the Republicans might carry Illinois by 40,000 or 50,000 and still lose the Legislature. They had in the Senate in the Thirty-ninth General Assembly eighteen members, while the Republicans had thirty-three. The Republicans have twenty-one hold-over members of the Senate to begin with, many of whom were elected in Democratic districts. The election this year is in the Senatorial districts having even numbers. Charles A. Herb, a Republican Senator in the Forty-seventh District, has died during his term of office, and an election has been called to fill the vacancy. So there will be twenty-six Senators elected next Tuesday. The Republicans have twenty-one to begin with, and will easily win out fifteen more. Were it not for the fusion between the Populists and the Popocrats out in the country the Republicans would have forty-five members in the Senate. Senators are to be elected only in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Districts in Cook County. The cunning Democrats gave all the other Cook County districts odd numbers, and were worsted at the very first election after they redistricted the State.

The Republicans will carry the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth Districts beyond all question. This gives them thirty-two that may be set down as sure. They will have two-thirds of the Senate, with votes to spare, and stand a chance of carrying a lot of the doubtful districts. With decent fortune they will muster thirty-six or thirty-seven out of the fifty-one votes making up the Senate.

The situation in the individual districts is presented below. Every one understands that the boundaries of the Assembly districts are precisely the same as those of the Senatorial districts, and the boundary lines are not repeated in the following review. Reference to the Lower House will give these boundaries. The situation is thus summed up:

Second District.

In the Second Senatorial District four years ago Moses Salomon, the Democratic nominee, won over Alexander White by a trifle under a thousand. Moses has been renominated and the People's party has indorsed him, so he thinks he has bettered his condition materially. There are not enough Populists in that district to save Moses Salomon's bacon. S. H. Case, the Republican, will beat Moses two or three thousand votes, or maybe more.

Fourth District.

The Fourth Senatorial District has been represented for the last four years by C. Porter Johnson, Democrat, who beat Perry Hull less than a thousand votes. Porter was not renominated, the Popocrats selecting ex-Assemblyman Daniel F. Curley as their candidate. This man has also been indorsed by the People's party. The Republicans have pitted William C. Eakins against Curley, and Eakins is going to win by a big majority. The heavy registrations in the Republican wards in the district show decisively what is going to happen.

Sixth District.

Henry C. Bartling, Democrat, carried the Sixth District four years ago by over 3,000. The Republicans have nominated this year William Sullivan as their candidate and the Popocrats have put up Bernard J. Mahoney on a fusion ticket. Sullivan will beat Mahoney out of his boots. The district is largely populated with Germans, and 80 per cent of this nationality in Cook County will vote the Republican ticket this year. There are some Populists over that way, but not many.

Eighth District.

The Eighth is made up of Lake, McHenry, and Boone Counties and will go Republican this year by 8,000 or 10,000 majority. The Republican nominee for the Senate in the district is Flavel K. Granger of McHenry County, who served acceptably in the Lower House several terms a number of years ago. The Popocrats have a candidate in the person of Samuel F. Knox of Highland Park and John Corlett, a Prohibitionist, has been named by his party.

Tenth District.

The Tenth Senatorial District is composed of Winnebago and Ogle Counties, and the Republicans will carry it by 8,000 or 9,000 plurality. Delos W. Baxter of Rochelle is the Republican, and M. L. Ettinger the fusion candidate.

Twelfth District.

The Twelfth will reëlect Homer F. Aspinwall, Republican, by a majority of 2,000 or 3,000 with all ease. Every county in the district is Republican this year by a big majority. The Popocrats have a candidate and so have the Prohibitionists. Barber, the Popocratic candidate, comes from Carroll County.

Fourteenth District.

The Fourteenth will reëlect Henry H. Evans to the Senate by an immense majority. Evans carried it four years ago by a couple of thousand and will double his majority this time. The Popocrats have put up George S. Bowen of Elgin.

Sixteenth District.

The Sixteenth will go Republican this time by 1,500 or 2,000. The Republican candidate for the Senate, ex-Assemblyman Isaac M. Hamilton, will win hands down over A. L. Granger, the Popocrat. Hamilton will increase the Republican vote in both counties.

Eighteenth District.

The Eighteenth District will reëlect Charles Bogardus to the Senate over William A. Pence, the fusion candidate. The two counties in the district went Republican by 1,700 two years ago. The figures can easily be doubled this year, as Bogardus is going to win and have votes to spare.

Twentieth District.

The Twentieth District is claimed by the Democrats. Charles N. Barnes, Democrat, carried it for the Senate four years ago by a plurality of 1,700 votes. The district this time is a scene of a hot fight between Robert R. Fort, Republican, and R. R. Wallace, fusion candidate. The indications are that Fort will win it. He has made an energetic canvass of his district, going from schoolhouse to schoolhouse ever since the campaign opened.

Twenty-second District.

The Twenty-second is a reliable Republican bailiwick. George W. Stubblefield is the Republican nominee for the Senate, and there are four other candidates besides. There is an Independent Republican, Dr. John L. White, and a Popocrat, and a Prohibitionist, and others. Stubblefield will win by 5,000 plurality.

Twenty-fourth District.

The Twenty-fourth is made up of the single County of Peoria, and has for the last four years been represented in the General Assembly by Mr. Niehaus, Democrat, who declined the renomination this year. James D. Putnam of Elmwood is the Republican candidate, and opposed to him are Henry Mansfield, Popocrat, of Peoria, and John A. Van Deventer, People's party, of Glassford. Peoria County gave Henry Wulff 2,000 majority two years ago. The Republicans will make great gains this time because the business interests of Peoria are keenly alive to the situation. There are 700 or 800 hard money Democrats in Peoria who will either vote the Republican ticket or keep away from the polls altogether. Putnam will be elected.

Twenty-sixth District.

The Twenty-sixth is under ordinary circumstances Democratic. The fight here is about as hard a one as there is in the State of Illinois. Scott Edwards of Fulton is the Republican nominee, and William A. Moore the fusion candidate. As between these two candidates it is an even thing.

Twenty-eighth District.

The Twenty-eighth is fought over for all it is worth by Orville F. Berry, who has been renominated by the Republicans for the Senate, and William E. Manifold, the fusion candidate of Laharte. Berry carried the district four years ago, after one of the most bitter fights ever waged in that section of the State. There is a heavy Populistic vote in this district. Senator Berry, however, thinks he can carry the district. He is popular with the Germans, who voted for him four years ago, despite their support of Altgeld.

Thirtieth District.

The Thirtieth District will return Henry M. Dunlap, Republican candidate for the Senate, by a big majority. The Popocrats have nominated J. R. Scott of Champaign, but he has no chance of getting the district.

Thirty-second District.

In the Thirty-second District—Cass, Menard, Logan, and Mason Counties—the Popocrats have renominated Senator Arthur A. Leeper, while Charles C. Judy is the Republican nominee for the Senate. Cass County is a Democratic stronghold and always has been. There are a lot of Populists in Cass and few hard money Democrats. Mason County went for Claggett, too, by 130 votes and it has some Populists also. Menard has always gone Democratic, and the Republicans carried Logan two years ago. Strange as it may seem, the Republicans have a chance of carrying Menard County this time and will do better in Mason than they did two years ago. Leeper will get Cass, his own county, by 600 or 700 votes. The Republicans hope to carry the district and look on Logan County as their salvation.

Thirty-fourth District.

The Thirty-fourth is Democratic by a big majority. Pike County is loaded to the guards with Populists, Scott is Democratic, and Morgan has executed all kinds of political flipflaps in other years. In 1894 Wolf carried Morgan by 150, losing Scott by 30 and Pike by 300. All these counties are in the Sixteenth Congressional District, wherein Mr. Hinrichsen is a candidate for Congress. Edward McConnell, who was in the last General Assembly from the district, is a Popocratic candidate for the Senate. He is opposed by M. G. Massie, Republican; Anderson Foreman, People's party; and Thomas Hembrough, Prohibitionist. Hinrichsen and McConnell will be surprised at the result in Morgan County and Pike will not come up to their expectations. There is a chance that McConnell will be beaten.

Thirty-sixth District.

The Thirty-sixth has always been Democratic. The candidates for the Senate are ex-Assemblyman William L. Mounts, Popocrat, and William D. Burgdorff, Republican, with a Prohibitionist. A fusion has been made on Mounts, who will get the benefit of the Populists' vote, which is pretty strong in Macoupin County. Macoupin is the home of Gen. Rinaker, who is running for Congress in the Sixteenth District, and he expects to carry his county by a good majority. He got it two years ago by 700 votes, losing Green by 400. If Rinaker does as well this time he will pull Burgdorff through with him. But it is a doubtful district at best.

Thirty-eighth District.

The Thirty-eighth is composed of Montgomery, Fayette, and Bond Counties, all of them being in the Eighteenth Congressional District. Bond is Republican by a small figure; Fayette and Montgomery are Democratic. All the three are loaded down with Populists, who have a candidate in the person of N. S. Dresser of Greenville. Dresser has the advantage also of the Popocratic nomination. The Republican candidate, William N. Fogler, has made an active campaign, and his friends think he will win.

Fortieth District.

The Fortieth District is made up of Shelby, Douglas, and Coles, Shelby being connected with Coles so as to meet the requirements of the Constitution by a Siamese twin attachment of territory between Moultrie and Cumberland Counties. Shelby and Moultrie are in the Eighteenth Congressional District and Coles in the Nineteenth. Coles will go 1,200 or 1,500 Republican this time. Moultrie made a stand-off two years ago, while the Democrats carried Shelby by 300. The Democrats will get Shelby this time by 800 or 900, but they will lose in Moultrie owing to the sound money Democrats, who will not vote their ticket. At best the district is a close one. The Republican nominee for the Senate, Stanton Pemberton, is opposed by a fusionist in the person of William H. Ragan. It's almost an even thing between Pemberton and [illegible], but the chances are that Pemberton [illegible] best of the contest and will probably [illegible] out.

Forty-second District.

The Forty-second District is full of [illegible] lists, who have fused with the Popocrats [illegible] Charles E. Hull of Salem as their candidate for the Senate. W. R. Smith is the Republican candidate. Washington will probably go Republican this year by 400 or [illegible]. [illegible] ton, Marion, and Clay will in the aggregate stand each other off. Clay will go Republican by a couple of hundred and so will Marion. Clinton has a good many Germans and the county may be found Democratic by a few hundred. There is a chance for Smith to win out.

Forty-fourth District.

The Forty-fourth is loaded with [illegible] of Cyclone Davis, Stump Ashby, and James B. Weaver. John Landrigan is the fusion candidate for the Senate against Ross Graham of White County, who was a member of the last House. The district is about [illegible] the face of returns against Ross Graham, but Graham thinks he can win out.

Forty-sixth District.

Wayne is the only bright spot in the Forty-sixth District under ordinary circumstances. Jefferson goes Republican once in awhile by a few hundred, but it is the home of [illegible] T. Stelle and a hotbed of Populism. The Popocrats and the Populists have fused, their candidate being Joseph T. Payne of Mount Vernon. Samuel H. Watson, also of Mount Vernon, is the Republican candidate. Watson has a fighting chance to win.

Forty-seventh District.

The Forty-seventh elects a Senator by reason of the death of Mr. Herb, Republican, which occurred about a year ago. [illegible] Sparks of Alton is the Republican nominee, while the Popocrats and the Populists have fused on Louis F. Lunaghi. There is every reason to believe Sparks will win over Lunaghi.

Forty-eighth District.

The Forty-eighth District is a Democratic stronghold. Albert C. Bollinger is the Republican nominee for the Senate, being opposed by H. T. Burroughs, Popocrat and Populist. It would seem at first like as if the Republican nominee had no chance to win, but there are a great many hard money Democrats in the District which may enable him to pull through.

Fiftieth District.

In the Fiftieth District ex-Representative Warder of Alexander is the Republican nominee for the Senate, and is opposed by [illegible] sions, Popocrat, and Nelson, Populist. Warder is an exceedingly good man, rendering the people of his district faithful service in the Legislature. Warder will get all the Republican votes in this district and a lot of sound money Democrats, too. He is regarded as a winner.

APPEAL TO FRENCH-AMERICANS.

Sound Money League Will Hold a Mass-Meeting Tomorrow Evening.

The French-American Sound Money League will hold a mass-meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall tomorrow evening, which promises to be a most successful affair. C. Cavaroc, President of the Executive committee, has arranged for a special train leaving Kankakee tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, returning at the close of the meeting. Two bands will accompany the excursionists.

The orator of the evening will be Daniel Bergevin, whose reputation as a speaker is recognized by all French-Americans. Short addresses will be delivered by George R. Letourneau, Elic Vezina, William H. Savary, and Paul W. Linehart.

The following appeal has been issued:

"The republic is in danger, the Nation is in peril, the tolling of the bell calls under the flag of the Nation all patriots, big and small, rich and poor, employers and employés, Democrats and Republicans.

"The old political parties have vanished, disappeared before the imminence of the danger which threatens our free institutions, created, sustained, and fought for in the United States of America by Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Jefferson, and Lincoln. At the present moment a single party subsists. It is the party of national honor. We French-speaking Democrats and Republicans in the State of Illinois, proud of the principles of integrity that our forefathers have inculcated very deeply in our hearts, unite our talent, our energies, our convictions to fight the new theory, false and pernicious, of the unlimited coinage of silver in the proportion of 16 to 1.

"We abjure none of our old principles, we make no act of political apostacy, we remain Democrats and Republicans, like in the past. But we have enough courage and patriotism at heart to hold ourselves tightly bound around the flag of the republic when that glorious standard is in danger. We are citizens and patriots before partisans.

"We ask the frank coöperation of all our compatriots who desire the perpetuity of the republic, the tranquillity of the Nation, the stability of commerce, and the prosperity of the laboring classes, the peace of families, and a monetary system just, honest, and equitable for all those who labor to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Let each one become a missionary of patriotism in these dark days of adversity, when they are attempting to upset the social order and to raise the poor against the rich, leading us to civil war, ruin, dishonor, and national bankruptcy. The country demands from us sacrifices.

"Residents of French origin, come and deposit on the altar of the Nation you hearts and your votes for the cause of honor, integrity, and social order."

LAST MARQUETTE CLUB MEETING.

A. J. Beveridge Will Answer Gov. Altgeld at the Auditorium Tonight.

The Marquette club will hold its last great meeting of this campaign at the Auditorium this evening. The eloquent and gifted orator, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, will deliver an address, incidentally answering Gov. Altgeld's address, which was delivered in New York.

The largest male chorus which has appeared during this campaign will be on the stage, also good instrumental music.

This address will be one of the best delivered during this campaign and a full attendance is assured.

The tickets are now placed at the public's disposal free of charge at No. 940 Marquette Building.

GOLD DEMOCRAT RALLIES TONIGHT.

Forman and Eckels to Speak at the People's Institute.

W. S. Forman and James H. Eckels will speak tonight at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets. There will be 100 prominent Democrats of the Twelfth Ward on the stage.

The meetings to be held in the city by the sound money Democrats this evening are as follows:

Central Turner Hall, No. 1105 Milwaukee avenue—W. S. Forman and Henry Raab.

Sivore's Hall, Forty-third and State streets—C. A. Babcock and T. A. Moran.

Rosalie Music Hall—C. A. Ewing, Franklin MacVeagh, and A. P. Humphrey of Kentucky.

Carlisle Loses His Vote.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28.—Mr. Carlisle will not vote next Tuesday, though the law would have permitted him to qualify himself by registration. He has spent the last two days in Louisville, and as this is the last day of the supplemental registration he loses his vote.

Salt Rheum

Is the most common of all skin diseases, and is often exceedingly disagreeable. The skin becomes dry and hot, grows red and rough, and often breaks into painful cracks. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not put them in water. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my hands were well." Mrs. A. W. Cheyne, Box 217, Milford, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TWELVE TALKS BY BRYAN

BOY ORATOR CARRIES ON HIS CHICAGO CAMPAIGN WITH A DASH.

Different Classes of Society Hear Varying Efforts of the Popocratic Nominee—Polish Women, Society Butterflies, Business-Men, Cowboys, and Laborers Make Up His Audiences—Takes a Dash into Illinois Today, but Returns to the City Tonight.

(Continued from first page.

Buren and Leavitt streets; Second Regiment Armory, Washington and Curtis streets.

Women Faint at the Armory.

At the Second Regiment Armory the crowd was so dense and the heat so oppressive that ten women and three men were prostrated, and had to be carried out of the building. Eight of these women and two of the men were carried into a neighboring engine-house until they recovered sufficiently to be sent home. The others revived on getting out into the air. The crowd at the Armory sweltered there until 11:30 p. m. before Mr. Bryan arrived.

Bryan's Visit Ends Today.

Local Popocrats are so anxious to have Mr. Bryan's stay in Chicago prolonged that they are beseiging the Popocratic National committee to cancel the Wisconsin trip for Friday and keep Mr. Bryan here till Sunday.

Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National committee said last night it would be useless for the local committee to ask to have Mr. Bryan's visit prolonged. He said his train had been engaged, the announcements were out, and it was indispensable that Mr. Bryan should give a day each to Wisconsin and Iowa. Any change in the program was out of the question.

This morning Mr. Bryan will make a dash out into Northern Illinois, returning in time to speak at several North Side halls tonight. At 11 p. m. he leaves for Wisconsin.

Speech No. 481 at St. Stanislaus Hall, Chicago; speech No. 482, Battery D, Chicago; speech No. 483, to women in Battery D; speech No. 484, Transit House, Stock-Yards, Chicago; No. 485, St. Paul's Catholic School; No. 486, Novotny's Hall; No. 487, at School of the Blessed Sacrament; No. 488, Bohemian Turner Hall; No. 489, Pulaski Hall; No. 490, the Popocratic tent, Harrison and Loomis streets; No. 491, People's Institute, Chicago; No. 492, Second Regiment Armory.

POLISH WOMEN HEAR THE ORATOR.

Mr. Bryan Asks Them to Use Their Influence with Male Voters.

Mr. Bryan made a speech for Polish votes and women at St. Stanislaus Hall at 10 a. m., and 3,500 members of that nationality listened to him. Not more than half seemed to understand what the candidate said. Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband to the meeting and with her were:

Mrs. Jennie Barzynski, Mrs. Francis Kowalski, Mrs. Jozwiakowski, Miss Annie Bardunski, and Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch.

Mrs. Barzynski introduced Mr. Bryan, who said:

"This campaign has witnessed not only a great increase in interest among the people, but it has witnessed a deeper interest among the women of this land than is usually manifested in a political campaign. I have had the privilege of addressing several audiences this year composed entirely or almost entirely of women, and I am glad to be permitted to talk to the mother, and the wife, and the sister, because their interests are wrapped up in the interests of the country.

"No policy can injure this country without injuring them; no policy can benefit this country without benefiting them, and in any test where a question of right or wrong is presented I believe that our wives and mothers are quick to detect what is just and what is unjust, if not quicker, than we, because in studying these questions a man may be surrounded by influences which rather prevent than aid his understanding of a subject, and there may be influences which prevent his judgment, whereas the women may be able to examine the question and, with her instincts, detect where the wrong lies. And I know this, that if a woman's conscience is once directed against a thing, that there is nothing that can overcome that conscience. [Great applause and cheering.]

"If in this campaign we can convince the women that justice is on our side I know that in every household there will be a wife or mother who will say to the father of the family: 'Coercion cannot be permitted to interfere with the exercise of the rights of citizenship.' [Cries of "You are right! You are right!" and great applause.]

"If we can convince the women of the justice of our cause there is no campaign fund, however large, that can bribe the husbands, and the brothers, and the sons who go forth with the inspiration of these women behind them. [Loud and continuous applause.]

"My friends, you, mothers and wives, have sons, and brothers, and husbands, and you are anxious that every possible opportunity of advancement shall be opened to them. I want to say to you that your hopes can be realized only in preserving this government as it was intended by the fathers, so that it will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of equal rights and give special privileges to none. [Applause and cries of "Good! Good!"] Equality before the law has been the inspiration of those who in the past have fought for human liberty. Equality—brotherhood—these have inspired those who have given their lives when necessary in behalf of their fellows. Love of liberty, love of equality, love of justice inspired Kosciusko as well as Washington. [Applause.] These things have inspired all who have made themselves great in human history, and, my friends, the sense of justice is the deepest seated sense we have. The love of justice lies deeper in the heart than any other love.

BRYAN TALKS TO BUSINESS-MEN.

Addresses 5,000 People at a Noon Meeting in Battery "D."

Five thousand people crammed into Battery D at noon yesterday in response to Mr. Bryan's invitation to the business-men to come out and hear his plea for the Popocratic platform, and probably 2,000 more hung about the Lake-Front wishing they might get in.

It was not a business-men's meeting in the sense that the term is generally used in Chicago, although the quality of the audience was noticeably good. There were not many familiar faces seen either upon the platform, in the reserved seats, or elsewhere in the meeting—not many of the faces of the men who are recognized as the builders of Chicago and upon whom the business responsibilities now rest. But measured by broad foreheads and tidy linen anybody would say Mr. Bryan had a much better audience than any other which has greeted him in this city.

There were a handful of prominent Chicagoans there—such men as Ferdinand W. Peck, Seigmund Zeisler, Judge John Barton Payne, Charles A. Stevens, and William Penn Nixon—but they did not betray any signs of conversion to silver.

Men on the Stage.

Upon the stage were several well-known men who support Mr. Bryan's candidacy. Gen. Charles H. Howard, the brother of Gen. O. O. Howard, and a hero of the charge at Winchester, presided. In the front row sat William M. Hoyt and F. H. Cooper. Then there was Secretary Burke and others, better known for appearance upon the platform in advocacy of the Popocratic candidates during this campaign than for connection with trade or commerce.

Mr. Bryan's speech was earnest, and abounded in home thrusts about the bondage of the debtor class, which found an echo among a good share of the hearers. He told these they were getting the worst of it, and they shouted "Yes." He told them it was the rich man who was putting them in the hole, and they shouted "Hit him again."

While the applause was earnest and punctual, it was observed to be far from unanimous. Every fourth man, at a guess, stood ready to wave his hat aloft and give vent to the genuine silver screech, but from the stage it did not require a searching look to see that a larger number held placid features and did not give assent to the candidate's declarations, and many were seen to turn to the next man and with a firm shake of the head go upon record as differing from the Nebraska man.

At only one point did Mr. Bryan make any threat that society might expect trouble if he were elected. It was just after declaring that he believed in peace, the enforcement of law, and settlement of difficulties by arbitration that he said until some way was discovered to make the classes, whom he designates under the title of "the rich," obey the laws, people might reasonably expect to witness some kind of upheaval.

Words Seem Like Arguments.

Mr. Peck, Mr. Nixon, and G. B. Haines of the Republican headquarters were behind the stage during the first half of the speech.

"He speaks plausibly," said Mr. Peck. "To a man who does not know the whole question his words seem like arguments."

Mr. Bryan elbowed his way through the crowd on the stage promptly at noon. Gen. Howard rose and said he had been asked by Mr. Bryan to learn if the audience were all business-men.

"You bet we are—and workingmen, too," shouted back several in the audience. Mr. Bryan mounted a chair and spoke rapidly, only two or three times leaning down to reach for ice water. He wore a pink carnation and seemed less fatigued than at last night's speeches.

Amid the confusion of dispersal resolutions were adopted offering a reward of $500 for evidence securing the conviction of any person violating the election law. The following committee was appointed to cooperate with the National committee in the matter:

William M. Hoyt, Chairman; F. H. Cooper, P. M. Henney, Capt. W. P. Black, William J. Strong, William M. Chase, A. Biswanger, Maj. Tolman, Leo Austrian, Robert Lindblom, Charles Hanke, Theodore Noel, George W. Collings, J. C. Vaughan.

Orator Begins His Address.

Mr. Bryan said:

"It requires heroism for a man to stand in the presence of a financial tyrant and bid him do his worst. [Continued cheers.] My friends, I believe that the mercantile classes have suffered as much by government by banks as any other class of the people, and when I preach deliverance of the common people from the money changers I preach deliverance to the business-men from the tyranny of the banks. [Applause and cheers.] I say that the man who loans you money has no right to control your vote. ["That's good!" and cheers.] I say that a man who, because he loans you money, attempts to rob you of your citizenship should be made to feel the penalty by an injured people. [Applause.]

"I say to you that the Republican platform adopted this way is a fraud. [Applause.] I say that it was intended as a fraud [applause], that the men who wrote it wrote it to deceive the people and to secure an advantage by deception that they could not obtain in an open fight." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan read extracts from the Times-Herald. Continuing, the speaker said:

"There you find in a paper owned and edited by the man who wrote the platform—you find in there a declaration only ten days before that every reference to an international agreement is shifty and futile. That it deceives nobody, because every one knows first there is not the slightest possibility of an international agreement at any ratio. [Laughter and applause.] And yet within ten days after that editorial appears in the Times-Herald the editor writes a plank which pledges the Republican party to every effort to promote international bimetallism, and then that paper reports in its dispatches to St. Louis that this is put in there to give a ray of hope to the Republicans of the West.

"Now, my friends, I want you to remember that phrase, 'Pledging the Republican party to promote bimetallism,' was offered as a solace to the Republicans of the West without any idea that the Republican party would ever use any effort to change the gold standard. [Applause.]

Takes Up Labor Troubles.

"Our opponents believe in allowing the railroad to engage in controversy with the labor organizations and then call out the standing army to preserve order. I believe in compelling them to submit their differences to boards of arbitration and adjust by peace what our opponents would adjust by force. [Prolonged cheering.] You business-men have been told that an era of lawlessness will prevail if I am elected. I want to tell you that until we find some means of adjusting the differences which arise between labor and capital, some system that compels both to go before impartial tribunals, you can expect increasing disorder instead of increasing quiet. [Great applause.]

"The Republicans tell you that I will not enforce the law. My friends, the fear of these people is not that I refuse to enforce the law. Their fear is that I will enforce the law. [Applause.] They know that I entertain old-fashioned ideas upon this subject, and that according to my ideas the big criminal should wear striped clothes the same as the little criminal. [Great applause.]

"I want to say to you that we who believe in enforcing all laws against all classes of society are better friends of government than those who make scapegoats of little criminals and then let big ones run at large to run the government itself. [Applause.] The very men who would suffer most through the enforcement of law are the ones who seem to be most terribly alarmed that there will be lax enforcement of laws. [Applause.] They are not afraid that I will encourage lawlessness, but they know that if I am elected the trusts will not select the Attorney-General who will administer the law." [Great applause and cheering.]

ADDRESSES WOMEN AT BATTERY D.

Candidate Bryan Outlines Campaign Issues for Feminine Auditors.

Women of all sizes and ages, and of all kinds of political beliefs or indifferences, crowded, crushed, perspired, and were half suffocated in their efforts to see and hear William Jennings Bryan at Battery D yesterday afternoon.

Of the total number of women who made the attempt about 5,000, or as many as the building would hold, succeeded. As many more staid outside, shot dark looks at the policemen who would not let them in where there was no room for them, and then went around through the mud to the side and rear doors, and shot more dark looks at more policemen who were equally obdurate.

Those on the outside who had the good fortune to be near him as he passed saw Mr. Bryan. The rest finally saw there was no use trying to see him and went away, crushing in their hands inoffensive and impotent little bits of pasteboards, which said "Admit One," but which were armed with no power to enforce the mandate.

Silver League Conducts It.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Women's Silver League, and arrangements for the occasion had been carried out by committees of that organization. An hour before 2:30 o'clock, the time set for the meeting, the hall was packed, and women were being turned away from the door.

The crowd inside was entertained by speeches and music until Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived. Mrs. S. L. Jenks, campaign manager of the Women's League, introduced Mrs. Mary Duncanson, President of the league, as Chairman of the meeting. The majority of the numbers on the program, however, were announced by Mrs. O. W. Dean, Chairman of one of the committees.

Musical numbers, consisting in the main of campaign songs, were rendered by the Orion Ladies' Quartet of Englewood and by male quartets from Salem and Shelbyville, Ill. Mrs. E. J. Strong recited an original poem and Miss Helena Mitchell of Kansas recited "William Whitney's Wail."

See Bryan and Faint.

In this way the time was occupied until 2:45 o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were ushered in through a rear door and through the wings to the stage.

Never was a political candidate given a more novel greeting. There was a chorus of feminine "O's!" from the audience, resembling the characteristic outburst of a crowd watching the display of fireworks on a Fourth of July evening. There was also hand-clapping and a clapping of opera-glasses to the eyes as womankind stretched her collective neck in a concerted effort to see one William Jennings Bryan.

When she had seen him she fainted. At least just about this time more than two score women were carried from the hall. They had been overcome by the heat, the close atmosphere, and the fatigue of standing for nearly two hours in the crush and jam of the crowded, perfume-laden room.

Mr. Bryan stood on a chair and smiled at the women. Then he made a novel response to the novel welcome given him. While the women were still waving their flags and handkerchiefs and clapping their gloved hands Mr. Bryan turned his eyes heavenward. He gazed long and earnestly at the side windows in the terraced roof of the Armory, and finally caught the eye of two men leaning through one of the windows which had been opened for ventilation. He waved his hand to them to get back out of the window, and explained to them and the audience that he was afraid the sash would give way and they would fall through to the floor below and hurt some one.

When those two men were out of sight Mr. Bryan began talking to the women. He did not have a new speech for them, but gave them parts of speeches he had delivered before. The hurry in which he is "doing" Chicago had not given him time to get a new speech ready.

While her husband was being welcomed and was making his speech Mrs. Bryan was receiving almost as much attention as he. She chatted and shook hands with the women on the platform, and was the center of attraction for an admiring circle. Mrs. Bryan was gowned handsomely. Her skirt, which was full and hung in plain folds, was of a heavy black brocade silk. Her close-fitting dress waist was of a similar material, but of a deep brown color, relieved with a small bright red figure. Dark red gloves and a black velvet picture hat, caught up at the back and trimmed with ostrich tips, completed the costume.

Mr. Bryan saw Battery D in a different guise than that presented by the same place on Tuesday. It was filled with women in their best gowns instead of men in their every-day clothes, and it was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting that literally covered the stage, the entire front of the hall and the edge of the gallery all the way around the building. The work of decoration was superintended by Mrs. David Rosenheim of this city and Miss Helena Mitchell of Kansas.

There were not as many women in the hall when Mr. Bryan finished speaking as when he began by several hundreds. Many had come only because they wanted to see him, and having seen him departed. Others were unable longer to endure the close atmosphere, which was becoming insufferable.

Mr. Bryan Speaks.

Waving of flags and occasional mild outbursts of audible applause greeted the more telling passages of Mr. Bryan's speech. The speaker said:

"If you give to some one who needs, that is all well enough; but, my friends, if you simply give to make people dependent upon your charity you destroy their independence, whereas if you give them a chance to work you make them independent, and instead of being a burden upon you they are a help to all. [Great applause.]

"Another thing which I ask the women to remember. I was pained the other day to find a man high in the church complaining that overeducation of farmers' sons was one of the great troubles that we had to contend with. [An old Irish woman sitting in a front seat, "I must say, thin, he is crazy."] [Great laughter and applause.] His statement was that these farmers' sons got a taste of education and then became dissatisfied with the position in life which God intended them to fill [laughter], and that instead of relieving their conditions we would decrease the amount of education and our people would not get dissatisfied. [Laughter and applause.]

"I know that there are here persons representing various amounts of wealth and position. I want to ask you, mothers and wives, who are enjoying the comforts of life to remember that those who are able mentally and strong physically, and who stand well in society, ought to be able to take care of themselves in the race for life without appealing to legislation to give them unfair advantages over weaker members of mankind. [Great applause.]

Inveighs Against "Vicious Systems."

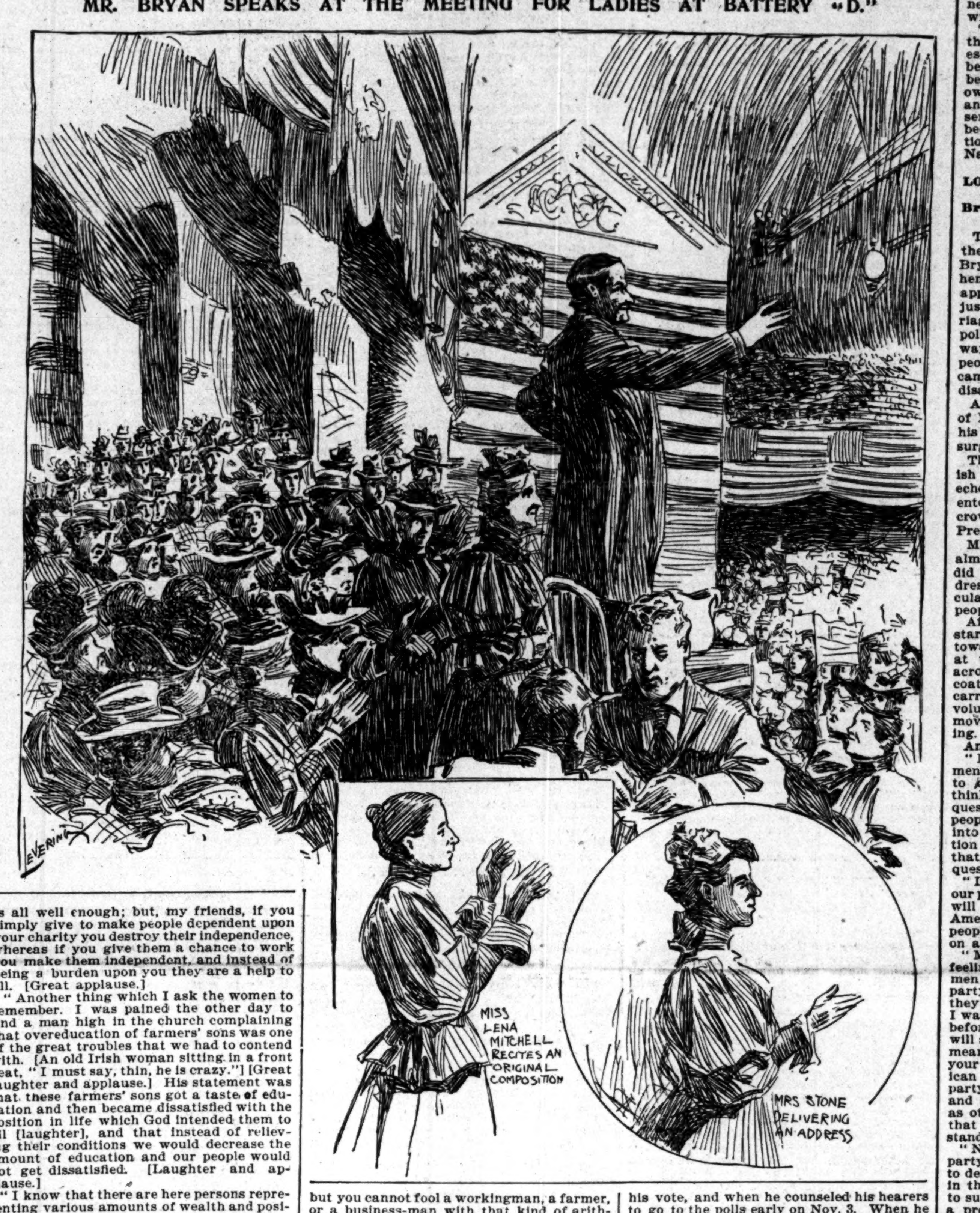
"I want you to remember this, that you cannot afford to engrave upon government vicious systems, vicious laws, even though you now profit by those laws. I want you to remember that we live, not for ourselves alone—that we live for those who come after us, as those who went before us lived for us. [Great applause and cries of "Good! Good!"] I want to ask you mothers how you dare to enjoy the comforts which come from unjust legislation when you realize that the very law that enables you to rob others today may be used to rob your children when you are gone. [Great applause.]

"Again, my friends, I want you to remember that you are in society and you are here to stay. You cannot escape from it. You cannot profit by merely raising yourself above others. There is only one sure way by which you can profit, and that is by raising society altogether, and then you go up with society. [Applause and cries of "Good!"] You keep down those about you and try to rise above them, and those whom you are driving down are a menace to your own security. You discard others, you violate their rights, you increase the number of poor and helpless and desperate, and you cannot escape the punishment for your acts.

Aim of the Popocrats.

"Now we in this campaign are seeking to restore the government to the position which it once occupied. We are seeking to drive out those who have entered the temple and are defiling it. We are attempting to take the legislation out of the hands of trusts and syndicates and corporations and aggregations of wealth to put it again into the hands of 70,000,000 of people, to be used for their benefit. [Great applause.] The money question is the one to be settled. We propose to change our financial policy. We propose to substitute the double standard for the single standard. We propose to open our mints to the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold, and we propose to do it without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." [Continued cheering and applause.]

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS AT THE MEETING FOR LADIES AT BATTERY "D."



TALKS TO A STOCK-YARDS CROWD.

Bryan Advises the Lads to Vote for Silver—Proprietors Look On.

Mr. Bryan held up a silver horseshoe to the laboring men from the balcony of the Transit House at the Stock-Yards in the afternoon and told them it was his latest gift and completed the set, which included enough horseshoes to hang one over every doorway in the White House.

The joke was heard by the 10,000 people who stood as one mass in the yard of the hotel and in the adjoining streets. It was a typical Stock-Yards crowd, mostly workmen, although there were many women and chilren out in gay colors.

So persistently did the mass move toward the speaker's stand even before the arrival of Mr. Bryan that two men fainted in the jam and were passed out of the crowd over the heads of the others. Children were picked up and held in arms to help them get breath. There was fear of a stampede several times when the pack to the east of the speaker's stand began swaying to and fro like eddying waters, and it required the most earnest appeal of the Chairman to restore quiet.

Timothy Carrabine presided. D. F. Curley and half a dozen other speakers held the crowd until the arrival of Mr. Bryan. When the candidate stepped out upon the platform a great "Ya-hoo!" went up.

Edward and Herbert Morris, sons of the packer, J. Ogden Armour, G. F. Swift, and Frank Vogel, Vice-President of the Nelson Morris company, occupied windows in the hotel. In the middle of a Bryan period the crowd seemed to discover these representatives of "the rich" and the candidate was interrupted with a hundred pointing hands thrust above the heads and the cry:

"There's Armour looking at you from the window, Mr. Bryan."

The speaker did not notice such interruptions. When Mr. Bryan left the platform the police had to strike men who, with frantic women, clutched and tore at the Nebraska man to pat his back or get hold of his hand.

Mr. Bryan Begins Speaking.

Mr. Bryan said:

He Dips Into Arithmetic.

"Now, I want to leave you a proposition to think about, because I cannot speak longer to you without trespassing upon the limitations of my strength. I want to leave this proposition for you to think about: Each individual wants to obtain more money. I want to ask you how each individual is going to obtain a larger amount of money if you decrease the total amount of money which all individuals are to have. [Applause.] The amount of money in actual circulation today is $150,000,000 less than it was two years ago, and, if the gold standard continues, it will be less next year than it was this year, and, my friends, according to that logic, each man will have the most money when the total amount of money in the country has sunk to nothing. [Applause.] You may be able to hold a financier with that sort of arithmetic, but you cannot fool a workingman, a farmer, or a business-man with that kind of arithmetic. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, I want you to remember that you have a right to participate in government. The ballot is given to you to use, not as somebody else wants you to use it, but as you want to use it for yourself. The Australian ballot is here. It is here for your protection, and I want you who are employes to feel that you have the same right to cast your vote that your employer has to cast his vote, and you have as much right to try to make him vote as you want him to as he has to try to make you vote as he wants you to." [Great applause.]

When Mr. Bryan entered his carriage to return to his hotel he was followed by a band of thirty Stock-Yards cowboys on horseback, who acted as an escort for about a mile.

CHARGES 25 CENTS TO HEAR BRYAN.

St. Paul's German Catholic School Shows Its Thrift.

Mr. Bryan kissed a 3-year-old girl last night, who presented him with a bouquet of flowers at St. Paul's German Catholic School, Hoyne avenue and Ambrose street. Five hundred people saw him.

A fair is being held there to pay for a new church building, and the Rev. George D. Heldman, pastor of the church, consequently levied an admission fee of 25 cents on every one who entered to see the nominee. He explained this to the reporters with a deprecatory wave of the hand, which signified the event was of no import, save that the church realized a goodly share of the needed money, for the building was crowded and still many were kept on the outside.

Mr. Bryan came in at 7:20 o'clock. The platform was filled with four rows of youthful school children, sixteen of the girls, dressed in silver garments, bearing each a letter which formed:

: HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN. :

Another girl stood in front bearing a gold exclamation point, and thus formed the battle cry of 16 to 1. The school children sang a song, of which the refrain was, "When silver shall be free."

Father Heldman then introduced Mr. Bryan, speaking of the famous phrase of Cæsar's, "Vini, vidi, vici," and saying:

"Mr. Bryan comes, he sees my people, he sees their faces, he conquers."

When Mr. Bryan finished his speech 3-year-old Cicilia Gassman was pushed forward and she shoved a tiny hand containing a bouquet of flowers into Mr. Bryan's hand. Mr. Bryan stooped down, caught the child in his arms, and lifted her up. Then he planted a resounding Nebraska kiss on her plump, red cheek.

In his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I have been trying for some weeks to turn the attention of the American people toward the one supreme issue of this campaign. I have been trying to have the great mass of the people solve for themselves this money question by applying it to their own condition and to their own surroundings, and when I speak to German-Americans I am always tempted to ask them to consider whether the gold standard has been a benefit to the nations which have had it. They have had it in this country for twenty years, and nobody has ever declared that it was good and ought to be kept because of its own merits, and I am constrained to believe that the nations of Europe which have tried it have had no better experience with it than we have had. It is only a short time ago that that great German statesman, Prince Bismarck, stated that he believed in bimetallism. [Great applause.]

"Whenever an American citizen tells you that Bismarck is afraid the American people are not able to have a financial system of their own, you tell them that Prince Bismarck, looking from across the ocean, has more confidence in the American people, has a higher esteem of their ability, and more faith in what they can accomplish than the timid American financiers who are always begging some foreign nation to let us attend to our own business." [Great applause.]

TOILERS LISTEN IN NOVOTNY'S HALL.

"Boy Orator" Tells Them to Think and Vote for Themselves.

Bryan's next appointment was at Novotny's Hall, West Twenty-second and Troy streets. By removing the seats and packing the people together like matches in a box 2,000 people squeezed into the hall, while 3,000 stood in the streets.

The struggle to get into the hall was such that several people fainted. Some of those who succeeded were women and children, but most of them appeared to be laboring-men and mechanics. Though the discomfort was almost insupportable the best of humor and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The platform was crowded with the local Democratic politicians and a few others, among whom were the Rev. Father Matthew Fardanick and the Rev. Father Albert Forman.

Hugh Curran of the County Central committee, presided, and while the audience awaited the arrival of Mr. Bryan it was entertained with speeches by J. A. Oliverius, editor of the American Citizen, in Bohemian; John Z. White, candidate for Congress in the Second District; and John J. Coburn.

Mr. Bryan addressed the audience for ten minutes. He was interrupted with applause frequently, especially when he said the workman was paid for his work, not for his vote, and when he counseled his hearers to go to the polls early on Nov. 3. When he concluded there was another long-continued storm of applause, and a pretty little girl named Louisa Baroch presented him with an immense bouquet of roses.

There were occasioned ejaculations in the audience which showed that the feeling was not unanimous for Bryan.

When Mr. Bryan and his party reached their carriages, two immense open air meetings were in progress, one in Troy street and one in Twenty-second street. Torchlights and transparencies with silver mottoes were everywhere visible, and excited orators mounted on express wagons were sawing the air. Their applause had frequently interrupted the meeting in the hall.

Mr. Bryan said during his speech:

"The people of the United States, when they declare for the restoration of silver, are going to act not only for themselves, but they are going to give hope and inspiration to the toiling millions throughout the world. [Applause.] Bimetallism means the stopping of the falling in prices, and when you stop the fall in prices, which has been going on for the last twenty years, you bring a stable currency, and bring back prosperity to those who produce wealth. When prices fall, times are hard and when times are hard the masses of the people suffer and only a few gain any benefit from their suffering.

"I want to ask you not to allow somebody else to do your thinking for you or your voting for you. I want you to think for yourselves. I want you to vote as you think best and see to it that in this great crisis in our Nation's affairs, you do your duty when the time comes to register your votes at the ballot box. [Cries of "We will." and great applause.] I shall not say one word to put the employé in antagonism with his employer, but I want you to understand that when a man pays you wages he simply pays you for your work and not for your vote. [Great applause.] No wages, however high, are high enough to purchase a man's citizenship. [Great applause].

"I believe that if we can secure a fair, free, voluntary expression of the American people that there will be a large majority declare in favor of an American policy of finance for American people." [Great applause.]

AT SCHOOL OF BLESSED SACRAMENT.

Mr. Bryan Makes a Speech Not Down on the Program.

Mr. Bryan last night addressed an audience "not down on the bills" at the School of the Blessed Sacrament, West Twenty-second street and Central Park avenue. An audience of a few hundred were admitted by ticket. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: This is not an opportune place for a speech, but I know something of the curiosity that people feel to see a candidate for an office so high as that to which I aspire. I remember when I was a boy we had a President go through our town, and I got up early in the morning and got down to the depot and waited a long while to get a chance to see him. And I remember when I saw him I was very much disappointed because he looked just about like people I had seen every day [laughter], and therefore I realize somewhat how people feel who desire to see a candidate.

"I have been very much gratified that in this campaign, where such a deep feeling has been aroused on both sides, there has been so little of that which is undesirable. It shows the great self-restraint among the American people. It shows their capacity for self-government. I am glad to have seen you, even for this short time, and I thank you for the opportunity."

FINDS A JAM AT BOHEMIAN HALL.

Bryan Answers Mexico Argument by Calling Turkey a Gold Country.

Mr. Bryan's carriage with difficulty passed through the crowd blocking Ashland avenue to Bohemian Hall, No. 825 Ashland avenue, where the next speech was delivered, an hour after schedule time. The throng was so dense street car men had to battle their way stubbornly, and the four policemen escorting Mr. Bryan had to plow a path for the political party.

The managers of the meeting provided an entertainment for the curious in the form of fireworks, which were sent up in large quantities from several spots close to the hall and from the balcony of the hall itself. They were apparently chosen with an eye to the national colors of America, for the fire trails they left in the air were alternating ones of the red, white, and blue. The interior of the hall itself was decorated with flags and bunting and pictures of Popocratic candidates.

Mr. Bryan had the appearance of being wearied when he reached the hall, but the cheering influences of the spectators made his face radiant. Some of the yells accorded Mr. Bryan were of the healthy Bohemian sort. There was a fair sprinkling of women in the audience which filled the interior of the building. There were 3,500 people in the hall.

During Mr. Bryan's speech he said:

"Our opponents are all the time pointing to Mexico and saying that if we have the free coinage of silver we will be like Mexico. My friends, it is not fair to compare two nations so differently situated, so differently surrounded, as Mexico and the United States. But if our opponents are going to say that the free coinage of silver will make us like Mexico we have a right to say that the gold standard will make us like Turkey. Turkey has a gold standard. [Great applause.] Now, it is just as fair for us to insist that if we maintain the gold standard we will approach the condition of Turkey as it is for our opponents to say that if we have free coinage we will approach the condition of Mexico.

"Now, another thing: They tell you that the mine-owners are the only persons interested in free coinage. I want you to remember that the strength of bimetallism has not been among the mine-owners. The mine-owners are but a small mass of our people and the mining States have but few representatives. The strength of bimetallism has been found among the farmers of this Nation and among the laboring men of this Nation." [Great applause.]

LOUD GREETING AT PULASKI HALL.

Bryan Welcomed by a Tumultuous Crowd and Talks for Silver.

To avoid the dense pack of Bohemians in the street south of Eighteenth street Mr. Bryan had to be smuggled out of the Bohemian Hall by a side entrance to meet his appointment with the Poles in Pulaski Hall, just a block farther up the street. His carriage waited at the entrance for him, and the police did their best to keep the passageway open while the hall was emptying its people into the streets, but when the end came those who beleaguered the hall were disappointed.

A shout across Eighteenth street in front of Pulaski Hall told that the candidate and his party were already there, and the crowd surged that way.

Three thousand were packed into the Polish Hall. A good lusty Polish yell woke the echoes from the other hall when Mr. Bryan entered. It was five minutes before the crowd came to order sufficient to hear the Presidential candidate.

Mr. Bryan's voice showed the strain of his almost continual talking for two days. He did not try to launch out in oratory but addressed himself to simple propositions calculated to capture the vote of the laboring people.

After the speaker ended fireworks were started in the street, the crowds surged up toward the building in the hope of a glimpse at the candidate, and at the other hall across the street it was a fight for the bluecoats to lodge their charge safely in his carriage. Hurrahskis rolled in a mighty volume after the party as their carriages moved away to the north for another meeting.

Among other things Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to talk to you just a few moments, and in that time I ask your attention to one question about which people are thinking. If you doubt that the money question is uppermost in the minds of the people, you can satisfy yourselves by going into any group of persons where any question is being discussed, and you will find that they are talking about the money question.

"I am sure that whenever the masses of our people decide on the money question they will decide for an American policy for the American people, because the masses of the people are willing to trust this republic on all questions. [Great applause.]

"My friends, it is an evidence of the deep feeling that this campaign has aroused that men are willing to temporarily let go of party and vote for those interests which they believe to be beneficial to the country. I want you to read the Republican platform before you indorse it. I believe that if you will study that platform and find out what it means that you will not be able to give it your support, because it pledges the American people—or, rather, the Republican party—to try to get rid of the gold standard and substitute the double standard as soon as other nations will help them, but it says that until they do we must maintain the gold standard.

"Now, my friends, when the Republican party turns over to foreign nations the right to determine when we shall have bimetallism in this country I believe it is a proposition to surrender the rights of self-government—a proposition to transfer legislative power from Washington to foreign nations—and I am opposed to the surrender of the right of self-government or to the delegation of the right to determine when we shall have bimetallism over to any other nation on earth. [Great applause.]

"Nothing is too good for the American people, and anything that is good for them ought to come to them right now, whether other nations are willing to let us have those good things or not. [Great applause.] When we declare for independent action—when we declare that this Nation is big enough to attend to its own business—we do not offend any other nation. No Englishman gets up and says that America shall determine what England shall do. No Frenchman, no German, no member of any other nation, no citizen in any other land gets up and declares that the action of his nation must depend upon the action of this Nation. Why should we? Why should the United States, which stands first among the nations of the world, be going around and waiting for some other nation to tell us what we can do and when we can do it on the money question?" [Great applause and cries of 'That is right."]

GREAT SPORT AT THE BIG TENT.

Impatient Crowd Amuses Itself Awaiting the Arrival of Bryan.

Four thousand people gathered under and around a big tent at Loomis and Harrison street at 7:30 o'clock and waited for Candidate Bryan to appear. He was due at 8:40 o'clock, but it was 9:45 before he drove up, and in the meanwhile the crowd, which had grown to about 6,000, amused itself as best it could.

A. L. Maxwell, the Populistic candidate for State Auditor on the Popocratic ticket, tried to make a speech, but the crowd advised him to "Go get a hair-cut" and asked him where he "got that voice" while he was frantically waving his arms in a vain attempt to be heard.

Then Edward T. Noonan, who is running for Congress in that district, attempted a diversion by starting the crowd singing "Marching Through Georgia," he in the meanwhile beating time. This was too tame for some ferocious spirits, however, and soon the candidate for Congress found himself leading a chorus the refrain of which was:

We'll hang Mark Hanna to a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on.

Finally Candidate Bryan appeared, and there was a wild rush to see him. A squad of policemen had trouble in forcing a way for him through the crowd, and when he got on the stage he stood on a chair, the better to satisfy the curiosity of the spectators. This seemed to be all they wanted, however, for after they had given him some loud and prolonged cheers at the start, they remained comparatively quiet until the end. Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad that your people are thinking on the subject of trusts, because, my friends, if the trust is permitted to send a representative to sit by every fireside and collect tribute from every family the coal trust can afford to make a big contribution to a campaign fund in order to continue in business in this country. [Applause. A voice: "How about Mark Hanna?"]

"Now, my friends, you must not ask me to talk about the Chairman of the Republican National committee [hisses], for two reasons: First, because it is more proper that I should discuss issues than that I should discuss men, and in the second place you seem to know enough about him anyhow." [Applause.]

LATE AT THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Bryan Appears Before the Crowd an Hour Behind Time.

It was exactly 11 by the clock before Mr. Bryan reached the People's Institute. A crowd of 3,000 people had been packed in the place for three and a half hours, a good share of which time was taken up with addresses from other speakers.

The doors were closed at 7 o'clock, and seventy-five policemen had their hands full in taking care of the crowd which thronged about the doors.

Two or three open air meetings were also in progress near by.

Mr. Bryan was by mistake taken to the Leavitt street entrance, and it was some little time before he was gotten into the hall. He was hoarse at first, but his voice speedily improved.

He said:

"I have some times been criticized for going and making this canvass among the people, but when they criticize me for going to the people in this campaign, I tell them I haven't anywhere else to go and in these hard times the people who are anxious to see bimetallism restored are not able to go all the way to Nebraska to see me. [Applause.] I have thought the matter over since I have been accused of being undignified, and I have made up my mind that of all the sins a President can be guilty of I believe to be undignified is the least sin [applause]; and when I remember that some of the best Presidents we have had have been accused of being undignified, I do not worry so much about the charge as I might. [Applause.]

"I do not think it is undignified to go before the people and discuss an issue that is greater in importance than any which has been presented in recent times. I do not believe that it is undignified to defend a cause which I believe to be just.

"I like this clash of opinions. I like agitation. When I find a man who is opposed to public discussion I find a man who hasn't much faith in his cause.

"We have to tear off the mask from a lot of hypocrites before we can get well into this fight. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] We have to meet a lot of men who pose as philanthropists, when the fact is they are trying, because of their greed and avarice, to enslave mankind to make themselves rich. [Applause.]

"When one of these employers tells his employés to beware of the injury that will come from the free coinage of silver the employés can reply to him that they have no fear of any danger that a man who loves them so well before the election will love them enough after the election not to let them suffer from free coinage." [Applause.]

WOMEN FAINT AT THE ARMORY.

Overcome by the Intense Heat While Awaiting Bryan's Closing Speech.

Ten women and three men were overcome by the heat in the dense crowd that packed the Second Regiment Armory, where 7,000 people sweltered in a temperature of nearly 90° for four hours waiting for Mr. Bryan to appear.

The dormitory of engine-house No. 34, near Washington boulevard and Curtis street, was utilized as a refuge for the prostrated. Eight women and two men were stretched out on the firemen's beds during the evening, resuscitated, and taken home by their friends. Two other women who also had to be carried out of the armory revived on getting out into the air, but gave up their intention of seeing and hearing the Popocratic candidate.

Inside the armory men sat in their shirt sleeves, some of them without vests even, and listened to eight or ten short speeches before Mr. Bryan came.

Matthew P. Brady presided.

It was 11:30 o'clock when Mr. Bryan arrived. His appearance at the back of the speakers' platform was the signal for an outbreak of cheers and a chorus of yells that lasted two minutes. Mr. Bryan shook hands with most of those on the platform while the cheering was going on, and then stepped forward with uplifted hand and said:

"I believe no human mind can conceive, no human tongue can tell, the misery that is wrapped up in this proposition to chain the nations of the world to gold alone as standard money. It is because I have believed this that I have spoken against it. It is because I now believe it that I speak against it, and, my friends, I want you to believe me when I say that my convictions on this subject are so deep that I would rather be the humblest citizen in this land and be permitted to raise my voice against this crime than to have all the offices that men can give and be compelled to be a party to it. [Applause and cheering.]

"The increase of the world's money helps you and me. The cornering of the world's money hurts us all, and if I must choose between aiding those who help the world and aiding those who corner the money to the injury of the world, I will take my stand with those who add to the volume of our currency rather than with those who hide it." [Continued applause.]

BRYAN'S TALKS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Illinois, Chicago, and Wisconsin to Hear Them.

While Mr. Bryan is making a dash into Northern Illinois today, and while he is talking here tonight, the local Popocrats will be endeavoring to effect a cancellation of his proposed journey into Wisconsin late tonight. It is believed, however, that the present program will not be changed.

Chicago Meetings for Tonight.

Mr. Bryan will return to Chicago late this afternoon, in time to make speeches at the following places:

St. Stanislaus' Hall, Bradley and Noble streets, 7 p. m.

Social Turner Hall, No. 705 Belmont avenue, 8 p. m.

Lincoln Turner Hall, No. 1357 Diversey avenue, 8:30 p. m.

Hage's Hall, Clybourn and Southport avenues, 9 p. m.

Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield avenue and Larrabee street, 9:15 p. m.

Mueller's Hall, No. 364 North avenue, 9:30 p. m.

North Side Turner Hall, No. 257 North Clark street, 10 p. m.

Brand's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets, 10:30 p. m.

Northern Illinois Meetings Today.

Mr. Bryan will depart for his Illinois dash on a special train on the Northwestern road made up of a day coach and his special car Idler, leaving here at 7:55 a. m. today. The train will be in charge of A. C. Bentley and W. S. Cantrell and will carry, in addition to Mr. Bryan, a dozen speakers, each one of whom will address one of the meetings along the route. Those who will make up the party are:

C. K. Ladd,	E. M. Majors,
W. J. Strong,	W. Prentiss,
J. A. Mahoney,	O. P. Thompson,
George W. Fithian,	S. A. Haseltine,
J. L. Bailey,	W. E. Williams,
H. T. Rainey,	J. R. Williams.

The itinerary is as folows:

Leave	Chicago	7:55 a. m.
Arrive	Elgin	9:30 a. m.
Leave	Elgin	9:45 a. m.
Arrive	Belvidere	10:40 a. m.
Leave	Belvidere	10:50 a. m.
Arrive	Rockford	11:20 a. m.
Leave	Rockford	12:00 m.
Arrive	Freeport	1:05 p. m.
Leave	Freeport	1:40 p. m.
Arrive	Forreston	2:00 p. m.
Leave	Forreston	2:10 p. m.
Arrive	Polo	2:25 p. m.
Leave	Polo	2:35 p. m.
Arrive	Dixon	3:00 p. m.
Leave	Dixon	3:10 p. m.
Arrive	Rochelle	3:30 p. m.
Leave	Rochelle	3:40 p. m.
Arrive	De Kalb	4:10 p. m.
Leave	De Kalb	4:25 p. m.
Arrive	Geneva	4:50 p. m.
Leave	Geneva	5:00 p. m.
Arrive	Wheaton	5:15 p. m.
Leave	Wheaton	5:30 p. m.
Arrive	Maywood	5:55 p. m.
Leave	Maywood	6:05 p. m.
Arrive	Chicago	6:30 p. m.

Friday's Itinerary in Wisconsin.

Mr. Bryan is scheduled to leave Chicago at 11 o'clock for Wisconsin over the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, and to speak in Wisconsin on Friday as follows:

Arrive	Green Bay	8:15 a. m.
Leave	Green Bay	9:00 a. m.
Arrive	De Pere	9:30 a. m.
Leave	De Pere	9:50 a. m.
Arrive	Kaukauna	10:15 a. m.
Leave	Kaukauna	10:35 a. m.
Arrive	Neenah, Menasha, Doty's Island	11:15 a. m.
Leave		11:35 a. m.
Arrive	Oshkosh	12:00 m.
Leave	Oshkosh	12:30 p. m.
Arrive	Fond du Lac	12:55 p. m.
Leave	Fond du Lac	1:25 p. m.
Arrive	Chester	1:55 p. m.
Leave	Chester	2:05 p. m.
Arrive	Juneau	2:25 p. m.
Leave	Juneau	2:45 p. m.
Arrive	Waterman	3:15 p. m.
Leave	Waterman	3:45 p. m.
Arrive	Jefferson	4:05 p. m.
Leave	Jefferson	4:25 p. m.
Arrive	Fort Atkinson	4:35 p. m.
Leave	Fort Atkinson	4:55 p. m.
Arrive	Janesville	5:25 p. m.
Leave	Janesville	5:55 p. m.
Arrive	Evansville	6:25 p. m.
Leave	Evansville	6:35 p. m.
Arrive	Madison	8:00 p. m.

Mr. Bryan will deliver a speech of an hour's duration at Madison, after which he will depart for his home in Nebraska.

The train which conveys him through Wisconsin will be in charge of George J. Sternsdorff, who has served as Sergeant-at-Arms at the national headquarters.

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fe route, will be resumed Nov. 4.

Whether gold or silver standard, the high reputation of Liberty Bell cigars is maintained.

MARK HANNA FEARS NOT.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN TELLS WHY M'KINLEY WILL WIN.

Ohio Statesman, He Says, Was Nominated by the People Long Ago and There Is No Present Reason for a Change of Their Minds—Declares Popocratic Claims for Bryan Too Silly to Discuss—John M. Smyth Sticks to His Estimate.

Mark Hanna talked yesterday of the Republican outlook and expressed gratification at the prospect.

When asked if he had any misgivings as to the result of the present campaign the Chairman of the Republican National committee replied:

"None whatever. On the other hand, I am convinced the cause of sound money, protection, and national honor will win a triumphant victory. Mr. Bryan cannot change the sentiment in Chicago any more than he changed the sentiment of New York. His speeches here will not win him any votes.

"One year ago now we opened the campaign for McKinley. The people, however, made him their candidate long before that time. They secured his nomination. They have not changed their minds since. Every election held has shown that to be true. Every straw vote taken from one end of this country to the other proves it.

"Our polls of the so-called doubtful States are as close and perfect as energy coupled with intelligence could make them. We have two in every State and three in some States, all showing the same results—safe Republican majorities."

Mr. Hanna said his information indicated continued improvement in every section where it had been claimed there were doubts.

Popocratic Claims Absurd.

He declined to discuss the latest table from Popocratic headquarters giving Bryan 292 Electoral votes for the reason he does not deem it worthy of serious consideration.

The Chairman also said that his reports yesterday from Missouri give assurances that the Republicans will elect their State ticket and a majority of the Legislature.

"This means," continued Mr. Hanna, "that Senator Vest will have to give up the seat in the United States Senate he has held so long to a Republican successor."

Chairman Hitch of the State Central committee and Chairman Smyth of the Cook County committee also talked yesterday in confident vein.

Chairman Hitch asserted that Illinois would give the Republican ticket a larger plurality than it did two years ago, when Henry Wulff led his Democratic opponent 133,427 votes.

John M. Smyth stands by his estimate that the minimum plurality for McKinley in Chicago will be 109,000. To this he adds another 15,000 for the country towns.

These prophecies are based on latest reports of the situation.

Straw from Iowa.

An important indication as to the general situation was reported to Mr. Hanna yesterday from Iowa. It was the result of a Republican primary election just held in Winnebago County, which showed an overwhelming majority for sound money. The report was sent by E. D. Sanson of Des Moines. He said that Mr. Pfuffer, banker at Corwith, has been making a schoolhouse campaign in the county for free silver and claimed Bryan would carry Winnebago by two to one over McKinley.

"There are 2,200 voters in the county," continued the letter. "The Republicans held primaries for the selection of delegates to a county convention at which a county ticket was nominated. They headed their ballots 'Sound Money,' and invited all voters, regardless of party, who opposed Bryan and free silver and supported McKinley to vote with them. The free silver Republicans were challenged and not allowed to have any say in the election. The declared result showed 1,793 votes were cast."

At State headquarters Dr. T. N. Jamieson said: "Bryan might just as well ask an army of soldiers to turn traitors and throw down their arms as to talk now to the voters of this city and State. We are not at all alarmed over his visit here and his trip through the State."

ORATOR RANKIN CHARMS A CROWD.

Pittsburg Man Is the Feature of the Tent Meeting.

A. C. Rankin of Pittsburg, ex-Treasurer of the National Molders' Union, came to town last night and addressed a meeting of 4,000 Republicans in the big tent at Sixty-fifth and Halsted streets. Several speakers had preceded Mr. Rankin, and the crowd thought it had about enough oratory for one evening when he was introduced by Ald. Noble shortly after 9 o'clock. Two hours later Mr. Rankin was still speaking, and when he wished to stop the crowd insisted and even implored that he continue.

He has been speaking since the campaign opened in the Central and Northwestern States, and his fame as an orator has long since reached Chicago. His command of language is as remarkable as his fine humor and logical arguments.

Benjamin Butterworth, who was advertised to speak, did not appear. County-Attorney Robert S. Iles called the meeting to order and Ald. Noble presided. William A. Northcott was the first speaker and his address was much applauded. There were many women in the audience and on the platform. The Englewood Glee club sang campaign songs.

Mr. Rankin began his talk by telling of the sure Republican victories coming in the several States through which he has traveled. He said he had been a stove molder for thirteen years, and was always a Republican because it was the best party for a workingman to pin his faith to. He referred to the party candidates as clean, representative men of the people and then paid his respects to Mr. Bryan.

"We have nothing to say against the personal character of Mr. Bryan," he said. "It is the principles of the party he represents that we object to."

He spoke of McKinley as the logical candidate of the Republican party, and then spoke briefly of the tariff question, saying the party had intended to make it the chief issue of the campaign, but the Popocrats dodged it and insisted on talking free silver, and the Republican party proposed to give them enough of it.

He then discussed the money question from a workingman's standpoint. He repeatedly challenged Bryan or any other Popocrat to deny the points he scored. He gave Bryan credit for being a good talker, but said his whole argument was based on "ifs" and "we believe."

He criticised Bryan's definition of bimetallism and quoted from history to show how this and other governments have failed after many trials to maintain the parity of the two metals at any fixed ratio. France, he said, had come nearer to making a success of it than any other country, and that only through agreement with four other countries. The attempt was finally abandoned because the silver drove the gold out of the country. There was a difference at the time of but a few cents in the commercial value, and now Bryan wants Uncle Sam to repeat the experiment with a difference of 47 cents in the price of the two metals.

"Under Bryan's system," he said, "we must raise the price of silver all over the world, and, failing in that, we must repudiate our national debts and cheat the people out of 50 cents on the dollar. Bryan should put legs on his arguments long enough to reach the ground. If he did not happen to be a Presidential candidate the arguments he advances would not cut any figure in this campaign.

"The Pops never tell the whole truth in reciting the history of free coinage. I am here to add on what they forget. Bryan attacks Great Britain. I say I would rather see Uncle Sam arm in arm with Queen Victoria than with old China, and I have as good a right to talk for Great Britain as he has to talk for China."

ASK MEN TO WORK WITHOUT PAY.

United Silver Party Sends Out Another Appeal for Volunteers.

Officials of the United Silver party, with headquarters at No. 151 Randolph street, have sent out another appeal for volunteers "to work without pay." The following "ad" appeared in an evening paper yesterday:

WANTED—INDEPENDENT SILVER MEN IN every precinct to work for two days without pay. Call or address 151 Randolph-st.

The official in charge at the address given denied last night the volunteers were wanted to attend Bryan meetings or march in street parades. He declared the work in hand was the distribution of campaign literature.

One applicant overheard a young man, evidently a workingman, complaining of alleged unjust distribution of campaign funds. The man in the chair was saying:

"We can't help it; we are out of money. No one is being paid for their work in the interest of the silver campaign."

"O, I know better than that," the workingman replied. "I know men who are drawing fat salaries for doing little or nothing. I have been hard at work for seven weeks distributing printed matter and Bryan lithographs, and I haven't received a cent except for car fare, and not enough for that."

The man explained he did not wish to be considered fool enough to believe the Popocrats were all working for their health or love of country.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Big Tent Will Be Pitched at Thirty-fifth and Wentworth.

The big Republican tent will be placed at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue tonight. W. E. Mason and Congressman Belknap will speak.

The following meetings are also scheduled for tonight:

No. 519 West Madison street—George Stitch and others.

No. 5344 Wentworth avenue—Good speakers.

No. 479 Lincoln avenue—Local speakers.

No. 6637 State street—L. B. Langworthy, Senator Sidney.

Pullman McKinley club—Good speakers.

Nineteenth and Leavitt streets—J. W. Jones.

Twelfth street and Ogden avenue—D. W. Holmes, A. Cameron.

South Holland Republican club—John T. Long.

No. 4441 Halsted street—Good speakers.

No. 4703 Halsted street—A. S. Barnes and W. H. McKee.

Eighteenth Ward, Bricklayers' Hall—Good speakers.

Prouty Hall, Winnetka.

West Chicago Street Railway club, No. 1597 Madison street—Local speakers.

South Evanston—Good speakers.

No. 373 Grand avenue—Dr. E. P. Noel, Elmer Bishop.

Ashland and Fullerton avenues—F. M. Selig, E. C. Dacey.

No. 4940 Wentworth avenue—W. W. Maxwell.

Twenty-second and Robey streets—G. De Stefano (Italian meeting).

Desplaines, Ill.—Charles S. Cutting.

Sixty-eighth and Wallace streets—C. T. Northrop, C. M. Miller.

Flannigan's Hall, Twenty-second and Robey streets—G. De Stefano.

The last grand rally of the McKinley League of the Second Ward will be held tonight at Nos. 144-146 Twenty-second street.

There will be a mass-meeting at No. 950 West Madison street this evening under the auspices of the Women's McKinley and Tanner club.

The Ninth Ward Republican club will meet at Twelfth and Loomis streets, Frank Schubert's Hall, this evening.

FIGURES ON OHIO PLURALITY.

Ex-Librarian Smith Gives the State to McKinley by 100,000.

Canton, O., Oct. 28.—Ex-State Librarian Joseph P. Smith, active here in Republican national campaign work, furnished the press associations tonight with a compilation of estimates he has from what he considers conservative authority in every county in Ohio.

His table shows total pluralities for McKinley of 113,500 and for Bryan of 26,700, or a net plurality for McKinley of 86,800. Mr. Smith signs this statement, which concludes:

"The above is in each case the maximum plurality for Bryan, or the minimum plurality for McKinley. I confidently believe from the best information I can obtain that McKinley will receive not less than 100,000 plurality in the State of Ohio."

Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—C. L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive committee, last night sent the following telegram to M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National committee:

"Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—M. A. Hanna, Chairman National Republican Committee, Chicago, Ill.: Ohio will give McKinley a larger majority than she ever gave to a leading candidate on a State or national ticket, with the possible exception of that given to Brough for Governor in 1863.

"C. L. KURTZ, Chairman."

The magnitude of the vote claimed by Mr. Kurtz can best be understood when it is stated that two years ago S. L. Taylor, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received a majority of 64,000, his plurality being 137,000. Brough's majority for Governor in 1863 was 100,852. Mr. Kurtz says he does not care to give any figures at this time, but may do so before the election. It is figured that the vote in the rural precincts will stand about the same as last year, the cities and towns rolling up the big majority for McKinley.

REVISED ESTIMATES IN TENNESSEE.

Latest Poll and Developments Insure the State for McKinley.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Two weeks ago your correspondent telegraphed THE TRIBUNE that Tennessee had become a doubtful State, and that no one could accurately predict the outcome. Since then Republican and National Democratic committees have been doing very effective work. There has been a complete change in affairs, and Republican managers are confident they will carry the State by 15,000 plurality. These figures are claimed after adding 20 per cent to what they claim will be the maximum Popocratic vote.

In Nashville and Memphis Republicans have 4,000 more registered than in 1894, when they carried Tennessee. In the Tenth (Memphis) District Republicans will cast 6,000 votes more than in 1894, when the total Republican vote of that district was less than 2,000.

Within the last two weeks 4,000 Democratic railroad employés have joined sound money clubs. The poll-tax law passed by the Democrats in 1888 to disfranchise the negroes will prove Bryan's undoing. Investigation shows a large number of Popocrats have not paid their poll-tax in Middle and West Tennessee, and the machine is unable to pay. They are rated as high as 10,000.

Tom Watson left his party associates blazing with wrath when he left for Georgia and this has not been lessened by the fierce controversy progressing between the Popocrat and Populite State committees.

In every county seat next Monday rallies will be held, and at none will there be less than 2,000 Republican voters present. It is now conceded East Tennessee will give McKinley 38,000 plurality, and if election day is pleasant it will reach 45,000.

Revised estimates give Palmer 4,000 to 7,000, Watson 15,000 to 18,000, Bryan 120,000 to 128,000, McKinley 135,000 to 143,000. Every large wholesale, mercantile, banking, transportation, mining, and manufacturing interest in Tennessee is now opposed to Bryan, and gold Democrats will vote almost solid for McKinley.

Prohibitionists Close on Saturday.

The Prohibitionists of Chicago will hold their closing rallies next Saturday night. Hale Johnson, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, and Joseph L. Whitlock of Evanston will speak at the Berean Baptist Church in Oakley avenue, and George W. Gere, Prohibition candidate for Governor, is to speak at Kent Theater, Ellis avenue and Fifty-eighth street.

Mass-Meeting at Evanston.

Bishop B. W. Arnett of Wilberforce, O.; W. W. Johnson of Chicago, and J. Madison Vance of New Orleans were speakers at a Republican mass-meeting last night in Bailey's Opera-House, Evanston, under the auspices of the Colored Women's McKinley and Hobart club. Fully 1,200 people were present. A banquet was given the speakers after the rally.

Election Returns at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The Central Department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago will receive election returns by special wire at Association Auditorium. An interesting entertainment will be provided. Admission will be free to members, with a small fee for non-members.

Suggests Poll of Public Schools.

C. W. Clingman has made an estimate from personal reports sent him by school principals that on Chicago Day 28,575 pupils absented themselves from school to witness the parade. He now suggests that a vote of scholars in all the schools be taken on Monday on preference for President, the result to be announced the following day.

Mandamus Suit Dismissed.

The mandamus suit of the silver Democrats against Criminal Court Clerk Magerstadt was dismissed yesterday in Judge Dunne's court. The suit was dismissed by agreement.

TARIFF WILL BE VISIBLE

M'KINLEY SAYS THAT ISSUE WILL BE SEEN IN THE RESULT.

Asserts the Popocrats Propose No Way to Raise Revenue to Run the Government—Immense Crowd of Canton People Gives a Demonstration and Breaks All Records for Enthusiasm and Applause—Candidate Addresses Seven Delegations.

Canton, O., Oct. 28.—Maj. McKinley's home fellow-citizens anticipated him tonight when he approached the tariff question at the conclusion of one of his most remarkable addresses.

"Three cheers for protection," interrupted him before he reached his climax. But then he replied to Mr. Bryan's recent utterances in these words:

"Some of our political opponents have been denying that this question of the tariff is an issue in the present campaign. They will not even tell us how they propose to raise the money with which to run this government. They will not discuss that at all, and yet they have declared in their platform that not a single dollar of money shall be borrowed, even to maintaining the credit and honor of the government in time of peace. But I am confident that they will discover that the tariff question is in the election returns of next Tuesday."

There was a tremor in Maj. McKinley's voice this evening, as when, after repeated attempts, he responded to the home greetings of thousands of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. His door-yard and those of his neighbors were not large enough for the crowd. For blocks in every direction street cars, trucks, delivery wagons, and carriages blocked the streets. The jam of people near the McKinley home backed up on to the high-grade yards round about and formed a vast amphitheater. Door-step talking was again impossible. An improvised platform at the pavement edge was used. Above this was an arch of electric lights, resplendent with national colors.

Deafening Cheers for McKinley.

The glimmer of the twilight had just passed away when the patriotic Cantonian whose words the world now listens to was escorted through a segment of the great crowd that circled about to the platform. No applause from any delegation has equaled that from Maj. McKinley's fellow-townsmen. They cheered and cheered again. Then men's hats went in the air and women waved handkerchiefs. The expectant crowd seemed determined the rebel yell, the Kansas yell, and the Hoosier yell, and the Massachusetts yell should all be but dim memories compared to the indescribable Canton roar that followed.

Maj. McKinley said in part:

"It would be a hard heart, indeed, that would be unmoved by this magnificent demonstration of my neighbors and fellow-townsmen, who have assembled here tonight without regard to party, nationality, or creed, to give expression to their good will for the great cause for which I have been designated to stand.

"The people are aroused as never before and I believe that the elections next Tuesday will show a much larger vote than was ever polled in the history of our country before. We polled twelve million votes four years ago and I will be surprised if the vote on the 3d does not far exceed that.

"The people are not only going to vote, but they are going to vote right, as God gives them to see the right, independent of old party or political relations. It is not a question of candidates, it is not a contention for office; it is a contention for country; not a contention inspired by sectional consideration, but of devotion to the duty which affects and inspires the great heart of the American people. Not since the first shot went crashing against the walls of Sumter, rudely awakening the startled Nation to the realization that civil war had commenced, have the masses of our fellow-countrymen ever been aroused as now.

Propose to Tarnish Our Name.

"With what shall always seem to me an unaccountable rashness, it is proposed at the end of a hundred and twenty years of glorious national life, proposed in earnestness, for the first time in our history, to cast reproach upon the honor of the American name—to give effect and force to that, not merely by an act of State Legislature or Congress, bad as that would be, but the American people are asked, as they enter the booths next Tuesday, solemnly to ratify a proposition that means national dishonor and repudiation. I do not believe they will ever do it. The issue may be obscured as it will, brilliant orators or talented writers may weave the most alluring sophistries; but the plain, bald proposition cannot be hidden. The voters of the United States are asked to say by their ballots that they are willing that our national obligations shall be redeemed by the government in money worth only about one-half as much as the government received for them, and that the pensioners of this government—the men who were willing to give the best they had, the best that any man possesses, their own life's blood—shall have their pensions cut in two.

"The proposition is unworthy American citizenship and is an insult to the integrity, the good faith, and the inspiring history of our great republic. [Cheers.] It should receive, and I believe it will receive, fitting rebuke from the ballots of fifteen millions of free men. It should be so overwhelmingly defeated that no national convention of any great party will ever dare make so debasing a proposition in any important political campaign again. [Cries of "That's right" and "Give 'em 16 to 1," followed by continuous applause.]

Of What Use the Glorious Past?

"Why, if it prevailed, how can the American name escape dishonor? What use to boast of the glories of the past if we discredit them all in the living present? Shall we proceed by reason of them to cast reproach upon the honored names of the past by actual dishonesty now? No nation can by the fiction of the law justly absolve itself from any honorable obligation. No nation can by the wrongful exercise of power contravene the eternal principles of truth and justice and escape deserved and fearful retribution. [Applause.]

"The American people will never take so rash and wicked a step as to invalidate or impair the value of their own government obligations. They will never consent by popular vote or otherwise to the repudiation of one farthing of their national debt. They will never brook the thought of not looking the whole world in the face and challenging any nation to point to a more honorable or creditable record than ours. There can be no danger of American citizens having to go bowed with shamed faces either at home or abroad. [Applause.]

"But, my fellow-citizens, the arguments have been made so the case is ready to go to the jury, and the jury is waiting impatiently to announce its verdict, and, as Republicans, we confidently submit our contention to the great tribunal of the American people—the highest and best hope in the world. [Tremendous applause and waving of flags.]

Will Be True to Themselves.

"They will, I am sure, give the most emphatic indorsement of the great principles of our government, and demand the continuance of our glorious institutions, unimpaired and unthreatened, which for more than a century past have made this the most highly honored as well as prosperous Nation of the world. They will be true to the time-honored traits of a mighty people. They will teach the world this year that they respect law and order and that they believe in public peace and tranquillity, and not in disorder and chaos. They will teach the world that they will support the constituted authorities created and sustained by their own free will. They will show their reverence for the courts of justice, their devotion to constitutional doctrines of free government, and their love of home and family, education and morality. [Cheering.]

Party Lines Obliterated.

A delegation of business-men and other citizens from the Village of Tiro, in Crawford County, O., came this afternoon. Maj. McKinley addressed them in part as follows:

"This is one of the most remarkable campaigns there has ever been in the history of our country. It is remarkable in this that party lines are almost obliterated, and that the leaders of the old and time-honored Democratic party stand in opposition to the Chicago Democratic platform and are insisting that the platform which it made is opposed to the best interests of the country and inimical to its honor. So that Democrats and Republicans this year are acting together in a common purpose, a purpose which they believe will best subserve the great interests of the United States.

"I am glad to meet you as farmers, as workingmen, and old comrades. You are all interested alike in the subjects that are now before us. What the farmer wants is a restoration of the good home market which he lost three and a half years ago. He wants to get back that foreign market which was opened up by the reciprocity clause of the tariff law of 1890, that splendid market for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. I take it there is no farmer in the land who does not want that market restored. What the farmer needs after he has done his sewing, reaping, and thrashing is a good market. If he can have it right at home the better it is for him.

Way to Get a Home Market.

"The only way to get a good home market is to set all the factories of this country to work, set every wheel in motion, start all the fires in our furnaces, and put all our idle men to work, and when you have done this you have created the most magnificent market the world ever had. This is the kind of a market you had in 1890. You want it back again, and you propose to get it back again by your votes next Tuesday.

"We want a protective tariff that will protect the American workingman against the cheap labor of other countries. The only way to hold our market is to have a protective tariff law or cut down labor in the United States. Which would you rather do? [Cries of "Protection" and tremendous cheering.] This is the American way to do it. We do not want to reduce wages in this country. The better conditions of citizenship we have the happier and better will be the condition of our country. We want a policy that will protect American markets for the American farmer.

"We do not want bad money. We do not want our currency depreciated. The older men in this audience will remember that in the days of State banks, when they sold several bushels of wheat and got a dollar for it, that dollar might be good when they got it, but in the morning they were likely to find that the bank had failed. We do not want our currency debased so that we shall have to consult our daily newspaper reports every day to see what is the price of the so-called silver dollar. We want a full, round dollar, and we want above all, and more than all these material things, a government of law. We want the law to be supreme over all, and we want to sustain the courts of this country, which are the only safeguards of the people in the time of trouble."

Talks to Buffalo People.

Nine carloads of Buffalo people reached Canton at 11:20 this morning, coming via Cleveland, where they breakfasted after leaving the Buffalo boat. In response to the greetings of the visiting spokesman Maj. McKinley said in part:

"The Republican party occupies this year a post of most distinguished honor and responsibility. It has been given to few parties in the history of the American republic to take the position thus occupied by our grand old party today, standing as it does for country, sound currency, public honor, and the supremacy of the law and the great Federal courts that have been incorruptible in the past and have been our safeguards in every time of peril. [Great cheering.]

"The Republican party assumes the responsibility which has been assigned it and congratulates itself that this year, carrying the flag of our country, carrying the standard that represents the best things in government, that around such a banner will rally not only Republicans, but Democrats from every section of our common country. Men born beneath our flag and men born beneath another flag, men belonging heretofore to other political parties are with us this year in heart and purpose to save the Nation from dishonor and repudiation.

Three Years of Suffering.

"We have suffered now for three years and a half from business depression and an absence of business confidence, and the people are only waiting this year—waiting impatiently—for an opportunity to overturn the policy they adopted four years ago and reinaugurate that splendid American protective policy that sustains American labor. [Tremendous cheers.] We have had all the free trade we want in the United States. We have not only suffered in our occupations and employments, in our incomes and earnings, no matter in what profession we have been at work, but we have suffered alike in the revenues and credit of the government itself.

"We want to return to a policy that protects and defends American labor, the American workshop, and the American market, and takes into account always that the best thing for any country is that which gives work to the men of the country and insures labor against idleness. [Cheers.] Then we want a policy that will raise enough money from tariffs and taxation to pay as we go [cries of "That's right"], stop debts, deficiencies, and bonds in time of peace.

Want No Short Dollars.

"Then, my fellow-citizens, we want to continue the present splendid monetary and financial system we have today, where every dollar is the equal of every other dollar and where each is equal to 100 cents in gold everywhere. [Renewed cheers.] We don't want any short dollars. We have tried short hours in the last three years and a half. When we perform an honest day's work in the shop or the factory, on the farm, or in the great transportation companies of the country we want to receive in payment for our work a dollar that won't depreciate over night.

"The only message I give to you men of New York, and would give to the men of the country everywhere, is to write on your ballots what you think and believe will be the best for your homes, your communities, your families, your country. I thank you."

Ten Carloads from Minerva.

Ten carloads of people full of enthusiasm for McKinley and the Republican cause came from the Village of Minerva, O., and vicinity this afternoon. The party was led by three aged citizens—M. Unger, aged 89, who voted for Jackson and for all the Democratic Presidents since; J. C. Hostetter, aged 75; and Hiram Hostetter, aged 72.

Maj. McKinley said in part:

"There are in this audience young voters; those who have not yet reached their majority; there are in this audience many women, who of course cannot vote, but all of you—men, women, and children—are this year enlisted in the same holy cause of country and for the honor of the republic you love so much. Old Father Unger is here. I have known him all my life, and I want to assure him that although his first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson he is voting this year for the same principles which Jackson represented sixty years ago, for Jackson was for a protective tariff and sound money.

"Nothing does accomplish so much good as a revival of patriotism, and that is what we are having this year from one end of the country to the other. All this means that the people are to be trusted with their conduct of this government and that they are fully competent to attend to the interests of the republic and are especially zealous this year for the honor and credit of the United States."

Talks to Ladies.

A party of seventy-five women from Wellsville, O., came during the forenoon with greetings for Maj. McKinley. Maj. McKinley said to them in part:

"No greater strength can come to our cause than that of the support of loyal women of the United States. The government of the American home is like the government of the American republic; it is one of mutual interest, right, and reciprocal obligations and duties. The American home lies at the very foundation of our political fabric. If the home be pure and virtuous, American citizenship will be pure and virtuous, and with that character of American citizenship our government must be of the best.

"The women of the United States in every crisis of our history have been for the right. They were a mighty power in our great civil war. They upheld the soldiers who were fighting at the front with their prayers, sympathy, and work at home. This year it is a good omen to find them deeply concerned in the question of the present national contest.

"Among the many evidences of encouragement I have received, standing as I do as the representative of a great cause and party, there has been nothing that has given me more inspiration or higher hope for the future than the feeling that the women of the United States were enlisted in the cause that stands for the good of our homes, our States, and common country."

Maj. McKinley's associates on the ticket the first time he was a candidate for office made him a visit during the afternoon. He made a short speech, recalling the men and incidents of the campaign the visit called to mind.

A carload of West Virginians came from Wheeling, with them Lieut.-Gov. Richards of Steubenville, O. Theirs was a social visit, without formal speech-making. They called at the McKinley home, and they shook hands with the Major and conversed with him in a social way.

The Canton Troop, whose members for months past—composed of old soldiers, business-men, workingmen, and professional men—have, mounted on horses, escorted visitors to the McKinley home, made a social call this morning. The Major made a short speech, thanking them for their zeal in his behalf.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

To Be Content and Happy
Use Garland "Stoves and Ranges."

SIDE LIGHTS ON BRYAN.

OPINIONS OF THE POPOCRATIC CANDIDATE AT HIS OWN HOME.

His Political Career Has Been Disappointing and He Has the Reputation of Being All Things to All Men—He Secured a New Elevator for the Lincoln Public Building and the Fact Is Inscribed on a Brass Plate—His Own State and Ward for McKinley.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Mr. Bryan need not have gone from here to find the "enemy's country," as he calls it. It is scattered all about the once pretty frame house which his misguided admirers covered over with a coat of paint as eloquent and as incongruous as the boy orator's arguments. Already the big stone horse block with the single word "Bryan" in high relief seems for all the world like a tombstone.

Lincoln is every bit as enthusiastic as Canton, but the Lincoln enthusiasm is for the Canton man. The city is plastered with pictures, but there are three lithographs of the man who talks on the vine-clad porch at Canton for one of the young orator who speaks words of unwisdom to the wondering crowds from the rear end of a train, all the way from Dan to Beersheba and back again.

Never was a man more thoroughly repudiated by his home folk than William Jennings Bryan has been. Telegrams, letters, and even visitors come to Lincoln inquiring whether it is true that the people who know him best trust him least, and the answer is always the same. Judging by the inquiries which come in daily, half the population of the country must be interested in the bet that Candidate Bryan would not carry his own precinct, ward, city, country, or State. The bet is in all human probability absolutely a safe one.

The house with the gingerbread trimmings is located in Precinct A of the Fifth Ward. A rather careful poll of the precinct, verified by every means known to shrewd politicians, shows 235 votes for McKinley to 90 for Bryan. The ward is in the same condition politically.

McKinley's Majority in Lincoln.

Lincoln is put down for 2,000 majority for McKinley, and the whole of Lancaster County 2,500 majority for the vine-clad porch as against the gingerbread house. These conditions have been well known from the first, and the only uncertainty was as to the State.

The significance of the present attitude of the people of Lincoln and Lancaster County is great, in view of the conditions in past elections. In 1892, when Bryan was running for Congress the second time, he polled 4,700 votes in the county, as against 5,010 for Judge Field, his Republican opponent, whom he beat in the district by a scratch vote. At this same election Harrison had 5,858 votes, Cleveland 1,283, and Weaver 3,488, a clean majority over the opposition of 1,087, whereas Bryan's personality reduced the county majority against him to 310.

In 1894 the county gave Majors, the Republican candidate for Governor, 2,100 majority, a gain of a thousand over the Presidential vote. When he was first nominated for the Presidency it was conceded that Mr. Bryan would, as usual, cut down the majority in his home town; but while he has been away helping Altgeld his own territory has gone from him as the result of continued agitation.

In 1892 a bare majority of 300 decided that Bryan was not good enough to go to Congress. Next week a majority of from seven to ten times as large will be adverse to his being President.

The pride of place gave him a cordial reception when he returned from Illinois, but that was all. Within a few weeks the people recovered from their surprise, and then it was almost pitiful to see the Popocratic candidate driving down-town without creating notice on the street. They do say here in Lincoln that Mr. Bryan's wanderings were largely prompted by his uncomfortable position at home. The people had nothing whatever against him, but they knew him thoroughly and understood how unsafe a man he would be for the position.

With good social position, pure life, and excellent church relations, the people nevertheless knew that there was a preposterousness about his candidacy which did not reflect credit on them.

Too Versatile a Campaigner.

No wonder the good people of Lincoln had a rush of blood to the head and for the time were taken off their feet by the thought that the lawyer who had never tried an important lawsuit, the editor who was laughed at by the foreman of his composing-room, the politician who is chiefly remembered because of his faculty for uniting the church and the saloon to secure something which benefits neither, should be seriously considered for the office filled by Washington, Lincoln, and Grant.

The town with the name of the martyr will do itself proud next Tuesday. Not only will Mr. Bryan not carry his own precinct, but it is a good even bet that he will not carry a single precinct in the City of Lincoln. It will be a scratch if he does it. Almost every substantial business-man in this bustling city is opposed to Bryan openly. Men who voted for him for Congress were bitterly disappointed. They were tempted by his glittering rhetoric, and were surprised to find that the only return the city received was an elevator in the Government Building, and even this was dignified with a metal plate announcing to the world that it had been secured by the brilliant exertions of William J. Bryan.

The metal plate was such a fantastic commentary on their disappointed hopes that the people long ago tore it down. The feeling here in Lincoln is singularly unanimous. They say he actually believes himself to be a political Messiah, but that at the same time he does not possess the mental capacity to say wherein his Messiahship lies.

Knows the Tricks of Politicians.

Men like Senator Church Howe, who have campaigned with Bryan, say the young orator is gifted with a knowledge of the tricks of the politician which would put to the blush the oldest campaigner. They say he has frequently in days gone by told how in the same evenning he had spoken at a fair in a Presbyterian church and a few hours later from a table in a saloon where drunken men were rioting. The fact has at last dawned on the people at Lincoln that a man who can change his surroundings so rapidly can be true neither to the church nor the saloon, and that he must have used both for personal political advantage.

There will be a clean majority for McKinley, sound money, protection, and reciprocity in Mr. Bryan's precinct, ward, city, county, Congressional district, and State. The latter is safe unless a certain secret mission to Montana and Colorado, just completed by an Omaha confidant of Bryan, shall result in the sudden use in Omaha of money contributed by Daly, Clark, and other bullion kings of the silver country to save their candidate's own State for very shame's sake. Otherwise the thousands of people who made the complicated bet so often referred to may sleep in peace, for the money is as good as won, and it will be paid in full-price dollars. As the workingmen here take pains to say in each parade: "Is Lincoln for Bryan?" "Nit."

ITALIAN VOTE SOLID FOR M'KINLEY.

Encouraging Reports Received at Congressional Committee Headquarters.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Victor E. Maggi of Illinois, a leading Italian politician, writes to Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee as follows:

"I was sent by the Republican State Central committee of Illinois to organize the Italians throughout the State and my report up to date to the committee is that out of 27,000 voters in the State 24,000 are for Maj. McKinley. This great body of Italians is organized into McKinley clubs in all the counties, and Cook County will give 14,000 Italian votes to McKinley."

Ex-Congressman Anderson of Ohio, who was Minister to Bolivia during President Harrison's administration, arrived here today after a campaign through Ohio and West Virginia. When asked to give an estimate of conditions in those States he said:

"Ohio is certain for McKinley by a large majority, and nobody understands this better than the Democratic managers. It is the policy of the Democratic committee to claim everything with condence in the hope that they will thereby prevent a landslide to McKinley. It is better to their purpose to claim Ohio than to admit that they are engaged in a hopeless fight in that State.

"West Virginia will go Republican this year by from 10,000 to 15,000. Although many intended in the first instance to vote for Palmer and Buckner, they have concluded that the most effective way to end Bryanism is to vote directly for McKinley and Hobart. A member of the Lee family of Virginia, declaring in favor of the Republican ticket, has caused a great deal of comment in Democratic circles and especially among Virginians. Sound money sentiment in the Old Dominion is growing in a most extraordinary manner and unless all indications fail Virginia will go for McKinley."

Democrats are circulating in the Southern and Western States a small yellow circular bearing the shadowy outlines of a picture of Abraham Lincoln, with alleged quotations from the martyred President's speeches, foreshadowing all sorts of horrible things from an increase of the money power of the country. These extracts bear no date showing when or where President Lincoln delivered such sentiments, and have been pronounced forgeries by Col. John Hay and Mr. Nicolai, Lincoln's private secretaries. These handbills were widely circulated among the crowds that listened to Bryan at Washington, and are given out to crowds whenever Mr. Bryan speaks in a country district where the newspapers which have exposed the forgery do not circulate.

FOUR THOUSAND FARMERS PARADE.

Venerable Uncle Dick Thompson Addresses His Indiana Friends.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—On four days' notice the farmers of this county today made the biggest street demonstration ever seen in the city. Of the 5,000 persons in the Republican agricultural and industrial noon parade 4,000 were farmers in their wagons and on horseback.

The business and residence streets along the line of march were elaborately decorated with red, white, and blue, the day being known as "patriotic day." The industrial floats were from the factories and business houses, and, while the number of people in this part of the parade was comparatively small, the display was elaborate.

At the afternoon meeting at the wigwam Col. Richard W. Thompson, who has participated in fifteen Presidential campaigns, was the principal speaker. It was the only set speech he has made in the campaign, and he spoke for more than an hour. After reviewing the issues of the campaign he closed by referring to the character of the Popocratic candidate and those who would be near him in the event he occupied the White House. When he thought of the illustrious men who had been President, all of whom he had seen and known except two, and compared them with Mr. Bryan, he was filled with horror at the bare possibility of the latter's election.

"He is not a fit man for the place," said the veteran, with intense earnestness, "because he is simply an adventurer from the West."

H. L. Remmell, late candidate for Governor of Arkansas, followed Col. Thompson.

TREMENDOUS RALLY AT KOKOMO.

Parade Is Six Miles Long and Embraces 5,100 Factory Employes.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign closed in Howard County today with a rally of 30,000 people, and addresses from six platforms by H. C. Estabrook of Chicago and others. The morning parade was six miles long, embracing 5,100 factory employés and farmers. Tonight the plate glass workers and tin plate workers paraded 2,000 strong with torches and fireworks.

Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Republicans wound up their campaign tonight, as far as public addresses are concerned, by the largest demonstration ever witnessed in Shelby County. The crowd was even larger and the decorations handsomer than those of the Fifer meeting of 1888, when Private Joe made his campaign. The day procession, headed by the Second Regiment Knights of Pythias Band, was more than an hour passing through the principal street. Addresses were made in the afternoon by Robert T. Lincoln, Clark E. Carr, Dick Yates, W. G. Cochran, W. H. Calhoun, and others. Col. J. T. Brooks of Pennsylvania made the principal evening address, and speeches were made from three different stands at the same time. There was a monster torchlight procession and display of fireworks this evening, in which more than a thousand persons took part.

Watseka, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The last grand Republican rally of the campaign for Iroquois County occurred here today. Over 10,000 people were in attendance. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in the county. George L. Douglass and Samuel Allerton spoke in the afternoon. Gen. Keifer was the principal speaker this evening.

MANLEY SAYS THEY ARE BLUFFING.

He Calls Attention to the Lack of Confidence by Bryan Bettors.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Boston Journal will publish the following:

"I am well aware that betting is no argument and that betting does not settle everything, but when men who are in the habit of betting, who are, in a measure, professional gamblers, make statements and then refuse to back them up by betting, it is the best evidence that they do not believe the statement they make.

"The claims put out by the members of the Chicago Democratic crowd that Bryan will carry certain States and will carry the election are the merest bluff, for the men who are supporting that party, and who are in the habit of betting whenever they can get an opportunity, will not bet on Mr. Bryan's election, even with the great odds offered. This settles, at least so far as they are concerned, that they have no faith in their claim.

"It is not possible for the Republican National committee to be deceived upon this matter, and, while we all admit that there is great uneasiness, because there are great interests at stake, and it is but natural there should be uneasiness, the Republican committee knows from evidence in its possession, obtained, not from partisan sources alone, but from every source, that Gov. McKinley's election is absolutely assured.

"The news we have received from every section only confirms this belief. As I have repeatedly said, it is impossible to state just what the majority will be. Accidents may change it a little this way or that, but the election of Gov. McKinley cannot be prevented. We must not be deceived, but we must work until the end. As the boys say 'We've got 'em.' JOSEPH H. MANLEY."

HOBART SPEAKS AT LONG BRANCH.

He Asks His Birth County to Vote for Better Times.

New York, Oct. 28.—Vice-Presidential candidate Garret A. Hobart and Gov. John Griggs were given a rousing reception at Long Branch, N. J., tonight. In the Ocean Theater 3,000 persons found seating and standing room to hear Mr. Hobart and Gov. Griggs speak. Three times that number wanted to get into the theater, and an overflow meeting had to be held.

Mr. Hobart reviewed the history of the country under the last Republican administration, and compared its prosperity with what followed the election of President Cleveland and the handing over of the two Houses of Congress to the Democrats. He scored the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and denounced it as a fallacy calculated to work immeasurable harm to the country, and especially to the workingmen.

He asked Monmouth County, as his birth county, to vote for better times and honest money. Gov. Griggs spoke at length. Addresses were also delivered by the county nominees, who were all present.

M'CABE SPEAKS FOR NEBRASKA.

He Says the State and All the Methodists Are for McKinley.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Bishop Charles C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal Church, better known as the "Chaplain," is in Pittsburg to attend the semi-annual conference of Bishops. Bishop McCabe is deeply interested in the campaign. Discussing it, he said: "I recently returned from Nebraska, where I have been from one end of the State to the other, presiding at the annual conferences, and I truly believe that State will go for McKinley. The enthusiasm among our people is wonderful and finds fearless expression through our clergy. The Methodist Church is solid for McKinley."

"The newspapers," said the Bishop, "have not dwelt enough on the social issues of this campaign—the relations of capital and labor, rich and poor. Capital is necessary to provide employment. The interests of the rich and poor are identical."

G. O. P. ELEPHANT HEADS A PARADE.

Sick Tiger Follows After to Represent Popocracy.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—H. Clay Evans, who was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1894, is campaigning in East Tennessee today. He had a novel experience. At Rockwood, in Roane County, a circus was dated, and when a procession of 3,000 horsemen started out to meet him, at the head of the line was a huge elephant, covered with a rich red cloth, on which were the large black letters, "G. O. P." Immediately behind the elephant was an open cage containing a large sick tiger, labeled "A sick Popocrat."

VILAS ON THE ISSUES.

WISCONSIN SENATOR TALKS OF THE FREE SILVER HERESY.

Never Has There Been a Nation, He Says, That Can Turn Financial Fool and Not Suffer for It—It Signifies Nothing That Some Honest Men Believe in Folly—Argument Against Free Coinage Is Set Forth in a Masterly Manner.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Senator William F. Vilas, arguing against free silver, this evening made the first formal political speech given by him in his home city. The Senator spoke in the large gymnasium of the State university, which was filled to the doors by a crowd numbering 5,000 people.

Thirty prominent old-time Democrats who bolted the Chicago platform and nominees sat on the rostrum. The speaker's many telling points were greeted with most enthusiastic applause.

Speech of Senator Vilas.

Senator Vilas said in part:

"The prime essential to any useful discussion, especially of a political subject, is to clear away the rubbish of idle talk and foolish assertion, and distinguish plainly the point proposed for decision. It is peculiarly necessary to an understanding of this money controversy. Facts wholly inconsequential, assertions utterly false, assumptions baseless as dreams, deductions puerile and silly, have from the beginning of it cursed its public discussion with confusion. This has arisen partly from the fact that the propaganda for the free coinage of silver had its origin in the special interest of the silver producers. They did not, they do not, care so much for the soundness of argument as to accomplish a resulting benefit for themselves. The nature of the subject, also, has immensely facilitated the confusion.

"Next to religion, which concerns the future life, and is therefore of supremest moment to men, finance, which concerns their temporal happiness, has naturally invited their eager inquiries, awakening the numberless vagaries of ignorance and folly which have distressed mankind with multiplied calamities. The reason seems to lie in the fact that the laws of money are mainly psychological, but possess a force like all the laws of nature, irresistible and certain in operation. They are necessarily abstruse, although within the range of human knowledge.

"There never lived a man so wise that his head would not ache if hard-struck by a blow; nor ever was there a nation, which is simply many men together, that could turn financial fool and not suffer for it. It has been tried, tried thoroughly, over and over again. So has the 'confidence game,' and there are idiots left yet for sharpers to pluck. But mankind in the mass advances, and the wisdom of the whole is strengthened by experience. It required ages of bloodshed, of crusades and inquisitions, of fire, famine, and slaughter, before it became apparent to the world that religious truth does not come from the point of the sword, before that lustrous jewel of our Constitution, perfect religious liberty, was discovered and established as the unassailable right of man, the benediction of God's peace. There yet remain men who cannot understand it, even among civilized nations, and some people, like the Turks, who never will until they are dead.

Visitations of Financial Insanity.

"There is something like periodicity in the visitations of financial insanity, and they would seem to recur at intervals, like the cholera, in spite of experience; but there has been successively a gradual diminution of intensity in the fits. This country is undergoing an attack of it; yet, violent as it seemed at first, it is obvious now that it will not be fatal in the end. It has run against the common sense of the American people and is spending its fury in spume.

"That common sense tells us that it signifies nothing that some honest men, with others, believe in folly; it is folly still; that it signifies nothing that some good men are caught in its meshes; it has always been so; that it signifies nothing that miracles of prosperity in some extraordinary way are prophesied; false prophets have always been in the vanguard of folly. The people of this country are found to be capable of dealing with the thing itself, regardless of its prophets or the fanfaronade of noisy asseveration and ridiculous prediction. They have demanded to know with precision what exactly is this proposal that is to revolutionize affairs, what the natural laws that govern it; and they undertake to see for themselves what it means and what its effects will be.

"The sum and substance of the argument for free silver coinage is the assumption that bimetallism once existed in the world, prior to 1870; that the prices of all commodities were fixed by this double standard; that between 1871 and 1874 silver was demonetized; that thereby commodities fell and have continued to fall; that gold has appreciated in value; that bimetallism would relieve the general distress and that free coinage of silver by the United States would restore such bimetallism."

The fault with the free silverites, he said, was undue assumption. The fundamental assumption of bimetallism once existing in their sense is false in fact. Prof. Shaw of Oxford, in 1895, in his most learned and researchful history of gold and silver coinage says: "The verdict of history on the great problem of the nineteenth century—bimetallism—is clear and crushing and final, and against the evidence of history no gainsaying of theory ought for a moment to stand. The modern theory of bimetallism is almost the only instance in history of a theory growing not out of practice, but of the failure of practice, resting not on data verified but on data falsified. No words can be too strong of condemnation for the theorizing of the bimetallist who by sheer imaginings tries to justify theoretically what has failed in five centuries of history."

Falling Prices and Gold Appreciation.

Coming to the argument of falling prices, he admitted the fact and said it should be a matter of rejoicing that one day's work would now bring more bread, more clothes, and more education to the toiler's family than ever. Though frequently carrying temporary embarrassment, the general compensation is greater.

As to the appreciation of gold, he said that that metal was subject like all other commodities to the same laws of supply and demand. Economists admit that, owing to increased production, the price of gold throughout the past centuries has been on the decline, while its production now is greater than ever because people have hoarded it since our silver folly was begun. Increasing business has not called for increasing use of gold. Invention has more than kept pace with trade. Bills of credit and clearing-house machinery settle balances to a most astonishing degree. The exchange for the New York clearing-house for the last year was $29,350,894,883, yet only $20,000 in gold was used in these daily balances. Credit is the one important thing in the business world and improved devices for handling it will supersede gold and prove that all trade is finally barter. With improved devices and unquestioned credit, gold would largely disappear and silver be the common medium of exchange.

JOHN R. FELLOWS SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Campaigning Brings on an Attack of Nervous Prostration.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28.—Col. John R. Fellows of New York is quite ill in this city, and has been forced to cancel his remaining dates for speeches in Kentucky. Last night it was feared he would be seriously sick, but his condition is much improved today. Col. Fellows is under charge of a physician at the home of Mr. George M. Davis, Chairman of the Kentucky gold Democratic committee, and no visitors are allowed to see him.

Senator Lindsay, whose time is not filled for the rest of the campaign, has consented to fill a portion of Col. Fellows' appointments.

Col. Fellows has been making a very vigorous canvass in Kentucky and Tennessee, and is suffering from nervous prostration.

FORMAN SPEAKS AT MASCOUTAH.

Two Thousand People Listen to Denunciations of Gov. Altgeld.

Mascoutah, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Two thousand people crowded into Central Turner Hall here tonight at the sound money Democratic meeting. Several hundred were turned away unable to gain an entrance into the hall. William S. Forman, Democratic candidate for Governor, made an effective speech, which was received with great applause. He made a strong argument for sound money and closed with a scathing denunciation of Gov. Altgeld and his administration of State affairs.

A pure article of champagne is a healthy beverage. Get Cook's Imperial Extra Dry, forty years' record.

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GETS ONE IN ARKANSAS.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR M'KINLEY FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.

Grand Master Workman J. R. Sovereign, a Popocratic Elector, Is Found to Be Disqualified Through Failure to Pay His Poll Tax—Under the Law the Republican Elector Receiving the Highest Vote Will Receive the Benefit.

Rogers, Ark., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—It has just become known in Popocratic circles that General Master J. R. Sovereign, who is the Populist Presidential Elector-at-large on the fusion ticket, is not a legal voter in the State. Besides being a resident of the State for one year and of the county six months, every voter must pay his poll tax and show his receipt at the polls on election day before he can vote.

Sovereign has been a resident of the State and county the required time, but he has failed to pay his poll tax, and therefore cannot vote.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent examined the records at the county seat, Bentonville, this afternoon, and found that his name is not on the poll list. The County Clerk said he did not think Mr. Sovereign had paid his poll taxes.

It is said some attempt was made to have the Sheriff of the county issue a receipt in Sovereign's name and thus save him, but that official refused to do so, as it is plainly against the law.

The prospects are that the Republicans of Arkansas will secure one Elector for McKinley, as the fusion ticket has been certified to and sent out by the Secretary of State and the tickets have been printed in all the counties. It is thus too late to make any change. Thus, in place of Sovereign, the Republican Elector having the largest vote will be declared an Elector in his place.

GOWDY'S ORDERS TO BE IGNORED.

Fusion Vote in Indiana Is to Be Counted as Cast.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—R. O. Hawkins, Republican member of the Board of Election Commissioners, got an opinion today from Attorney-General Ketcham, Republican, on Chairman Gowdy's instructions to election judges not to combine the fusion vote when the ballots are counted next week.

Mr. Ketcham gives it out that Mr. Gowdy has made a mistake and that the judges and inspectors have no power to separate the vote. If Mr. Gowdy's plan should be followed it might throw the Indiana election into the courts and might result in serious disturbances at the polls all over the State.

No Republican here can be found who upholds Mr. Gowdy, and election judges say they will not obey the State Chairman's instructions.

A noisy cry of fraud has already been started by the Popocrats and an effort will be made by leading Republicans throughout the State to disabuse the minds of Populists that there will be any effort to prevent their votes being counted exactly as they are cast.

COERCION CHARGE FAILS IN COURT.

Man Who Claimed to Be Coerced Is Not a Legal Voter.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—At noon today the case of Dugald Crawford, charged with intimidation, was called in the Court of Criminal Correction. Provisional Judge George Smith was on the bench. Mr. Crawford walked into court a few minutes before the case was called, accompanied by his attorneys, Simon S. Bass and Marshall F. McDonald. Ex-Gov. Johnson and Charles T. Noland appeared for the prosecution.

G. W. Gradwahl of No. 4330 Washington avenue was the first witness put on the stand. He testified that he came to St. Louis in October, 1889, and a short time later went to work for D. Crawford & Co. as a buyer in the glove department. When Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill asked Gradwahl if he was a qualified voter Attorney McDonald objected to the witness answering the question. A wordy argument between the attorneys for the prosecution and defense followed. He was not allowed to answer the question, as Mr. McDonald held that his past registration was null and void under the new law.

The point in question raised by Mr. Crawford's attorney was that as the witness was not a qualified voter Crawford could not be charged with intimidating a voter. The court ruled that this point was well taken and Mr. Crawford was discharged.

POPOCRATIC ELECTOR WAVERS.

W. G. Frye of Missouri Reported as Ready to Withdraw.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—William G. Frye, Popocratic candidate for Presidential Elector in the Tenth District, is opposed to the Chicago platform. At least he is reported to have made this statement, and has declined to deny it. His only explanation was: "I made a proposition to the Popocratic State Central committee. If it had been acted on I would now be at liberty to answer your question."

This proposal is said to have been a request that his name be withdrawn from the Popocratic Presidential Electors' ticket. Chairman Sam B. Cook said yesterday that the only proposition his committee had received from Mr. Frye was a suggestion that his name might be withdrawn to give place for a Populist's name when the Popocratic fusion in this State is effected.

Mr. Frye is Secretary and Treasurer of the Philibert & Johanning Manufacturing company. A call at his home elicited from Mrs. Frye the information that her husband "is a sound money man." Afterward he was seen. The story that had gained currency regarding his political attitude was repeated to him. He was told of the report that he had requested the withdrawal of his name from the Democratic ticket; that he had informed friends of his leaning for sound money, and that he intended to scratch his own name from the official ballot on Nov. 3. He was also told of the assertion he was reported to have made that he would vote the sound money ticket. He declined to discuss the question one way or another, either to affirm or deny. When told the story of his predilection for the sound money cause he made not the lightest objection.

VOTE FOR M'KINLEY OR NOT AT ALL.

Advice of Populist County Chairmen to Indiana Voters.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Populist County committee, through its Chairman, O. L. Ross, publishes the following card:

"To the Populists of Delaware County, Ind.: Believing that the Populists have been outrageously deceived into a fusion with the Democrats, a fusion that means the ruin and utter destruction of our party, I hereby warn the members of our party from voting the fusion ticket, and by so doing perpetuate our party. By sales, trades, and other dark methods it is rendered impossible for a true Populist to vote his sentiments. Even a vote for Bryan and Watson would, by present agreements, be counted in the Electoral College for Bryan and Sewall. I believe all true Populists should refuse to vote, or vote for McKinley. O. L. ROSS,

"Chairman of Populist Party, Delaware County."

County Chairmen of the Populist party all over Indiana are doing likewise.

EX-OHIOANS MEET IN NEW YORK.

They Have a Day at the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League.

New York, Oct. 28.—Ohio day of the series of midday meetings of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League brought together a large number of former and present residents of the Buckeye State. Capt. A. H. Mattox presided, and the first speech was made by Gen. Wagerswayne, who gave way to Col. F. D. Grant, Police Commissioner of New York, former United States Minister to Austria, and son of U. S. Grant. He was followed by Mayor Strong, who, after a few facetious remarks, gave way to Gen. Anson G. McCook. A letter of regret from Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., was read.

"BILLY" MASON ASSUMES A WAGER.

He Has $690 Up That McKinley Carries Nebraska.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—About a month ago Thomas H. Lansing wagered $690 that McKinley would carry Nebraska. Ex-Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago while in this city gave Mr. Lansing his check for that amount and assumed the wager. Lansing says he was not afraid of the bet, but knew where he could place his money at better advantage than an even wager.

PALMER AND BUCKNER IN IOWA.

Great Audiences Greet the Candidates Everywhere in the State.

Creston, Ia., Oct. 28.—A torrent of rain arrived with the special Palmer and Buckner train in this city today. The depot platform was, however, lined with thousands of people, and the party was received with lusty cheers, assisted by the salutes of artillery. An escort of several hundred G. A. R. men and citizens accompanied the party to the opera-house, already packed with an audience of 1,500 people. Not half of those who were with the escort could gain admittance to the hall. Great cheering greeted the Democratic candidates as they reached the stage, and the vigor of the greeting, coupled with the roar of the rain, made it impossible for the audience to hear Gen. Buckner at the outset of his speech.

The Kentuckian spoke for thirty-five minutes, discussing the money question with keenness and force and with stunning effect upon a coterie of free silverites in the audience which was awaiting an opportunity to interrupt. An effort of Bryanites to make a noise was hissed down and Gen. Buckner spoke with great applause and was not a second time molested. In his closing sentences he denounced sectionalism and paid an eloquent tribute to the flag and the integrity of the Union.

Gen. Palmer made a short address, directing his remarks to the old soldiers and commenting with spirit on the effect that free coinage would have in scaling down their pensions.

As he was about to close a Populist in the audience walked down from the aisle to the stage and handed Palmer a paper on which two questions were written. "Is it not a fact that in 1892 you made a speech in favor of free coinage?" was one of them. It brought forth an indignant "No" that was applauded to the echo. In the other the General was asked if he had not sought the Populist nomination for the Presidency in 1892. To this he pronounced the "No" with even greater force and followed it up with "the man who says that either of those propositions is true is a liar." The meeting closed with great cheering for Palmer and Buckner.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 28.—One of the most enthusiastic meetings of the present campaign marked the visit to Ottumwa tonight of the nominees of the National Democracy, Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. S. B. Buckner. The train bearing the distinguished leaders reached here this evening from Creston. Short stops were made at Osceola, Chariton, and Albia, where great crowds greeted them at each place. Two hundred and fifty members of the Ottumwa Sound Money Democratic club met the visitors at the depot. A big parade was held this evening and the streets were packed with people.

Two meetings were held tonight, one at the Grand and the other at the Turner Opera-House. Judge W. I. Babb of Mount Pleasant presided over the former and T. B. Perry of Albia over the latter. The same program was observed at each meeting. Both houses were crowded to their utmost capacity, 4,000 people assembling at the two places and as many were unable to gain admittance.

GREET CARLISLE AT LOUISVILLE.

He Denounces Popocracy as an Unnatural and Indefensible Combination.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28.—This stronghold of the Kentucky gold standard Democracy fairly outdid itself tonight. If Secretary Carlisle has had cause to doubt the hospitality of his native State he may readily have forgotten it in the cordiality of his reception here. No larger crowd has turned out here during this campaign and no more brilliant gathering has greeted any speaker in Louisville.

The extent of the demonstration was a surprise to even the most enthusiastic admirers of the great Kentuckian. The meeting was set for 8 p. m., but by 6:30 o'clock every one of the 4,500 seats had its occupant, and by 7 the aisles, foyer, and wings were all full. The interior of the great structure presented more the appearance of a grand opera night than of a political demonstration.

Mr. Carlisle began by stating that it was not the Democratic party and those who believe as he does we are fighting, but the most unnatural and indefensible political combination that ever existed in this country. It began, he said, by the betrayal of the Democratic party at Chicago, culminated in the surrender to Populism at St. Louis, and has for its object the election of a candidate who represents both of the parties to the compact, and believes in the doctrines of both. There is not a shadow of conflict between them, the Secretary said. They are parts, he continued, of a scheme for concerted legislative action, and must be considered together, as un-Democratic, un-Republican, and un-American.

"If they shall triumph," he added, "we may expect to see the day when thrift and economy will be punished by confiscation and indolence rewarded by the distribution of spoliation from private estates and the United States Treasury."

The result of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone would be, he said, first, a panic such as we have never known; second, such a reduction in the purchasing power of money as to make it impossible for a large portion of our population to secure the necessaries of life; third, the cutting in half the value of the savings deposits and insurance policies.

Secretary Carlisle ridiculed the theory that free coinage by this country would raise the price of the silver bullion in a silver dollar to an equality with the bullion in a gold dollar. This proposition, he said, means that the United States, with one-eighth of the coin money of the world, shall undertake to regulate the value of the $8,000,000,000 of coin money of the world.

The Secretary declared the United States had no right to issue legal tender paper money, arguing that the greenbacks and Treasury notes should be retired and the government be taken out of the banking business. This, he asserted, was the root of the trouble.

After discussing at some length that part of the Chicago platform referring to the courts, Secretary Carlisle concluded with an appeal to his Kentucky friends to work earnestly for the defeat of the Chicago ticket.

There were persistent calls for Col. John R. Fellows, who was on the stage, and despite that gentleman's indisposition, which caused him today to cancel part of his engagements to speak, he made a few humorous remarks which sent everybody home smiling.

M'KINLEY HELPS OUT A FRIEND.

He Sends a Message to Eighth New York District Republicans.

New York, Oct. 28.—A message from William McKinley was read tonight at the meeting of Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District in support of the candidacy of John M. Mitchell for Congress. It read as follows:

"Canton, O., Oct. 28.—A most comforting reflection these exciting campaign days is the fact that as never before in years partisanship is hushed in the common cause to maintain the integrity of our financial system and to overwhelmingly defeat even a suggestion of repudiation.

"I applaud the patriotic impulse animating those taking part in your meeting.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

WATSON WIRES ABOUT HIS LETTER.

Says It Must Be Published as Written or Not at All.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28.—Thomas E. Watson wires the Journal today in regard to his letter of acceptance, acknowledged by Senator Butler to have been received on Saturday night, after eight days' delay:

"Thomson, Ga., Oct. 28.—Yours received. In reply I say my letter was mailed from here Oct. 14, with three two-cent postage stamps on it, directed to the Hon. Marion Butler, Washington, D. C. I do not care to say whether I think the postal authorities at Washington would have withheld it eight days. Perhaps Mr. Edgerton, Secretary of the National committee, could tell where the letter has been.

"I had nothing to do with Mr. Washburn's telegrams, nor will the letter be altered to suit Mr. Butler. THOMAS E. WATSON."

BOSTON PARADE IS ABANDONED.

Silverites Could Not Get Enough Marchers to Make a Showing.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The grand Popocratic free silver parade under the auspices of the Bryan-Sewall Williams club has been abandoned. It was found they would not be able to turn out men enough to make a decent showing.

STIRS UP THE DREIBUND.

BISMARCK'S DISCLOSURE OF STATE SECRETS CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

It Is Said the Duration of the Triple Alliance Is Imperiled Thereby—Feeling of Distrust Aroused Between the Allies—Hint That the Ex-Chancellor May Be Prosecuted—Austrian Press Expresses Confidence in Germany.

London, Oct. 28.—Prince Bismarck's disclosure of the existence of the Russo-German entente during the last years of his tenure of office has had a startling and disturbing effect both in Berlin and Vienna, to say nothing of Paris, and the eruption is regarded as imperiling the dreibund.

A feeling of distrust has been aroused between the allies, and doubts are expressed in some quarters as to whether the dreibund will be renewed in 1897.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says: "The official references to the Bismarck revelations have only served to increase the unfavorable impression already produced. The Berlin Post also deprecates the revelations, but admits that it is not inconceivable that patriotic anxiety to protect Germany from the danger of war may have induced Prince Bismarck to kindle this warning beacon visible to every one from afar."

The correspondent thinks that Bismarck's chief motive was to create a sensational diversion in favor of the dreibund and to prevent the government from trying to improve its relations with England.

May Prosecute Bismarck.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—The German Government is profoundly irritated at the disclosure made by the Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, in stating that a defensive alliance existed between Russia and Germany during the last years Prince Bismarck was in office. It is also stated that the government is thinking of prosecuting the Hamburger Nachrichten and "those by whom it is inspired," evidently referring to the ex-Chancellor.

Public opinion generally in Germany condemns Prince Bismarck's revelations, and allusions are made to his "indiscreet loquacity, which is gradually tarnishing his glorious reputation."

His Motive.

There is little doubt that the Prince has divulged important state secrets in his attempt to triumph over his successor, Gen. Count von Caprivi, and the official communique in the Reichsanzeiger yesterday indirectly admitted the truth of the article and sharply rebukes Prince Bismarck by saying: "Diplomatic events of this kind are strict state secrets, and to preserve them conscientiously is an international duty, a breach of which would prejudice important state secrets. The imperial government must therefore decline any attempt to clear up the matter, and it will neither correct what is false nor supply what is incomplete."

Comment in Austria.

Vienna, Oct. 28.—The official Austrian organs are silent on the subject of the revelations made by Prince Bismarck, but an article in the Neue Freie Presse on the subject has attracted much attention, declaring that a written treaty or agreement between Russia and Germany actually existed without the knowledge of the other powers.

The Neue Freie Presse also declares Austria's confidence in the loyalty of the present German Government.

The Fremdenblatt joins in expressions of confidence in Germany's present attitude towards the dreibund.

Buda-Pesth, Oct. 28.—The Pester Lloyd says that Austria is satisfied with the present state of affairs and with Germany's assurance that its honesty and loyalty to its treaty obligations have been in no wise impaired by Prince Bismarck's revelations of the former entente between Germany and Russia.

Interview Repudiated.

Hamburg, Oct. 28.—The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's recognized organ, denies that the interview published in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna Oct. 25 was with Prince Bismarck, as was intimated at the time. The statesman interviewed on that occasion was reported as expressing the opinion that the Czar's visit to France was necessary to keep the French in good humor and that the overpowering question before the world now is the Russo-English antagonism.

The Hamburger Nachrichten furthermore confirms the assertion that the secret Russo-German treaty of 1884-'90, the existence of which was first disclosed by this journal last week, was not renewed in 1890 owing to the outbreak of the Chancellor crisis, which resulted in Prince Bismarck's retirement, and to the opposition to the treaty of Gen. von Caprivi, Bismarck's successor in the Chancellorship.

Not Inimical to England.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Temps declares that the alliance between Russia and France has nothing in it inimical to England.

ANOTHER UPRISING AGAINST SPAIN

Conspiracy Is Discovered in the Sul Archipelago.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—An official dispatch from Manilla says that a conspiracy has been discovered in the Sulu Archipelago, a portion of the Spanish colony of the Philippine Islands. Eight soldiers have already been killed in the attempt to suppress the uprising.

Reinforcements of troops have been sent from Manilla.

Another official dispatch from Manilla says that Gen. Jaramilla has defeated two large bodies of insurgents near the River Peusirit, killing seventy-seven of them. Only two Spaniard were wounded.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE COMING HOME.

He Will Visit His Family and Attend to Private Business.

Havana, Oct. 28.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul-General, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening that he will sail for New York on Saturday. Gen. Lee said that the purpose of his trip was to visit his family and attend to private business.

Asks Death for Coloma.

The prosecutor has made application for the imposition of the death penalty in the court-martial of the insurgent leader, Lopez Coloma, for a term of fourteen years' imprisonment in the case of Sotero Mendez, and for a term of sixteen years' imprisonment in the case of Manuel Collazo.

The brothers Armand and Carlos Fernandez Alverez have been shot at Matanzas.

Maceo Hemmed In.

New York, Oct. 28.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, now in this city, today received an official cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of State, Madrid, which confirms the reports received on Monday evening on the Segura engagement at Garganta Gordo.

In explanation of the Duke of Tetuan's cablegram it may be well to state that the fall and winter campaign against Maceo and his command was planned at a council of war held in Havana, an active campaign, intended to dislodge Maceo from the mountains in that part of the Province of Pinar del Rio and to drive him towards an open plain beyond the mountains, beyond which is the new trocha, deemed impassable by the Spaniards.

The campaign was initiated at Mantua, a village on the northwestern mountains, where Maceo was dislodged and driven in an easterly direction into the mountains.

The recent attack by Maceo and his fruitless attempt to cross the trocha are known. The many flying columns, backed by mountain artillery are constantly harassing him.

The report that he had crossed the trocha with his army and joined the rebels in Central Cuba is pronounced in official circles to be wholly unfounded. Maceo and his command are in Pinar del Rio, hemmed in by the Spanish army.

Another Version.

Key West, Oct. 28.—Passengers by the Mascotte from Havana report that Gen. Antonio Maceo with 2,500 troops broke through the trocha and is now in the Havana district. He went over to assist Gen. Gomez in his march to Havana. Maceo left Gen. Rios in charge of his troops in the Province of Pinar del Rio with 10,000 men in the insurgent stronghold. The report that the Spanish troops had captured his camp was true, but it was the place where the insurgents were awaiting a favorable opportunity to cross the trocha, and after Maceo had broken camp.

Gen. Munez of the Spanish army, with 1,000 men, made an attack on Antonio Maceo on the hill known as Cacarajicaras. Maceo in the meantime retreated by the rear of his camp with his forces and attacked the Town of Artemisa, headquarters of the trocha.

Maceo sent orders into the town for the women and children to leave before the bombardment, but the Spanish General, Arolas, refused to allow them to leave, saying that they should all perish together. Maceo then bombarded the town and passed through the trocha to the Province of Havana, where he is now, to meet Gomez. Munez attacked the hill where he thought Maceo was and only found a small detachment of insurgents on the hill, to detract the Spanish General's attention while Maceo attacked the trocha.

The Town of Artemisa was terribly wrecked and many persons are reported killed.

LORD DUFFERIN TALKS OF ARMENIA

He Also Expresses a Hope for International Arbitration.

Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 28.—The Marquis of Dufferin, newly retired from the post of British Ambassador at Paris, was accorded a banquet here tonight, at which he made a speech. He declared that owing to his age and deafness he had definitely retired from official life.

Although England was not loved, the Marquis continued, it had no dispute with any nation of Europe except Turkey. The salvation of the Armenians, he asserted, cannot be found in any scheme applied to the Armenians alone, but in reforms giving protection to all the Turkish subjects.

The Marquis also expressed the hope that the United States and England would be the first to practically apply the principle of arbitration to the settlement of international disputes.

Lord Dufferin said that every Englishman's soul would revolt in horror at the thought of any fratricidal collision with the United States which could only result in involving the United States and them in a common ruin.

ADVOCATES ANNEXATION OF EGYPT.

Policy Boldly Proposed by Lord Charles Beresford.

London, Oct. 29.—Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech at the Constitutional club yesterday, declared that the time had arrived for England to boldly announce an intention to annex Egypt.

The Morning Post, Conservative, applauds this policy, and says that the opposition to it in Europe would be purely platonic.

The Graphic, on the other hand, declares, "We have pledged ourselves to evacuate Egypt, and the course Lord Charles Beresford advocates would be an act of perfidy."

QUEEN IS ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS

Rebels Continue to Be Troublesome in Madagascar.

Marseilles, Oct. 28.—Mail advices received here today from Antananarivo, capital of the Island of Madagascar, say that on Sept. 15 the Queen, accompanied by the General commanding in garrison and a strong escort, made a tour around the capital, during which she was attacked by the insurgent Fahavalos, who killed five of her escort and wounded ten others. Thirty Fahavalos were killed.

Royal Serenade.

Rome, Oct. 28.—King Humbert and Queen Margherita and the Prince of Naples and his bride, Princess Helene, listened to a grand serenade tonight from the balcony of the Quirinal. The approaches to the palace were thronged with a multitude of people and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Minister McDonald Better.

London, Oct. 28.—Alexander McDonald, the United States Minister to Persia, has recovered from the attack of bronchitis from which he had been suffering since he left the United States. He was able to leave Boscombe yesterday for Paris on his way to Teheran.

Consul Bartholow in Trouble.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Perry Bartholow, the United States Consul at Mayence, is being prosecuted for severely injuring an inmate of his house by striking him on the head with a revolver.

More Treason in Turkey.

Constantinople, Oct. 28.—All the workmen at the arsenal struck today because of the non-payment of arrears in wages.

WOULD NOT SHAKE ALTGELD'S HAND.

Anonymous Story Is Given Out Crediting Theodore Roosevelt with This Declaration.

A dispatch was sent from Chicago last night to a free silver paper in New York which credits Theodore Roosevelt with saying he would refuse to shake hands with Altgeld because he might some day "meet him sword to sword on the field of battle." Mr. Roosevelt is also made responsible for other sensational statements. The report comes at third-hand from an anonymous person who heard another anonymous person tell of a conversation had with Mr. Roosevelt during the latter's recent Chicago visit.

The report follows:

"Free silver," Mr. Roosevelt is credited as having said, "is, after all, not the gravest thing in the Chicago platform. What alarms the country is the general assault upon the integrity of the Nation. Toward Bryan I can have a feeling of commiseration, but some of his associates I would refuse to meet. For instance, I should refuse to take that man Altgeld's hand."

"Why?"

"Why? Because, sir, I may at any time be called upon to meet that man sword to sword upon the field of battle. When war does come I shall be found at the head of my regiment."

"You take an extreme view, Mr. Roosevelt."

"Not at all. I believe the sentiment now animating a large proportion of our people can only be suppressed, as the commune in Paris was suppressed, by taking ten or a dozen of their leaders out, standing them against a wall, and shooting them dead. I believe it will come to that. These leaders are plotting a social revolution and the subversion of the American republic."

"But none of them is talking of war and bloodshed."

"That's it. They are too crafty to disclose their real plans. That man Altgeld is as deep as he is dangerous. A man of heart, you say? So were Robespierre and Marat men of heart."

GEORGIA'S SOLONS COME TOGETHER.

General Assembly Meets and Officers of the Two Houses Are Elected.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28.—The General Assembly of the State of Georgia convened in annual session at the State Capitol today. The organization of both Houses was completed promptly according to the program laid out by the Democratic caucus. R. L. Berner of the County of Monroe was elected President of the Senate and H. A. Jenkins of the County of Putnam was made Speaker of the House.

Chicago Speakers Tour Missouri.

Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The members of the Commercial McKinley club of Chicago arrived here this evening by special train on their speaking tour across the State. They will remain here tonight and will leave tomorrow morning for the West over the Burlington. They were escorted to the opera-house tonight by the Hannibal McKinley club, where an audience of nearly 1,000 had assembled. Enthusiastic speeches were made by G. H. Green and Walter Haskell of Chicago and T. W. Fishback of New York.

Yellow Welcome for Bryan at Dixon.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—W. J. Bryan will speak here tomorrow, and the Republicans will all show their colors by wearing the yellow ribbon. All day they have been buying badges, and it is their intention to mass in front of the speaker tomorrow. The Democrats have adopted yellow and white.

Coffee is good if it agrees with one's stomach. When it doesn't, use Postum Cereal, "the next of kin."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of the tonic, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

NIPS A NEW HOYT STORY.

GIFT OF HOUSE AND LOTS TO BRYAN VALUED AT $500.

Splurge of the Popocratic Literary Bureau Which Announced the Property's Value at $18,000 Receives an Early Backset—Son of the Donor and Chairman Campau Are Both Responsible for a Surprise Falling Flat—Letter of Presentation.

The Popocratic Literary Bureau attempted to spring another surprise for campaign effect last night by a statement that W. M. Hoyt, head of the W. M. Hoyt company, had given Candidate Bryan a house and two lots in Lincoln, Neb., valued at $18,000, the proceeds of the property to go to the Popocratic campaign fund.

The statement was given out through the usual press channels with something of a splurge, and accompanying the announcement was a lengthy extract from Mr. Hoyt's letter of presentation.

D. J. Campau, Chairman of the Popocratic National Campaign committee, spoiled the story in part, however, by stating that the property is worth about $800.

Then Mr. Hoyt's son said the property was worth but $500 and had been on his father's hands for a long time—an unprofitable possession.

Mr. Campau said last night:

"The donor was W. M. Hoyt, the wholesale grocer, of this city and the property consists of two or three lots in Lincoln, Neb., worth perhaps $800 or $1,000.

"Mr. Hoyt wrote a nice letter saying he was desirous of making a contribution to the campaign fund, and that as he had more property than ready money he made it in the shape of the two lots, which he got on a mortgage.

"The letter was first sent to the County committee, and by that body turned over to me. I delivered it to Mr. Bryan today and he deeded the property to Chairman Jones as trustee, by whom it will be sold at auction and the proceeds turned into the committee treasury. No date has been set for the auction sale as yet."

Phelps B. Hoyt, son and private secretary of William M. Hoyt, seen at his home at midnight, said he knew of his father's gift to the silver cause.

"It amounts to almost nothing," said he. "The little house and lot at Lincoln, Neb., was worth about $500, I should say, and has been on my father's hands for a long time. He was not able to dispose of it to any one, though it has long been for sale."

The extract from W. M. Hoyt's letter, as given out by the Popocratic bureau, is largely a eulogy of the cause for which Bryan stands. Mr. Hoyt is thus quoted:

"Wishing to contribute to the noble cause in which his great efforts are accomplishing so much for our people's welfare, I have, unsolicited, conveyed to William J. Bryan a house and lot in his town, Lincoln, Neb. This is one of several that I have had to take in place of the money I loaned on the property. I am rich in real estate that cannot be sold and poor in cash, that is so hard to get. For this reason I donate that of which I am oversupplied.

"I have conveyed the property to Mr. Bryan's name, thinking that under the circumstances he could realize more cash for the property than if made to the Committee on Finance.

"The property will no doubt be worth more than it is if Mr. Bryan is elected and we are to again have prosperity. Otherwise, as now, it will remain unsalable.

"My books show the account as real estate. I shall, however, count it as an asset and have it debited as general property on my ledger, where it will remain until I may realize my fondest hope—Bryan's election or the same principles to be realized four years later."

OLDER HOYT STORY GROWS SMALL.

Directors of the Company Deny the Boastful Popocratic Yarn.

The W. M. Hoyt company yesterday issued a circular letter refuting falsifications given currency in the interests of Popocracy, and which, the company fears, might lead some to believe that the firm members were for Bryan.

The circular, which is self-explanatory, is as follows:

"In reply to the many inquiries concerning a letter which appeared in a Chicago paper a few days ago, written by Mr. Hoyt, President of the W. M. Hoyt company, we wish to make the following statements:

"The letter was confidential and intended for his personal friends, and its publication was without his knowledge or consent. It has been so garbled and misquoted in the public press that we fear the impression may be made that the balance of the company favor free silver.

"It is true that Mr. Hoyt supports Mr. Bryan, but it is not true, as reports have it, that he is a recent convert or that he marched in the Republican parade Oct. 9. His letter states that his own family and business associates will vote the Republican ticket. This is true of every officer and stockholder, and we know that 90 per cent of the employés joined the W. M. Hoyt Sound Money club, organized by a Democratic employé.

"Further reports state that he has been a life-long Republican, while the fact is this will be the fourth consecutive vote for the National Democratic ticket.

"The members of the company have no wish to mix business with politics and we regret the publicity that calls for any explanation.

"W. M. HOYT, President,
"R. J. BENNETT, Vice-President,
"A. G. BENNETT, Secretary and Treasurer,
"A. C. BUTTOLPH,
"GRAEME STEWART,
"Directors of the W. M. Hoyt company."

Another free silver lie of the brand so popular at present—that of saying prominent business firms have declared for Bryan—was knocked in the head yesterday by the following letter:

"C. P. Kimball & Co., Carriage Builders, Chicago, Oct. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For the last three days we have been in constant receipt of letters, telegrams, and personal inquiries from our patrons and friends, anxious to know if the rumor current throughout the city that we had come out for Bryan and free silver was true.

"Kindly do us the favor to give place in your columns to the statement that our company is unanimously in favor of McKinley, sound money, and prosperity. Yours very truly, C. P. KIMBALL & CO.

"By C. F. KIMBALL, President."

Tom Reed at His Old California Home.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 28.—Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived this afternoon from Los Angeles. He was met by a club composed of natives of Maine, who escorted him to his hotel. Crowds cheered the distinguished visitor as he drove from the station. At Modesto a large number of Republicans with a brass band met the train, but Mr. Reed refused all requests for a speech. In his earlier years Mr. Reed resided in Stockton and taught school here. This is his first visit to his former home.

Young Crisp May Succeed His Father.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28.—Telegrams to the Journal from various counties of the Third District, show that there will be practically no opposition to the suggestion, made originally by the Journal, that Charles R. Crisp, youngest son of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, be named to fill out his father's unexpired term.

The best work in the city at Munger's Laundry. Tel. S. 1175.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
August Mertens, Ernestine Hauph	34—38
Carl Lofgren, Hilda Hvass	25—30
James L. Browne, Nannie M. Graham	39—36
Gilbert Zoeterman, Nelltje de Boer	19—17
George A. Wing, Lottie M. Russell	24—20
Henry Gillow of Michigan City, Ind.; Flora Miller of Michigan City, Ind.	28—22
William Nolan, Annie Paton	25—25
Floyd A. Gibbs, Rosina Wilson	20—21
Willie Marande, Annie Lusk	22—26
Lewis H. Howard, Hettie E. Burch	41—29
Henry Schlanger, Cecilie Fischel	33—29
Adolph Eggert, Mary Runger	25—20
Claude L. Bennett, Agnes V. C. Becker	26—20
Samuel McCrea, Luella Harris	28—19
Orlando W. Neeves, Ada Hoffmann	23—25
Fred Kilian, Lizzie Dite	24—20
Frank Pretzel, Anna Donath	28—27
Nickolaus Berg, Katie Bernard	34—28
Freeman Blake, Blanche Arther	22—18
Patrick Turner, Alice Cronin	28—22
Ditlef G. Ristad, Sara M. Johnson	32—27
John T. Ayers, Minnie Cookingham	25—25
William L. Weber, Evalyn Fay	31—30
John J. Maroney, Mary Fitzgerald	26—24
Edward M. Morton, Claudie Pash	34—27
John Zeremba, Ida Balluff	27—19
Ignacy Grynewicz, Antonina Mackewicz	32—22
Thomas Maher, Josephine Blaess	36—22
Fred Lieve, Elizabeth Muenchhagen	20—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph Orschel, Mary Donnhauser	26—22
Charles W. Lamquist, Mary M. Wahltine	22—22
George Schaller, Barbara Kozel	23—20
Frank J. Stutesman, Jean H. McGready	21—18
Ignacy Beldzikowski, Teofilia Mielzynska	66—40
Joseph A. Wolff, Celia G. Rapp	21—21
John Laatz, Julia Bolte	26—25
Peter Hammersand, Mary Olson	26—20
M. Perry Barrett, Charlotte V. Kummill	24—20
Albert M. Riedel, Helen Beckstrom	26—20
Charles B. Berndt, Louise Nelson	22—21
George Schweizer of Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis.; Winnifred Ogarr	30—30
Morris Lesser, Eva Mandelbaum	23—22
Julius Dietrich, Sophia Dudau	46—25
Edgar W. Dakin, Edith S. Greenleaf	29—27
John Jones, Annie Scotten	37—27
Harry C. Bredfield, Hannah Johnson	21—21
William Sternberg, Tillie Gottman	36—28
Gustav Adler, Mary Gerken	35—31
John Pickett, Margaret Craig	30—25
Daniel Dorraght, Mary Pedien	24—29
John Wiltjer, Bettie Vandyk	27—23
Thomas L. Corbett, Jennie M. Carlin	25—21
Warren D. Smith, Mary S. Curran	26—23
Anton Beck, Agnes Arnesen	29—25
Hugh F. Hoy, Nellie Perry	26—23
Lars Olsson, Anna L. Eliason	42—32
Frank F. Brown, Jessie B. Price	24—19
Edward Schwarm, Victoria Brandel	33—24
William H. Rapson, Ada Pool	32—27
Antonio Munizza, Rosina Carletta	26—16
Francis A. Ocenasek, Mary Benes	24—20
Carl C. Fries, Minnie C. Shirley	24—21
Frank J. Stare of Webster City, Ia.; Frances F. Brandes of Kewanee, Wis.	27—27
August Bartz, Johanna Siegel	40—32
James Barton, Marie Carson	38—21
Charles Brandt, Mary Rothe	28—21
George McCoy, Carrie Schedul	22—20
Charles Runkel, Josephine Schultz	22—19
Charles Nelson, Emma Gestram	21—20
Nicholaus Schwaller, Rose Meinzer	30—30

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, increasing cloudiness and rain, severe local thunder storms, southerly winds shifting to northerly and much colder Thursday night.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, threatening weather with rain, colder Thursday night, brisk to high variable winds, shifting to northeasterly.

Ohio, increasing cloudiness followed by rain Thursday night, winds shifting to easterly, with increasing cloudiness, force probably becoming dangerous on Lake Erie.

Wisconsin, rain, brisk northerly winds, and colder.

Iowa, threatening weather and rain and colder, northerly winds.

Nebraska, generally cloudy with rain or snow, much colder, northerly winds.

Minnesota, rain or snow in southeast portions, fair in northwest portion, northerly winds, colder in southeast portion, warmer in northwest portion.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 28, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation, 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	29.82	54	82	N.W.	....	Rain
Bismarck	30.24	32	42	N.	Tr.	Clear
Buffalo	30.16	64	66	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	30.48	46	50	S.E.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	74	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	30.22	24	32	N.	.22	Snow
Chicago	29.98	72	74	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.14	68	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.12	60	68	E.	Tr.	Clear
Davenport	29.90	68	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.94	56	68	N.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.08	64	66	S.	.14	Clear
Dodge City	29.74	56	64	S.E.	.76	Clear
Duluth	29.98	44	54	W.	.01	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.90	54	60	W.	.10	Clear
Galveston	29.92	76	78	S.	.01	Fair
Grand Haven	29.96	66	70	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.92	40	46	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	30.14	40	46	E.	....	Clear
Huron	30.16	40	46	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.06	70	78	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.18	70	78	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.82	70	76	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Little Rock	29.94	72	76	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.04	64	70	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.84	62	64	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.00	74	78	E.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.26	40	48	N.E.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.12	68	74	S.E.	.06	Clear
New Orleans	30.04	74	80	E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	30.38	52	58	E.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	29.92	52	54	N.	.18	Rain
Oswego	30.18	56	62	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.82	72	80	S.E.	.20	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.24	64	70	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.94	36	50	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.22	30	42	N.	.22	Snow
San Francisco	30.14	52	56	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	72	80	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.00	46	52	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.12	46	50	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	70	78	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	70	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	30.32	62	72	S.	....	Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 62 degrees; 9 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 69; 12 m., 72; 1 p. m., 73; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 74. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.69.

DEATHS.

CHAPIN—Oct. 27, Rufus Chapin, aged 69 years. Funeral services at 11 o'clock Thursday morning from 495 N. State-st. Burial private. Milford [Mass.] papers please copy.

CRAWFORD—At Lombard, Ill., Oct. 27, Kate Crawford, aged 61 years, wife of Capt. William Crawford. Funeral from residence Thursday, 1:30 p. m. Trains leave Wells-st. depot at 12 m., returning 3:45. Troy [N. Y.] and Montreal papers please copy.

DAVIS—Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1896, at 2 p. m., after a long illness, Martin Simeon Davis, aged 58 years. Funeral from his late residence, 2808 Michigan-av., at 3 o'clock Friday, Oct. 30. Train to Goshen, Ind., Saturday morning.

HANLON—Oct. 28, at his residence, 1409 Michigan-av., Martin Hanlon, in his 65th year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Friday, at 10 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

HOELTHOEFER—Charles Walker Hoelthoefer, son of Herman and May Hoelthoeffer, aged 4 years and 2 months, at residence, 4858 Indiana-av. Funeral private.

McCAFFREY—At his residence, Oct. 28, 1896, John McCaffrey, husband of Elizabeth McCaffrey, father of Mrs. A. W. Lowman of Benkelmon, Neb., and William J., Thomas, John, and Daniel McCaffrey. Funeral on Sunday from St. Ann's Church, corner 55th-st. and Wentworth-av., at 10 a. m., by carriages to C. & N. W. depot, thence by train to Calvary.

McLAUGHLIN—Mark McLaughlin, beloved husband of Mary Jennings. Funeral will leave his late residence at 9:30 a. m. for St. Bernard's Church, thence via carriages and Northwestern R. R. to Calvary.

MOREY—Oct. 27, Robert A. W. Morey, aged 70 years, of cerebral apoplexy. Funeral services at his late residence, 885 Adams-st., Thursday, Oct. 29, at 2 p. m., to Forest Home. Lafayette [Ind.] papers please copy.

NELSON—Eugene A. Nelson, beloved son of Mrs. Emily Nelson, died Oct. 27, aged 18 years 5 months 11 days. Funeral at late residence, 815 Emerson-st., Evanston, Thursday at 2 p. m.

O'CONNELL—Oct. 27, Eva Marie, infant daughter of Thomas F. and Agnes Dunne O'Connell, aged 9 days.

OGDEN—Oct. 27, Mrs. Wilhelmina Ogden, mother of Mrs. W. L. Wann of 6437 Woodlawn-av. Interment at Huntington, Ind. Fort Wayne papers please copy.

OWENS—David D. Owens, at 2 p. m., Oct. 28, 1896. Funeral services at 1 p. m. today at 285 S. Oakley-av. Burial at Youngstown, O.

SCHNELL—William J. Schnell Jr., aged 26 years and 8 months, beloved son of William and Catharine Schnell, Oct. 24, at Marshall, Tex. Funeral Thursday, Oct. 29, at 1:30 p. m., from St. Paul's Church, La Salle-av. and Ohio-st., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

SQUIRE—Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1896, at 3:30 p. m., at her residence, 1359 W. Congress-st., Maggie Squire, beloved wife of L. G. Squire, aged 33 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

R. Van Dyke, 2-story frame residence, 8804 Princeton-av	$1,200
R. L. Barker, two 2-story frame dwellings, 476 and 480 Kenwood terrace	8,000
Mrs. Mary Hultgren, 2-story frame flats, 9620 Escanaba-st	1,000
John Kralovec, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1057 S. Turner-av	1,000
P. Brice, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1406 Lexington-av	1,000
A. and E. Stadler, 2-story frame residences, 517 Bernice-av	3,500
J. Hodge, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 4834 Cottage Grove-av	3,500
P. Nacey, 4-story and basement brick apartment building, 716 and 718 45th-st	15,000

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE THIRD ANNUAL CHARITY BALL OF the Illinois Woman's Soldiers' Home will be held at Masonic Temple Friday evening, Oct. 30. Card parties in Commandery Hall at 8:30 and 9:15. Dancing in Drill Hall at 9 o'clock. Tickets $1, admitting gent and lady.

No law against paying $5 for $3.50 hat values.

Here are three swell hatters' $5 Derbies, side by side with our $3.50 hats.

You can't tell "which is which" except by looking at the labels inside.

How much longer are you going to let imagination "pull your leg" for $1.50 per hat?

Derbies, $2.50 and $3.50.
Fedoras, $2.50, $3, and $3.50.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Sidney Drew and Wife, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, Charley Case, Le Roy and Clayton, Carmen Sisters, George Davis, Mack and Elliott, Annie Myers, Hines and Remington, Evans and Vidocq, Cad Wilson, Murphy and Hall, Gibson and Milburn, The Two Aherns, Julia Kelly.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Filson and Errol, Marie de Camo, Stapleton and Francis, Zelma Rawlston, Grant and Norton, Charles McDonald, The Two Hewletts, Trovollo, Watson and Hutchings, Billy Van, Moore and Stanley, Charles H. Duncan, The Tanakas, La Roy Millard, Carroll and Gardner, Fannie Leslie.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Tonight.
THE STODDARD LECTURES.
TONIGHT AT 8, TOMORROW EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, LAST TIMES OF
HEROIC and ROMANTIC SCOTLAND
Reserved seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Next Week—OLD ENGLAND. Tickets now ready.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
MONDAY, NOV. 2, Afternoon at 2:30 Evening at 8:15
Two Last Lectures and Readings by
IAN MACLAREN
Seats at Box Office. Prices 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

LAST WEEK OF CIRCUS.
ONLY THREE MORE DAYS.
In a Thoroughly Warmed and Well-Lighted Building,
COLISEUM—63d Street and Jackson Park.
EACH DAY AT 2. EACH NIGHT AT 8.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7.
SPECIAL SCHOLARS' PERFORMANCE FRIDAY NIGHT; DOORS OPEN AT 6 P. M.
Cut Coupons from last Thursday's Tribune.
BARNUM-BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
GRAND HORSE FAIR. 51-HORSE PYRAMID, AND GREATEST AERIAL ACTS IN THE WORLD.
Admission, 25c, 50c, $1, $2. Boxes Seating 6, $12.
Children under 9 Half Price. Except to 25c Seats.
Tickets at Estey & Camp's, 233 State-st.; Geo. F. Wisshack's, 186 W. Madison-st.; E. A. Schroeder's, 171 N. Clark-st.

HOPKINS' SOUTH SIDE THEATER.
HOPKINS
THE FASCINATING LYRIC STAR..... JARBEAU
New VITASCOPE Motion Pictures.
TRIED AND TRUE THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, in 5 Acts.
TERRY & ELMER—LINA & VANI—TONY FERNANDEZ—ED LANG—
And MANY OTHER GOOD SPECIALTIES.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.
Ideal Park Racing Association, Ideal Park, Wis.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:15 p. m.
Special express trains direct to track in 50 minutes, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot, stopping at Western-av., at 11:40 a. m., 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, and 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains. One Dollar

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S—Every Evening, including Sunday.
"SUE"
Mr. Charles Frohman presents Bret Harte's beautiful play, with ANNIE RUSSELL, JOSEPH HAWORTH, & the New York Cast.
"Best play since Hazel Kirke"
MATINEE ELECTION DAY—Returns in the evening.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday Afternoon, Oct. 30.........2:30
Saturday Evening, Oct. 31.........8:15
Reserved seats—Afternoon, 25c to $1.00; evening, 25c to $1.50. On sale at Box Office, Inter Ocean Office, and Lyon & Healy's.

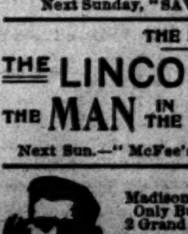
Matinees Daily. SCHILLER THEATER.
CINEMATOGRAPHE.
J. K. Emmett, Marie Bell, La Belle Marguerite, Will E. Bates, Wm. Pruette, Ferguson & Mack, Romalo Bros., Redding & Stanton, Polk & Kollins.

PANORAMA BUILDING.
LAST WEEK OF THE FOOD SHOW
Open Daily from 1 to 11 p. m. Admission 25c.

THE COLUMBIA—Every Evening at 8.
UNDER THE POLAR STAR.
AGAIN ELECTRIFIES A GREAT AUDIENCE.
Nothing so thrilling, real, and intensely dramatic witnessed in a decade.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Seats selling for next week.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
BROTHER FOR BROTHER
Next Sunday, "SAVED FROM THE SEA."

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Sat.
THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK
Next Sun.—"McFee's Matrimonial Bureau."



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Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 2 and 8.
SAM T. JACK'S GAIETY CO.
In ROMAN FOLLIES and Unrivaled PARISIAN GROUPINGS.
Prices 10, 20, 30 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST WEEK—MATINEE SAT. AT 2.
CHARLES HOPPER. CHIMMIE FADDEN.
Sunday, Nov. 1st—one night only—Hoyt's "A MIDNIGHT BELL."
Next Week—RICHARD MANSFIELD.
SPECIAL.
The Sale of Boxes and Reserved Seats for the Season of
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
And His GARRICK THEATER STOCK CO.
Is now in daily progress at the Box Office.
MONDAY, NOV. 2—RICHARD III.
TUESDAY, NOV. 3—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
WED., NOV. 4—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY, NOV. 5—RICHARD III.
FRIDAY, NOV. 6—BEAU BRUMMEL.
SAT. MAT., NOV. 7—BEAU BRUMMEL.
SAT. EV'G, Nov. 7—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.
LAST FOUR TIMES OF THE NEW PLAY
WM. H. CRANE The Governor of Kentucky.
Tonight at 8:15. Saturday Matinee only.
Monday, Nov. 2—Mr. Crane in "The Senator."
Election returns Nov. 3. Seats on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—This Week.
THE HEROIC ACTOR. ROBERT MANTELL...
Matinee Today, 2 P. M.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS
Friday, "HAMLET"; Saturday Matinee, "MONBARS"; Saturday Night, "OTHELLO."
Next Sunday Matinee—"In Old Kentucky."

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—Princes are requested to assemble in perceptory Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m., in civilian dress to attend the funeral of Seymour W. Hall, by cars to Fernwood. GEORGE W. WARVELLE, Thirty-third Degree, Com.-in-Chief.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1896.

EVEN Bryan's law firm must be numbered among the doubtful States.

BRYAN is doing some lively scorching, but oblivion is close on his heels.

WATSON'S silence indicates that he has been gorging himself at that Populist piecounter.

THE mystery pervading that last egg-throwing episode suggests there is a hen in the woodpile.

A BROKEN platform, a thunder-storm, and a hot wave were the characteristic accompaniments of Bryan's coming to town.

REMEMBER that Saturday, Oct. 31, is "flag day," and every patriot is expected to have the Stars and Stripes waving from his house.

CRIPPLE CREEK insists on keeping before the public as a conflagration center. It celebrated its third big fire of the year yesterday.

IT is reported from New Bedford, Mass., that the price of whalebone will soon rise. This may have some effect on the woman vote.

A CAREFUL survey of the Bryan meetings indicates that he is engaged chiefly in beating the air, which is about all he will be able to beat.

THERE is consolation in the fact that even if Hill should be shaken off the fence now no one would hear him drop or care on which side he landed.

BACK of it all let it not be forgotten that 50-cent dollars is all Bryan stands for. Four white horses and a rapid firing oratory do not alter that fact.

MR. BRYAN appears the same as when he appeared before the Chicago convention, except he has discarded the seersucker. It is not known what was at fault—its qualities as seer or sucker.

IT is surprising that with all the fuss and noise and bustle Bryan has nothing to say. Read his speeches and see if there appears a single reason why the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should be free.

A KENTUCKY girl has made a wager that if Bryan is elected she will go on a begging tour. A few hundred thousand other people will go on begging tours if Bryan is elected, and it won't be because of wagers, either.

MORE than once during the present campaign the American people have been shocked by the blasphemy of the Popocratic leaders. The latest and most blasphemous of these utterances is a burlesque of the Lord's Prayer under the title, "McKinley's Prayer," which is being circulated by free silverites in Pennsylvania. It is any wonder that the American pulpit has almost unanimously denounced the sacrilege of these blasphemers?

THE New York stock market yesterday opened easier, partly in sympathy with lower foreign quotations. Chicago securities were firm. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 80 to 90 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were strong and moderately active. As compared with the last prices of the previous day, December wheat closed 2⅛@2¼ cents higher, May corn, ⅝ cent higher, oats ⅛@¼ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley firm, flaxseed ½ cent lower, January pork, lard, and ribs unchanged.

BRYAN spoke at Battery D yesterday afternoon to the "business-men" of Chicago. The building was crowded, and there must have been in the audience many persons who can properly be called "business-men." But they were not so much in love with Bryan as to consent to sit on the platform and indorse him. The list of vice-presidents contains only two or three familiar names. Those of the "business-men" who have figured on the platform when the Democrats held meetings in other years were not on the list. The "merchant princes" who used to be ready to identify themselves with the Democratic party were absent. The men who are prominently connected with the commercial, financial, or manufacturing interests of the city kept away. This was a "business-men's meeting," with the business-men left out.

A MOST unfortunate precedent has been established at the Ohio State University in the refusal of the faculty to reinstate a student because he gave his entire time to the football team. The faculty issued the extraordinary ultimatum that "college work must come first." It would be interesting to know how this faculty acquired this unique delusion. Educational affairs have strangely degenerated if the routine of college work is to be permitted to interfere with the successful prosecution of the elusive football. A young man who is intent on acquiring the latest data as to the proper way of inserting a "flying wedge" should not be expected to bother his head about the "dead languages." There is nothing in common between a "touchdown," a "five yard gain," and a "break at the center" and the calm elucidation of problems in integral calculus. What are boys sent to college for anyhow if not to find out how to make a "run around the end"? If they have time left after a thorough training in football and the other college sports to take up a few studies to relieve the monotony there would be no objection raised, but to suggest gravely that "college work must come first" is a travesty on all the accepted college customs.

COMPLETE REFUTATION OF BRYAN.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE it was shown by citations from official sources that by the great and unerring wages test for human toil gold had not appreciated since the alleged "crime of 1873," when the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 ceased.

It was proven, on the contrary, that gold wages had largely risen from 1878 to 1893, when the silver panic stopped their further rise for the time being. These facts are highly important, as they knock to pieces Bryan's main contention, and only leave for him to argue that the market price of commodities is more important than the compensation of toil of the masses, which is a position that so "dear a friend of the common people" as he proclaims himself can hardly afford to take—at least till after the election next week. We desire Mr. Bryan to read the following figures for his personal instruction and enlightenment. If he will inwardly digest they will enable him to think much more correctly.

The census of 1890 gives statistics of the occupations of the population of the United States over 12 years of age, and among them are the following who toil for wages:

Agricultural laborers	3,004,061
Laborers not specified	1,913,373
Servants	1,454,791
Teachers	341,952
Clergymen	88,208
Clerks and copyists	557,358
Bookkeepers and accountants	159,374
Salesmen and saleswomen	264,394
Engineers and firemen	219,228
Steam and railroad employés	382,750
Street railroad employés	37,434
Telegraph and telephone employés	63,347
Miners	249,592
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	5,091,293
Various	500,000
Total	14,326,150

About half of the foregoing classes of working people were legal voters in 1890. The wage-workers of this year, 1896, must number fully one-sixth more than in 1890, or a total exceeding sixteen and a half millions—half of whom are voters.

Now all this mighty mass of people are working for wages, paid in gold standard money, and have received no other kind of money since gold resumption in 1878—for the greenbacks reached par with gold that year, and they were getting three dollars in gold (and all had work when President Harrison's administration closed in March, 1893) to two dollars in gold in 1878 when specie payments were resumed on the gold standard.

If these millions of wage-workers are not the "toiling masses" Bryan raves about, then who are they? What they have to sell is their labor. Their interests require that the pay received shall be in the best money, and not in cheap, fluctuating, depreciating free silver currency worth fifty cents on a dollar, or less tomorrow.

THE TRIBUNE said in a previous issue and repeats it for Mr. Bryan's benefit that "Congress in 1873 prevented resumption on the silver monometallic basis, and caused specie payments to take place in 1878-'79 on the gold standard, whereby silver has been forced to stay at par in purchasing power and commercial value with gold all these eighteen years, to the great grief and exasperation of William J. Bryan, John Pardon Altgeld, Pitchfork Tillman, and all the rest of that crowd."

Resumption took place on the gold standard and the wage-working masses of the American people, women as well as men, have been paid in gold or money as good ever since 1878. And the official investigations of Congress, made in 1890 and 1893, show that there was a gradual advance or increase in wages in gold of just about 3 per cent a year from 1878 to the panic of 1893.

Now, assuming that the average wages in gold of adult wage-workers of all classes, trades, and occupations was $500 per annum in 1877-'78, the following has been the result since then to them:

Year.	Average gold wages per year—annual increase 3 per cent.	Year.	Average gold wages per year—annual increase 3 per cent.
1878	$500	1887	$635
1879	515	1888	650
1880	530	1889	665
1881	545	1890	680
1882	560	1891	695
1883	575	1892	710
1884	590	1893	725
1885	605	1894, silver panic	...
1886	620		

The official statistics show that from the time of resumption in 1878-'79 on the gold standard there was no decline in wages, but, on the other hand, a steady rise of about 3 per cent a year (not 2 per cent, as previously erroneously stated) on the average of all trades and occupations, which makes an increase in wages of $225 from 1878 to the panic of 1893 on a wage or salary commanding $500 a year, and in the same proportion or ratio for the other higher or lower rates of compensation.

And during all these sixteen consecutive years the gold wages of 14 millions of workers have purchased per dollar more of the necessaries and comforts of life for workingmen and their families by reason of new labor-saving inventions, making labor more productive, and consequently commodities have been growing cheaper in the market.

The simple fact is the working classes of this country have been buying the necessaries and comforts of life cheaper for themselves and families all these years since 1873 and getting at the same time higher pay in gold up to 1893 when a change of administration and political policies have caused hard times and more or less reduction of employment.

Now comes Bryan advocating a "change" of the money standard of this country from money worth 100 cents in gold to silver dollars worth 50 cents, claiming that the "change" will double the price of products and living expenses of course, at the same time, and calls on the seven or eight millions of voters living by working for wages and getting gold pay to vote for him and the cheap silver wages and dear goods! Will they do it? The result of the election turns on how they vote on that question.

The gold standard has been no "cross of gold pressing a crown of thorns down on the heads of toilers," but it has been their salvation.

A NONSENSICAL ANSWER.

At Bloomington, in one of his dozen speeches on the road to Chicago Tuesday, Mr. Bryan tackled the life insurance policy system, and tried to explain how his 16 to 1 free coinage of 50-cent silver dollars would affect the millions of holders of those policies, and this was all he was able to say on the subject:

> You tell me that you want a financial system that will make your insurance policy larger to you if your husband dies. [Than 50-cent dollars?] I want a financial system that will enable your husbands to leave to you more than an insurance policy. [More what?] You tell me that you want a financial system that will make your policy as large as possible when your husband dies. I tell you I want a policy of finance that will enable you to enjoy the life of your husband—not make your enjoyment dependent upon his death.

What sort of an answer is this? It explains nothing. It consists of a string of words divested of meaning or sense. It is worse than dodging the question, but exposes the utter inability of this squirming eel to invent any answer. The question before him was this: Millions of heads of families in this country have taken out life insurance policies for the benefit and support of their families when they die, and have been paying the premiums for years in gold or its equivalent good money. Now if Bryan is elected President and the money standard is to be changed to free silver at 16 to 1, which will cut down the volume of our currency to the bullion in a silver dollar, which is about 50 cents, what is Mr. Bryan and the Popocrat party going to do to prevent the widows and children from being paid in 50-cent money, and from losing the other 50 cents on the dollar which they ought in justice and equity to have? It was a highly important question he was thus asked at Bloomington. Read again the silly, shabby, nonsensical answer he returned. But it is about up to the average sense and logic of the boy orator of the wide mouthed shallow Platte. Life policy holders ought to treat with contempt such a flippant, wretched reply to this serious question, and vote against him to the last man.

BRYAN'S WORNOUT ORATORY.

William Jennings Bryan, "the Boy Orator of the Platte," arrived in Chicago on Tuesday evening. Up to the time of his arrival he had made during this campaign 474 speeches. He made six more on Tuesday and ten more yesterday, bringing the total to 490. By the time he leaves Chicago he will have made more than 500 speeches, big and little. In his six speeches on Tuesday he spoke 11,750 words. It is fair to presume that by the time he leaves Chicago not less than 50,000 words will have flowed from his capacious mouth. As a mere word emitting machine he will remain a marvel. Whatever may be his fate next Tuesday he will have broken the record as a human phonograph. No other Presidential candidate has ever talked as much and said as little before. Mechanically considered he is a wonder. No one will question his capacity for garrulity—for a garrulity cheaper than the unsound money which he advocates.

Mr. Bryan has had a reputation for oratory, but that reputation has suffered ever since he made the impulsive and somewhat borrowed peroration which secured him his nomination. Upon what that reputation is based now seems difficult to determine. Oratory is largely measured by its popular effect. Judged by this standard it is of a poor quality. None of the speeches he has made in this city have had an inspiring effect upon his audiences. There is not a new thought in them, not a new phrase even. It is evident he has reached the bottom of the barrel. His oratory is frayed, exhausted, and tiresomely monotonous. There is the same old wornout phraseology without any of the tang and sharpness which characterized it at the outset. There are no new sophistries or catch words. He is displaying simply the tattered rags of his oratorical robes before the eyes of Chicago. There is a crack in the clarion, a rift in the lute.

In the continuous performance which Mr. Bryan is giving no new ideas are propounded. Nor old errors corrected. No facts are set forth. Bryan despises facts, or criminally outrages them. Important questions have been put to him, but he never answers them. He is as silent as the tomb about them. He has been asked how the fifteen million wage-workers in this country are to be benefited by giving them 50-cent dollars for the 100-cent gold dollars they have had since 1878. No answer.

He has been asked if every workingman, in case of his election, will have two 50-cent dollars in place of the 100-cent dollar he now gets. No answer.

He has been asked how the expulsion of gold and the slumping of silver one-half is going to make more money, or to help people. No answer.

He has been asked how the millions of depositors in banks and loan associations, the investors in life policies of insurance, the millions of pensioners, the millions of holders of notes and mortgages are to be benefited by getting paid back in 50-cent silver dollars for the 100 cents in gold they loaned. No answer.

He has been asked why the United States should dishonor itself by paying 50 per cent of what it owes. No answer.

Questions like these of great importance have been asked him repeatedly in the press and by others, and yet with the opportunity of 500 speeches before him and tens of thousands of people anxious to know his views he looks in the faces of men whose prosperity he proposes to ruin and makes no answer.

It is charitable to say that the crowds which have waited upon him have gone away sorely disappointed. They are tired of nothing but words from a mere automatic talking machine. There are but three more talking days for this human machine. Then the machine will run down, and the country will have a rest from the verbal torrents of the zigzag orator and the emptiness of his frayed out oratory. The curtain then will ring down on the continuous show. On Tuesday next the people themselves will do the talking—with ballots not words. The ballots however will be eloquent.

EXPEL GOLD AND IT WILL RULE SILVER AND PRICES FROM LONDON.

In the spech made by Bryan at Arcade Hall in Sixty-fifth street night before last he reiterated his old assertion that "We "should have an American financial sys-"tem for the American people, and have it "right now, without waiting for the aid or "consent of any other nation."

In order that the "American financial system" he contemplates introducing may have the field all to itself he proposes, he says, to "drive the gold standard from the United States back to Europe, where it belongs."

Since there are but two money standards now—gold and silver—it is evident that Bryan means to make the latter the American system.

When the gold is driven back to Europe we shall have silver monometallism. We have seen all along that was what the Pops intended to force on this country.

When Bryan and his Pops have introduced his 16 to 1 silver standard dollars, by whom will their value and purchasing power in the world's markets be fixed? It may be granted that they will have some value, as that of the bullion they contain, and that they will have a purchasing power equal to their debt-paying power, after all the present debts are paid or repudiated; but by whom will that purchasing power be determined?

Bryan seems to think and may say "by Congress." He may assert that the exchange value of a silver standard dollar may be established by Congressional legislation. If he is asked, however, to give an instance or precedent where the exchange value of hard money has been settled by a legislative decree, he will not cite it, simply because history records no case of the kind.

Values of gold and silver and commodities are determined in the markets of the world and not in Congresses or Parliaments.

Legislators may put any value they please on an ounce of silver. If that value does not agree with the ideas of the dealers in silver bullion they disregard it with contempt or derision and put a valuation of their own on silver, and also on coins made out of it under a silver standard, no matter what nation emits them.

The value of Bryan's silver standard dollars would be daily fixed and fluctuate in the great silver market. It is in that hated country called England and in that "nest of plutocracy" called Lombard street of old London. The accursed English plutocrats would meet there daily—Sundays excepted—and decide as to the value of the American free silver dollar, and the world will accept that valuation, including the part called America.

That Lombard value would be stated in terms of British gold. The free-born, independent American dollar would be declared to be worth a certain number of shillings and pence—coins which do not have an eagle on them, but the head of an old British lady. This might be galling to Bryan and the Pops, but could not be helped.

This daily valuation of the United States free silver dollar, agreed on in Lombard street, would be cabled across the ocean, would be posted in all the financial and commercial exchanges, printed in all the daily papers, and consulted by all the buyers and sellers of commodities in the United States, and their prices would fluctuate according to those cable dispatches.

For when the Lombard street plutocrats put a slightly higher British gold value on the American silver dollar every American will give a little more property in exchange for that dollar. If the British plutocrats take a penny or two off the valuation of the bullion in them every American will give a little less property for those free American dollars.

The value of the American dollar would fluctuate synchronously with the bullion market in England, and consequently the price of all commodities in the United States, as measured by free coinage silver dollars and the purchasing power of American money, would go bobbing up and down perpetually.

Thus the gold standard, though expelled by Bryan from this country, would return daily by cable to regulate his "American financial system." He would be able to expel the metal itself, but the gold standard of values would rule in this country in spite of him or any Congress that supported him.

The great difference would be that, while the United States now has 600 millions of gold money and the gold standard at first hand, it would under Bryan's system be governed from Lombard street by that standard at second-hand. Having a gold standard of its own, the United States can regulate the value of its silver money, of which it has over 500 millions. If it had no gold standard of its own, the value of its coined silver would be fixed in accordance with the English gold standard.

So, while Bryan proposes to make this country independent of England, he is really working to make the United States, as far as its financial system is concerned, a vassal and dependency of England and Lombard street. If Bryan were unfortunately elected, and his wildhawk, thoughtless, fool policy carried out, Lombard street in London would fix the purchasing power of even his salary and of his Cabinet and of that of every other man in the United States. The fact is that Bryan's mind is immature; his stock of knowledge is very limited; his dogmatic ideas are mostly crude and erroneous.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON FREE COINAGE

When Daniel Webster made his great speech to farmers and workingmen in 1834 he could not have made it more pertinent to the present crisis if he had been living now to thunder at the Bryan-Altgeld-Tillman-Debs conspirators and to dissect and pulverize their arguments. In that great speech the "expounder of the Constitution" said:

> Whether the laboringman works on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread.
>
> I would say to every owner of every quarter-section of land in the West or South, I would say to every man in the East, who follows his own plow, and to every mechanic, artisan, and laborer in every city in the country—I would say to every man everywhere, who wishes by honest means to gain an honest living—beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. Whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into the use of depreciated money, stabs your interest and your happiness to the heart.

This was Webster's opinion of the Bryanism and Altgeldism of his day. It is just as true and pertinent today as it was sixty-two years ago.

INFORMATION BRYAN NEEDS TO KNOW.

Night before last Bryan announced that—

> Bimetallism is not an experiment. It is as old as human history. Gold and silver have been money from the time when we first know of the transactions of the human race. For 6,000 years they have come down to us, side by side, linked together at some ratio, and together bearing the burdens of commerce.

This is part truth and part falsehood. Gold and silver have been money from time immemorial, but they have not been "linked together at some ratio" for 6,000 years.

For thousands of years each stood separately on its own merits. When a contract was made a metal was specified. Whoever borrowed gold agreed to repay gold. When property was sold for silver the debt was paid with silver. There were gold and silver coins, but they were "linked together" at no ratio. The merchants decided as to their relative values.

Bryan seems to think "bimetallism" means any ratio fixed by law utterly regardless of the value of the respective units. He calls a 100-cent gold dollar and a 50-cent silver dollar "bimetallism," but that is nonsense on its face. The two units must be of equal commercial value or the result is monometallism inevitably. Does he really not know that much?

THE TRIBUNE proposed to the Popocrats while they were holding their convention in this city to demand the free coinage of silver, to be a legal tender, and circulate on the basis of its commercial value in gold. That would have been a return to the methods of an earlier day, when "no favor was shown" to either metal, and each circulated freely, being taken for whatever it was worth in the market.

Bryan seems to believe that the ratio of 16 to 1 antedates the beginnings of human history. Yet there was a time, and not very long ago, when ratios were undreamed of. European nations began experimenting with coinage ratios during the middle ages, and after working for some centuries at the job of linking two metals together by law gave it up in disgust.

It may also surprise Mr. Bryan to learn that there was a time, and not very long ago, when there was no legal tender laws, and when a creditor who had loaned a certain amount and kind of money could not be forced by legislative fiat to accept another and a less valuable kind of money.

It may interest Bryan, however, to learn that the first legal tender laws were enacted to accomplish the same purpose that he has in mind when he clamors for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Arbitrary, wicked Kings debased the coinage and then made the cheaper coins a legal tender in payment of existing debts contracted in better money. That is what Bryan wants to have done in this country now. The better coins always disappeared, in obedience to Gresham's law, and only the poorer ones circulated. So would it be if the free coinage of dollars worth intrinsically only 50 cents were permitted. The latter would drive the better dollars out of circulation, and that is what the Popocrats desire.

Bryan asserts that the cheaper dollars would rise in value some time and become worth as much as the more valuable dollars, but he has never cited an instance where it happened, and he is careful to name no time when the miracle will happen. That is for the excellent reason that he has never seen or read of such a thing occurring, and doesn't believe it himself, but thinks the assertion boldly stated may stick on public credulity till after the election.

BRYAN'S LIBEL ON THE FACTS OF HISTORY.

Mr. Bryan's reckless disregard of economic truths, which has been the conspicuous feature of all his free silver speeches, seems to have inspired in him a similar blindness to all other correlated facts of history. The New York Post points out in particular his familiar claim that since "the crime of '73" was perpetrated the poor boy has had no chance in this country, a claim which was expressed in his speech to the women at Minneapolis in these words:

> We want your sons to be permitted to enter life with an even chance, without becoming favorites of some great monopoly. We want your children and our children to have an equal chance in the race for life, and not be crowded out by these great organizations of wealth which are trampling upon the rights of men. We want this Nation to be what our forefathers intended.

Such an utterance, as the Post shows, was strangely ridiculous in Minnesota, "a State which elected as its last Senator Knute Nelson, a native of Norway, who at the age of 6 came to this country in 1849 with his mother, a poor widow, and who has made his own way in the world, studying law under difficulties after he returned from service in the Union army, and rising from one office to another, until he has reached the highest open to one of foreign birth." Then there was Congressman James A. Tawney, whose father was a Pennsylvania blacksmith, and who himself worked at this trade and that of a machinist until 1881, when he began the study of law. There are dozens of other similar instances in Minnesota of men in high places who were poor boys and have made their mark since the commission of "the great crime."

In Michigan, which Bryan visited later, and where he made the same kind of statement, there are many conspicuous proofs of its falsity. Congressman S. M. Stephenson, a native of New Brunswick, whose parents moved to Maine when he was 6 years old, was a poor boy, and at the age of 15 went to work in the lumber business in Michigan, rising to prominence through his own efforts. Congressman W. S. Linton of Michigan, who was a colleague of Bryan from 1893 to 1895, "left school at the age of 15—just before the great crime—to become clerk in a store, then manager of a sawmill and lumber yard, next superintendent of a large lumbering industry, and so on." The Northwest is full of such careers, which give the lie to Bryan's utterances. It is not strange that the Pioneer-Press of St. Paul remarked of this aspect of Bryan's speeches in these States:

> An intelligent hearer would find it difficult to believe that he was listening to a full-grown man, an educated American citizen, 36 years old, who has been brought up under American institutions and might be presumed to be reasonably conversant with the history of his country, and still more difficult to believe that this effusive young man was actually a candidate for the highest and most responsible office in the country to which he was so evidently a stranger. He would wonder whether Mr. Bryan was really awake and deliberately slandering the United States of America, or whether he was not talking in a hypnotic dream of some other country, some legendary land in some other imaginary epoch in the world of fiction.

Bryan's campaign is against truth and honesty. He cannot deal in facts and stick to his creed. His hopes of success are based on so falsifying the truths of history that the people will be hoodwinked. But he is rapidly approaching the annihilation such a crusade deserves.

W. K. VANDERBILT has sprung into public notice again, this time from the rear seat of a carriage in the Far West. He had just finished a conversation with the famous Apache Chief, Geronimo, who is now engaged in "helping the squaws do fancy work," when Gen. Miles, who was his companion, called his attention to a clucking prairie hen. Mr. Vanderbilt, without a quiver of excitement, raised his "trusty gun" and fired and the prairie hen was no more. This extraordinary exhibition of marksmanship was duplicated twice before the journey came to an end and Mr. Vanderbilt's reputation as a destroyer of prairie hens was established. It is due to the enterprise of Gen. Miles that the interesting information has been promptly flashed across the continent.

PROBABLY the easiest job of the season of 1896 is that held by the man whose duty it is to run Maj. McKinley's lawn-mower.

CHICAGO will go for McKinley by an immense majority just the same, Mr. Bryan.

PRESUMING that Candidate Bryan will give his voice a rest next Sunday there will be only four more days of oratorical Bryanism.

MR. BRYAN will be indebted to Gov. Altgeld for about one-half the plurality against him next Tuesday. It will be the first time the country has had a chance to express its opinion fully concerning Altgeldism, and it will do the job so well that there will never be any occasion for another opportunity.

UNLESS a strict watch is kept on Henry George he will carry the country for Bryan in spite of anything the people may do next Tuesday.

A CAMPAIGN poet at Carmel, Ind., sends these lines:

SAYS ALTGELD:

I am first among anarchy's advocates,
I'm the natural foe of orderly States,
And I'd fain raise h——ll in heaven,
But if I can't I'll have eleven
Ironclad mortgages on the golden gates.

Strict justice to Gov. Altgeld compels the admission that he never talks like this. He merely looks and acts as if he felt like saying it.

TRY to estimate the size of the Chicago crowd that would accompany the carriage if Candidate McKinley should take a ride through the city.

SPEAKING of coercion, the whole Popocratic party will go hearse itself next week.

FOR the benefit of those St. Louis papers that are making ill-natured remarks about the egg-throwing episode of last Tuesday it may be said that no Chicago woman has yet thrown any hot pancakes into Mrs. Bryan's lap.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Only Redeeming Feature.

"Throwing those eggs at the Bryan procession was an infernally mean trick," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, with considerable indignation. "The only mitigating circumstance, so far as I can learn, is that they were good eggs."

His Other Name for It.

"What ails you, Tommy?" asked his mother.

And Tommy, who had thrown himself on the lounge and was lying in a doubled-up posture, wailed out:

"My tripe aches, mamma!"

Only a Partial Success.

"Sorry to hear you are troubled by sleeplessness. Ever try eating a large raw onion just before going to bed?"

"Yes. Tried it last night. Kept everybody in the house awake the whole night long except me."

How the Coolness Between Them Started.

"Warm this morning."

"Yes, it's warm enough now, but there was ice several inches thick at my house when I got up."

"You're joking."

"No, it's a fact."

"Where was it?"

"In the refrigerator."

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Mexico is discussing a proposition to make military duty compulsory.

Maine railroads are giving more of the crossing-tending jobs to women.

A 12-year-old lad at Parma recently had his heart washed and cleansed.

Sir Donald Smith will represent Canada at the approaching Pacific cable conference in London.

Tides in the Sabine River carried a floating island of fifty acres of hyacinths up and down stream past Orange, Tex., for a week.

The Rev. Father Peter Adair of St. Louis called upon all the young men in his congregation one morning who were wearing motto buttons to hand them to him.

Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Minister of Ways and Commerce, has placed an order for 18,000 American railroad watches, to be used by employés on Russian railroads.

A lithograph printer in New York has been discharged for making a theater poster on which appeared a policeman in a green uniform and a basket of blue roses with yellow leaves.

Dr. Dawson Tucker has discovered that the Roentgen rays exist in nature—namely: in the ordinary glow worm, whose light penetrates thin sheets of aluminum and other substances.

About 10,000,000 cattle are now to be found in the Argentine Republic. They are all descendants of eight cows and one bull, which were brought to Brazil in the middle of the sixteenth century.

A useful charity called the London Spectacle mission provides spectacles for needle-women and other deserving persons dependent on their eyesight for a living. Last year 726 applicants were provided with spectacles.

The Japanese Government has been asked to sanction a plan, for which about $2,000,000 has been collected, to divide the main island of Japan into two parts by means of a central canal connecting Tsuruga and Yodo with Lake Biwa.

It was a queer accident which befell Charles Roberts, chief engineer of the Stein Brewery, at Louisville, Ky. At 6 o'clock, after the machinery had stopped, Roberts climbed upon a large beer vat for the purpose of putting a new rim around the top. He placed his foot upon the edge of the vat and began working. His foot slipped and he fell over into seven feet of beer which was ready to run out into the kegs. The cask is fifteen feet deep and the beer was over Roberts' head. He began crying for help, but no one heard him. He was unable to "let down" for fear of drowning. He was forced to swim around the vat for almost five minutes before assistance arrived, when several workmen fished him out with hooks.

PERSONALS.

Ferdinand Brunetière, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris, is to deliver the Turnbull course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University during March and April.

Jacob H. Schiff has given the Columbia University $5,000, to be known as the students' loan fund. Under certain conditions the money is to be loaned to students in need.

Stephen Johnson Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will be 80 years old on Nov. 4. He has been thirty-three years on the bench, and might have retired ten years ago, because of the age limit, had he chosen to do so.

Labouchere cannot see why Sir Edwin Arnold should have made a fuss because his "Queen's day" ode was used to increase the attractiveness of certain advertisements of beef and beer. The latest President of the Royal Academy, he declares, was "made" by the employment of his picture, "Bubbles," to spread the fame of a soap.

Elizabeth Banks, the young American woman who set English society by the ears a couple of years ago by her revelations regarding dowagers who had introduced American girls for a consideration, has returned to America to write humorous letters on the political campaign for English papers. Miss Banks comes from St. Paul, where she began her long list of "experiences" by publishing "My Experiences as a Typewriter."

President Jordan of Leland Stanford University has reiterated the statement that he will not accept the directorship of the National Museum at Washington, but for all that it is said his name will be considered when the Regents meet in January, and an effort made to change his determination. As Mr. Jordan gets $10,000 a year where he is, and the museum pays its director only $4,500, there would seem to be small chance for the effort to succeed.

The Marchioness of Salisbury is very unpopular with all classes of English society in consequence of her ungracious manners. She has a queer habit of turning away her head when she extends her hand in greeting, even at her own receptions, and an irreverent young attaché of one of the foreign embassies delighted the social world of London some time ago by training his poodle to sit up and on mention of Lady Salisbury's name to turn its head over its left shoulder, while it extended a paw with an air of ennui.

SHOWS IDENTITY OF THEIR OPINIONS.

Altgeld and Jefferson Davis—Their Agreement as to the Powerlessness of This Republic Against Mobs.

New York, Oct. 26.—[Editor Sun.]—It is not difficult to discover the teacher under whom the great nullification leader of 1896 has studied the Constitution.

B. WRIGHT.

ALTGELD.

"I have not time to enter upon a general discussion of the principles involved. The Constitution of the United States specified the conditions under which the Federal Government can interfere in cases of domestic violence in any State. It provides it can be done only on the application of the Legislature, or of the State Executive when the Legislature is not in session. Now, even if it were true, which it is not, that the acts of Congress have attempted to enlarge the power of the President in this regard, they would be void, because Congress could not, under any pretense, invest the President with any greater power than it has itself under the Constitution."—Altgeld's speech, New York, Oct. 17, 1896.

"It remains to be settled whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the President can, at his pleasure, in the first instance, send troops into any city, town, or hamlet in the country, or into any number of cities, towns, or hamlets in the country, whenever or wherever he pleases (as it is now contended he can), under the pretense of enforcing some act of Congress, his judgment, which means his pleasure, being the sole criterion, then there can be no difference whatever in this respect between the powers of the President and those of Emperor William or of the Czar of Russia. Neither of these potentates ever claimed anything more. The question is whether the local and State authorities should not first be called to enforce the law and maintain order, using for that purpose such local agencies and forces as the law has created, or whether he can ignore all these and bring a foreign force and station it in any community at pleasure."—Altgeld's speech, New York, Oct. 17, 1896.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"On the 15th day of the same month (April, 1861) President Lincoln, introducing his farce 'of combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings,' called forth the military of the several States to the number of 75,000 and commanded 'the persons composing the combinations' to disperse, etc. . . . The levy of so large an army could only mean war; but the power to declare war did not reside in the President; it was delegated to the Congress only. If, however, it had been a riotous combination or an insurrection it must have been, according to the Constitution, against the State; and the power of the President to call forth the militia to suppress it was dependent upon an application from the State for that purpose; it could not precede such application, and still less could it be rightfully exercised against the will of a State. The authorities on this subject have been heretofore cited and need not be referred to again.

"Suffice it to say that, by Sec. 4, Art. IV., of the Constitution, the United States are bound to protect each State against invasion and against domestic violence whenever application shall have been made by the Legislature, or by the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened; and that to fail to give protection against any invasion whatsoever would be a dereliction of duty. To add that there could be no justification for the invasion of a State by an army of the United States is but to repeat what has been said on the absence of any authority in the General Government to coerce a State."—Rise, etc., of the Confederacy, by Jefferson Davis, Vol. I., pp. 297, 298.

"By its last clause it was provided that not even to suppress domestic violence could the General Government on its own motion send troops of the United States into the territory of one of the States. That section reads thus: 'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.'

"Surely, if Federal troops could not be sent into a State without its application, even to protect it against domestic violence, still less could it be done to overrule the will of its people."—Rise, etc., of the Confederacy, by Jefferson Davis, Vol. I., p. 411.

HOW TO CAST YOUR VOTE.

The Election Commissioners are still busily engaged in the final disposition of questions concerning the qualifications and competency of election officers, and are doing their best to make sure that the voters of Chicago shall have every opportunity for a free vote and a fair count.

It is the opinion of the board, however, that there is need for a vigorous campaign of education during the few remaining days in the line of instructing voters in the intricacies of the existing ballot system. Fully 100,000 specimen ballots have already been distributed, and as many more will be given out today.

With a specimen ballot in hand, and a copy of the official "Instructions to Voters," as printed in full in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, it would seem as if no voter ought to make mistakes in marking his ballot, but it is a matter of record that some of the cleverest men in the community were self-disfranchised four years ago by blundering in ballot marking.

With a view to giving its readers still further necessary information in regard to how to vote THE TRIBUNE today calls special attention to a few of the errors that have heretofore most frequently been committed.

If everybody voted a straight ticket the matter of voting would be a very simple thing. Just make a cross with pen or pencil in the circle to the left of the heading of the party whose whole ticket is to be voted straight, and that is all there is to it. But it is the voter who wants to split his ticket who gets mixed.

If one wishes to vote a straight ticket with a few exceptions, he makes a cross in the circle as above directed, and marks his exceptions in the squares to the left of the names on the other tickets from which he chooses his substitutes. His vote is then counted for all those candidates on the ticket whose heading is marked, excepting only those where a mark has been placed against some other party's candidate for the same office.

One of the most common errors is to mark too many candidates. The law explicitly says: "If the voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, his ballot shall not be counted for that office." The voter must therefore remember not to mark more than twenty-four Presidential Electors, nor more than three Trustees of the University of Illinois, three legislative candidates in each district of the State, ten County Commissioners in the City of Chicago, and five outside of the city in Cook County.

One way to avoid this error, if the voter wishes to split his ticket on any of the offices just mentioned, is to avoid marking a cross in the circle to the left of the heading of any ticket, and to mark crosses in the squares on the left of exactly the right number of candidates for the offices in question. The safest way to split a ticket is to leave the circles blank in every instance, and rely entirely upon the marking of the squares. If one wishes to vote a straight ticket with only one or two exceptions he can write the names of these exceptions in the blank spaces on the ticket, but he must remember also to make a cross before the names he writes.

Voters are apt to get rattled by the fact that they have only five minutes in which to prepare their ballots. As a matter of fact the law gives each voter ten minutes, if there is not a rush of voters just at that time, but he is supposed to give up his booth at or before the end of five minutes.

Chief Clerk Powell of the Board of Election Commissioners said yesterday it has happened in many precincts heretofore that in at least 30 per cent of the ballots the offices at the foot of them have not been voted for at all. The same haste accounts in a large measure for the comparatively small vote on proposed constitutional amendments.

The exact wording of the law in regard to the time for preparing a ballot is as follows: "No voter shall be allowed to occupy a polling booth already occupied by another, nor remain in the polling place more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting booth more than five minutes in case all of the voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy the same."

The polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 4 p. m. No ballots shall be cast after the last named hour. The election officers have until noon of the day following the election to make their official returns.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Crane has been playing in Franklin Fyles' comedy, "The Governor of Kentucky," at McVicker's Theater this week, and with many indications of popular favor. But one suspects its success depends in no small measure upon Mr. Crane's own personal popularity and the general excellence of his company. Although the play tells an interesting story, bounded by a local atmosphere that is peculiarly fascinating, it is sporadic, cropping up here and there out of a lot of inconsequential matter. It seems as if the writer had been hard put to it to relieve a serious story of all its seriousness in order that it might suit the temperament of the man for whom it was intended. As an effort to supply a favorite actor with a piece in which his old admirers might find pleasure in again seeing him, this was commendable; but it can hardly be said to do credit to Mr. Fyles' assumed knowledge of dramatic art. Such an oddly unmotived string of events as it is for the most part is certain to go to the rubbish heap as soon as it has served its purpose of the day.

But this refers to the incongruous mixture the play presents of the serious and frivolous. The two elements are so poorly blended that it is easy to separate them; and then one finds something to praise. The process is necessary, if one is to obtain any enjoyment beyond the pleasure of Mr. Crane's own comedy, and it is presumable that his following obligingly do him this kindly service.

To omit all the silly nonsense about the horsy "blue grass maiden," the two skittish sisters, whom the Governor sets upon one poor man in order to break an engagement and leave a young woman's hand free—to omit all this and some more that is equally preposterous, there is much in the main story that is vitally interesting. The temptations of a high official, his ambitions, and his love (and his helplessness when all three are brought into conflict), afford an excellent subject for dramatic treatment. There is something human in the old secretary's fall; and the Governor shows himself to be a man with a heart when he pardons him. But, pleasing as these situations are at the casual glance, they will not bear examination, else the natural course of law and justice should interfere to overturn the whole fabric.

* * *

There has been no little rivalry among vaudeville managers as to who should be in a great combination, or circuit, embracing the leading houses of New York and the West. Col. Hopkins now announces that he has completed arrangements with Oscar Hammerstein of New York by which he is to get Olympia attractions. Alfred E. Aarons, the latter's representative, was in Chicago yesterday; and, it seems, the agreement was then made. The new circuit is to embrace, besides the Olympia, Hopkins' two Chicago theaters, his Pittsburg and St. Louis houses, and the new Uihlein Theater, Milwaukee.

In the meantime, Mr. Biel, manager of the Schiller Theater, is hard at work in the endeavor to form a vaudeville circuit for his own advantage that will embrace not only cities in this country, but will extend throughout the leading amusement centers of Europe. He will leave this morning for New York, where he will meet Gustav Walter of the Orpheum, San Francisco, and Keith of New York, and within ten days will sail for Europe.

* * *

A select reading will be given by advanced students of the dramatic department of the American Conservatory, under the direction of Miss Lumm Saturday afternoon, at 3:15 in Conservatory Recital Hall.

Short-Haired Chinese Women.

A certain Chinese sect teach that women who wear short hair will be transformed into men in the great hereafter.

Riches of the Sultan.

The Sultan is enormously rich. His money is principally invested in foreign stocks.

JUROR IS THRUST IN JAIL

ALEXANDER SCHROEDER PUNISHED FOR PASSING A QUEER NOTE.

Judge Freeman Suspects from the Report of Lawyer James F. Meagher That the Man Was Soliciting a Bribe—The Culprit Is a Conductor on a West Side Street Car Line—Case on Trial Was a Terminal Condemnation Suit.

Five months in the County Jail was the penalty imposed upon Alexander Schroeder yesterday by Judge Henry V. Freeman of the Superior Court for contempt of court. The Judge says he is convinced Schroeder made a deliberate attempt to induce an attorney in a civil case to bribe him.

Schroeder is a street railway conductor on a West Side line and lives at No. 74 Keenon street. Last Monday he was impaneled on a jury in condemnation proceedings to try the case of the Terminal railway company of Chicago against Leopold Mayer, the matter at issue being to determine the amount to be paid Mayer by the company for right of way across a forty-acre tract owned by Mayer at Fifty-fifth street and Crawford avenue.

When the jury was impaneled the members were commanded by the court to hold no conversation with outside persons regarding the value of the land, and to say nothing to any one interested in the case unless it became necessary to ask questions of counsel, which the jury was to be allowed to do, provided counsel on both sides heard the questions and agreed that they might be answered.

With that understanding the jury was sent to inspect the land, and summoned to appear in court again yesterday afternoon to hear arguments in the case.

Slipped Him a Note.

As James F. Meagher, attorney for the company, was about to enter the courtroom Schroeder reached out his hand towards Mr. Meagher and said:

"Here is a Bryan badge. I want you to wear it." As Mr. Meagher looked up in surprise Schroeder went on: "O, it's a Bryan badge all right."

With that remark he dropped into Mr. Meagher's hand a card, on which was written:

"I want to see you tonight at 74 Kennon street. Alex Schroeder, Badge 844, Noble street barn."

This was written on the back of a card on which Dr. John A. McDonnell announces his independent candidacy for Congress, and the card was folded.

Mr. Meagher immediately reported the occurrence to Judge Freeman and the latter called Schroeder before him. Upon being questioned Schroeder finally admitted he had written the card. He explained that he wanted to see Mr. Meagher, as he wished to find out how much that land was worth.

The Judge reminded him he had been impaneled as a juror to determine that question, not from one-sided evidence, but fairly, and that he had been cautioned to see no one and talk with no one connected with either plaintiff or defendant in the case, and that in inviting a conference with one of the attorneys he had laid himself open to grave suspicions and had acted directly in disobedience to the order of the court.

The Judge thereupon sentenced Schroeder to five months' imprisonment for contempt of court, discharged the remainder of the jury, and continued the case.

Judge Freeman's Opinion.

Judge Freeman, speaking of the matter last evening, said he was convinced the man intended to get money for favoring one side of the case, in which a considerable sum is at stake. He commended Mr. Meagher's prompt action in reporting the matter to him, and said the action of counsel on both sides was gratifying.

Mr. Meagher, speaking of the case last evening, said the man Schroeder was apparently one of those persons who think it an easy matter to hold up a corporation whenever one is a member of a jury trying a corporation case.

"There is not the slightest doubt from the man's actions," said Mr. Meagher, "that he believed, since there was a considerable sum at stake, that he could hold up either one side or the other, and he chose the company as probably the easier one to deal with."

The right of way which gave rise to the litigation was for an extension of the Terminal railway company's lines already built, Mr. Mayer having consented to allow the improvement to be made, and to let a jury determine afterward how much he should be paid for the property he relinquished for the purpose. This fact made Mr. Meagher still more displeased at the delay in the settlement of the case.

George W. Brown and George C. King are counsel for Mr. Mayer in the case.

MAY GIVE UP HIS TUNNEL CONTRACT.

Joseph Duffy Notified He Must Pay All Damages to Property or Cease Using Dynamite.

Joseph Duffy, contractor for Section 2 of the northwest land tunnel, may stop work and give up his contract. On Tuesday he received notice from City Engineer Jackson that in the future no blasting would be permitted in the tunnel except when rock was encountered. In Duffy's contract it is explicitly stated no dynamite is to be used except in excavating solid rock.

Duffy held a conference with Commissioner Downey yesterday and declared it would be impossible to remove the hard material in the east drift of the Hoyne avenue shaft without using explosives.

"Well," said Mr. Downey, "I notify you to repair the damage and you never pay any attention to the matter. Several days ago a man informed me he had been thrown out of bed by the force of an explosion."

"Unless I can use explosives it will be useless for me to continue the work," replied the contractor. "If I cannot make satisfactory progress with picks the work will necessarily be stopped."

"Let it be stopped, then," replied Mr. Downey. "You must either repair all damage done or stop using explosives. That is all there is about it."

Contractor Duffy says every window broken within a mile of his shaft is charged to the explosions, and persons ask him to repair cracks in their walls which have been there for years.

"BLIND PIGS" TROUBLE HYDE PARK.

Residents Want Them Closed, but Chief Badenoch Says the Police Are Legally Restrained.

Several days ago Chief of Police Badenoch received a letter from Thomas A. Hall, President of the Hyde Park Protective Association, asking why the police made no attempt to close up the "blind pigs" in Hyde Park.

Judges Brentano and Chetlain have held that a police officer incited crime when he entered a saloon and procured liquor for the purpose of collecting evidence to prosecute a violator of the liquor law, and police justices will not convict persons for violating the liquor law on police testimony.

Chief Badenoch wrote in reply saying he did not feel free, in view of the decisions of Judges Brentano and Chetlain, to direct policemen to attempt to secure evidence in direct violation of the law. He further said he would confer with Corporation Counsel Beale as soon as he returned, and also with the two Judges, as to what could be done.

"As the matter now stands I do not see how we can enforce the law," said Chief Badenoch yesterday. "If the citizens in Hyde Park will collect evidence and swear out warrants we will be glad to serve them."

THINK HE'S TALKLED THE COAL TRUST.

Custodian Grannis of the Postoffice Advertises for Bids and Receives Only One.

Custodian H. A. Grannis of the Postoffice thinks he has come in contact with the coal trust. He had advertised for bids for 600 tons of anthracite coal, and when the hour of opening the bids arrived yesterday he had but one bid before him—that of the Youghiogheny and Lehigh Coal company—which offered to furnish the coal at $6.75 a gross ton, 25 cents less than the retail price.

The custodian will refer the bid to the Department at Washington. The authorities intended to use soft coal in the furnaces at the Postoffice, but complaints of too much smoke were made by the City Smoke Bureau.

The change in the coal, if the bid made yesterday is accepted, will cost the government $3,500, as 1,000 tons are used in a season.

BRYAN PLEADS FOR EGG-THROWERS.

Louis J. Hanchett and Chauncey C. Foster Confess and Are Released at His Request.

The two miscreants who threw eggs into Mr. Bryan's parade on Tuesday were identified yesterday as Louis J. Hanchett, No. 4564 Indiana avenue, and Chauncey C. Foster, No. 4324 Prairie avenue, who are 17 years old each and students in the Metropolitan Business College. They were sent to the office of Chief of Police Badenoch, to whom they readily admitted their guilt. On request of Mr. Bryan they were released and returned to their homes. Principal Powers of the college says he will publicly expel the two boys this morning.

The college authorities and the police became satisfied Hanchett and Foster were the guilty ones, so they were taken in tow by Policemen Madden and Otto and led to Chief Badenoch's private office. Hanchett's father, L. J. Hanchett, is Vice-President of the Hanchett Paper company and Foster's father is a retired merchant.

"Well," the Chief began, "why did you throw the eggs?"

This is the explanation they gave:

"We have been Republicans in sentiment, and when we went out to lunch on Tuesday the students were talking of Mr. Bryan's procession and saying it would pass the school. Then we decided to have some fun, and we bought a dozen eggs and smuggled them into the schoolroom. When Mr. Bryan came along we were on a balcony on the top floor. We grabbed three or four eggs and threw them without looking where they fell. Then we fled from the building."

When the Chief asked them their object they said they believed they were simply impelled by a mischievous attack, which had for its foundation no desire to cause annoyance to Mr. Bryan.

Chief Badenoch at once sent a notification to Chairman Gahan and asked what disposition should be made of the culprits. Chairman Gahan communicated with Mr. Bryan and the result was the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Gahan: I wish you would ask for the release of the boys arrested for throwing eggs. I am sure it was an act of thoughtlessness and their arrest has doubtless been a sufficient lesson to them and to others. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN."

So the boys were released. They were advised by the police to go out of town for a few days or remain under cover till the indignation aroused by their conduct quieted down.

Principal Powers of the college said:

"I will call the faculty and the school together tomorrow morning and publicly expel the two boys. That is what I intended to do if it should be proven the mischief-doers were students at the college."

MURDERER MANOW UNABLE TO SLEEP.

He Spends His Time in Writing a Statement of His Case Intended for Publication.

Julius Manow, who will be executed in the County Jail at noon tomorrow for the murder of Carey B. Birch, is growing nervous at the near approach of death and is now unable to sleep at night. On Tuesday at midnight he arose from his bunk and paced the narrow limits of his cell. Night Jailor Calder went to the cell and talked with him. Manow said he realized there was no hope and he would have to die.

After breakfast yesterday he was taken out of his cell and allowed to exercise for an hour. When he returned he wrote several letters to relatives and old-time associates.

After finishing his letters Manow began writing a statement of his case for publication. This statement he said would contain his side of the controversy between his counsel and Judge Horton. He contends that Judge Horton, by intimation at least, conveyed the idea that if Manow entered a plea of guilty he would not receive the death sentence.

Manow was taken to the little death chamber east of the Jailor's office at noon today and will be visited there by his friends for the last time. Mrs. Windrath again visited the condemned man yesterday and his sister also called upon him.

Julius Manow was born in Germany in 1866 and came to Chicago with his parents at an early age. The police records show him to have been a criminal for the last ten years, and twice he has served terms in the penitentiary.

PROMISES A SLICE OF DAKOTA COLD.

Weather Man Says It Will Soon Be Here—Lightning Burns One House and Damages Another.

The weather of yesterday was remarkable. Though twelve days ago Chicago had a severe snowstorm, yesterday was as balmy as a day in June. The thermometer stood at 58° on last Tuesday night and rose to 75° yesterday at noon. Birds were singing, open street cars were in demand, and soda fountains resumed business.

Early yesterday morning a thunder-storm visited the city. Lightning struck the residence of Mrs. George Trumbull, No. 4016 Lake avenue, and set it afire, and struck the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad station in Englewood and burned it to the ground.

While Chicago was in a perspiration South Dakota was shivering with cold, and Prof. Garriott promises to let Chicago have some of it in a day or two—perhaps after another thunder-storm.

Numerous jokes were made yesterday out of the coincidence between the warm weather and Bryan's visit.

FAILS TO INDICT FOR CONSPIRACY.

Grand Jury Votes a "No Bill" in the Case of Tracy, Nolan, Cornell, and Conroyd.

The grand jury yesterday voted a "no bill" in the case of William T. Tracy, Michael J. Nolan, Charles Cornell, and Frank Conroyd, charged with conspiracy. When Cornell was sentenced by Judge Chetlain on a charge of perjury to four months in jail for contempt of court, he made a confession and said Nolan, Tracy, and Conroyd were implicated in getting him on the jury.

The Jail committee of the jury finds the majority of prisoners in jail any length of time have asked for continuances themselves.

The Committee on Gambling promises a surprise on the last day of the jury's service.

A committee will be appointed today to visit Dunning, and the remainder of the grand jurors will attend to regular business.

ARBITRATORS WILL SETTLE STRIKE.

Workmen and Contractors on the Public Library Agree to Abide by the Decision of Three Men.

The strike of workmen on the new public library building will be settled by arbitration and work will be resumed within a few days. The differences which arose five weeks ago between the Evans Marble company and its men have been submitted to a Board of Arbitration composed of Judge Egbert Jamieson, Chairman; George A. Gilbert, and Roger E. Skelly.

Both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the board. The men claimed their wages had been reduced from $3.50 to $3 a day and gave this as a reason for their action in striking.

The arbitration board will determine the wages to be paid to the men and render its decision today.

Funeral of Martin S. Davis.

The funeral of Martin Simeon Davis, who died at his home, No. 2808 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, will take place at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the residence. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. G. Trusdell. The body will be taken to Goshen, Ind., for burial. Mr. Davis, who was the son of Moses Davis, was well known from the part he took in constructing the Michigan Central railway, and came from that branch of the family to which Jefferson Davis belonged. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of J. Irving Pearce Jr.

Funeral of Seymour W. Hall.

The funeral services of Seymour W. Hall will take place at the residence, No. 10013 Union avenue, Fernwood, today. The Veteran Corps of the First Infantry, I. N. G., will attend in a body. Members will meet at Dearborn Street Station to take the 11 a. m. train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Train returning leaves Fernwood at 1:19 p. m.

AUGUST PETER UP AGAIN.

GOLDBERG BROTHERS UNDER ARREST AT HIGHLAND PARK.

Business Rivalry Said to Have Caused the Young Clerk's Disappearance Last August—Upshot of a Bitter Feud Between Moses Moses & Son and the Firm of Which the Prisoners' Father Is the Head—Magistrate Continues the Case.

Highland Park is again agog over sensational developments in the almost forgotten mystery involving the disappearance of August Peter, a grocer's clerk, who in August dropped out of the knowledge of his friends and was thought to have been murdered until he was found in a breakwater under the bluffs at Fort Sheridan, eight days after.

The supposition of foul play, which at the time was held by most of the village folk, received an impetus yesterday when George and Benjamin Goldberg, sons of Isaac Goldberg, one of the leading merchants of the place, were arrested on warrants sworn out by Peter himself, who charges them with assault and spiriting him away. The young men were taken to Waukegan by Constable Edwards in the afternoon, where they had a preliminary hearing before Justice Heath. A continuance was allowed, as they were not ready for trial.

Few things in Highland could throw the people into greater excitement than Peter charging the sons of Mr. Goldberg with responsibility for his treatment.

Their names were mentioned in connection with the disappearance at the outset because of a well known enmity between them and young Peter, who for several years had been the clerk and driver for the rival firm of Moses Moses & Son.

It was said freely at the time that the Goldberg boys had made life miserable for Peter by plaguing him and threatening to do him violence.

This treatment, it was said, worked far more serious results than ought to have attached to boyish indiscretions, because the young man is simple-minded. Citizens who scouted the idea that any of the village boys would do the poor fellow violence believed that he had become so frightened over these menaces, real or fancied, until he took himself away and remained in hiding until he almost perished.

There has been war to the extreme limit of jealousy between the rival general merchandise establishments of Goldberg & Sons and Moses Moses & Son. Many of the townspeople are said to take sides. The fight between Goldberg and Moses is one of the current topics of conversation. The feud is said to have involved even Peter, who used to be stoned now and then, it is said, and messages on paper with skulls and crossbones done in red ink used to come to him.

When Peter disappeared on the night of Aug. 25 Moses Moses at once said his rivals were at the bottom of it. He professed to believe his clerk had drummed up so much patronage for his store that the other concern wanted to cut off this valuable ally from his service.

Mr. Goldberg and his sons, on the other hand, said they believed Mr. Moses had caused Peter to isolate himself with the expectation of making it seem they had done him some violence. In short, each house said the other house knew where Peter was. Both talked of offering rewards to discover him.

Peter was located in the breakwater by the reputed vision of a Waukegan spiritualist. There will be intense interest in the hearing before the magistrate.

TAKES HER LIFE BY INHALING GAS.

Mrs. M. M. Archibald, Wife of a Former Wealthy Oil Speculator, Commits Suicide.

Mrs. Margaret M. Archibald, whose former home was in Bradford, Pa., where she is said to have been quite well-to-do, was found dead yesterday afternoon in her room at the home of Joseph C. Fitzsimmons, No. 45 Ashland boulevard. Three gas jets were open, and attached to one of them was a rubber tube, the free end of which lay close to her side on the bed.

It was apparent she had placed the tube in her mouth for the purpose of committing suicide and that it fell out after she had been overcome by the gas. That she desired to end her days is also evident, as she is said to have frequently discussed the subject with her friends and expressed her own want of fear at the prospect of meeting death.

So far as known Mrs. Archibald was the wife of a wealthy oil speculator in Bradford, but the latter met with reverses, and husband and wife became separated. The woman came to Chicago a few years ago and endeavored to earn her livelihood.

She was a stenographer, and during the World's Fair was connected with the Lady Board of Managers. For six months past she had been out of employment, and it was known she found trouble in getting along. A sister of the dead woman lives in Townsville, and she has been notified.

Despondent over the death of her two children and because her husband was out of employment Mrs. Charlotte A. Garton, No. 4836 Wallace street, drank carbolic acid on Sunday night, from the effects of which she died on Tuesday night. About a year ago one of their children died, and, it is said, she attempted to commit suicide at that time. Since then she had made many threats to take her life. Four weeks ago their second child died, and since then the woman has been almost inconsolable. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of suicide while despondent was returned.

POPOCRATS ADOPT BRIBERY TACTICS.

They Offer $1,000 Cash to Induce a Texas Populist to Withdraw from the Race.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Populist State committee sprung a bomb tonight which has taken the breath out of the Culberson free silver Popocrats.

It comes in the statement of H. S. P. Ashby, Populist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in which he openly charges the silver managers with having endeavored, through an agent, to induce Ashby to withdraw from the race and issue an address to the people to the effect that the Populist managers had sacrificed the party to the "moloch of gold," etc.

Ashby pretended to fall into the affair, and made an arrangement to meet the agent, one J. R. McMullin, at the Menger Hotel in San Antonio. There it was agreed that Ashby was to receive $500 in cash and $500 more five days after his withdrawal. The $500 in cash was left on the bed in the room, together with the statement Ashby was to sign.

He took the money and statement to the Populist headquarters, where they were stowed safely away. Then Ashby went to see McMullin and declined to accept the offer, at the same time saying he was going to make the whole thing public, which he has done in an open letter to the people. The letter was supplemented with an affidavit from McMullin in which the foregoing is all admitted, together with the name of the man who put up the $500, and who is connected with the silver Popocratic headquarters.

UNDERGROUND STOCK NOT IN DEMAND.

Option Held by American Syndicate Expires, but It May Yet Buy Out the English.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Oct. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—For the present I understand the efforts of American capitalists to buy underground railway stock are in abeyance. The option held by the American syndicate to purchase ordinary preference stock held by the shareholders' association expired Saturday last and these negotiations therefore ended.

The idea has been put forward by English capitalists to construct a tubular railway under the existing tracks, to be used for express service, with electricity. This scheme is still before the public, but some operators have already burnt their fingers more than once trying to manipulate district stock. All the same, there is no doubt the shareholders are ready to sell at advantageous terms, so probably the American capitalists may renew their attempts to secure control of the system.

NEW YORK ON BRYAN.

(Continued from first page.)

plosion, which resulted in the killing of Hamlin J. Andrus, now seems to have entirely failed. There appears to be a disposition to drop the whole investigation and accept the theory of Chief of Police Mangin that the explosion was the result of an accident.

SEQUEL TO THE BOSTON ELOPEMENT

Mrs. Julia Borland Higginson and James Smith Wed in Paris.

New York, Oct. 28.—It was announced in this city that Mrs. Julia Borland Higginson and James Wheatland Smith had been married in Paris.

The marriage is the sequel to an elopement which shook Boston society last November. Mrs. Higginson was the wife of Francis Lee Higginson, one of the most prominent and wealthy bankers of Boston, and a member of the most exclusive clubs of that city. She had been as a girl the reigning belle of Boston, and as a matron one of the leaders of Beacon street society.

She left four children, one of them a daughter 18 years old, who had just made her début in society.

The man she eloped with was fifteen years her junior, a graduate of Harvard in the class of '89, a young lawyer, society man, and athlete.

After they reached Italy she wrote her husband asking him to take her back, but instead he sent her $100,000, and a divorce case followed.

WEALTHY NEW-YORKER A SUICIDE.

Joseph W. Hamburger Drinks a Pint of Carbolic Acid.

New York, Oct. 28.—Joseph W. Hamburger, a wealthy business-man of Harlem, drank a pint of carbolic acid today and killed himself. Mr. Hamburger was 57 years old, a member of the Columbia club, and was reputed to be worth $500,000.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Bridget Burke Gets a Verdict of $10,000 for Her Husband's Death.

New York, Oct. 28.—A verdict for $10,000 was rendered by the jury in the case of Bridget Burke of Brooklyn, who sued John Ireland and others in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $25,000 damages for the loss of the life of her husband, John Burke, who was killed in the collapse of the Ireland Building at West Broadway and West Third street, New York.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Albemarle—F. W. Girould.
Gilsey—J. E. Skiff.
Grand—E. P. Warner.
Hoffman—Dr. N. W. Tracy.
Holland—W. J. Head, J. L. McIntyre, Mrs. McIntyre, H. D. Higinbotham.
Imperial—D. J. Canary, J. N. Anderson and wife.
Park Avenue—J. W. Warder.
Manhattan—A. Antisdel.
Murray Hill—E. C. Halle and wife, E. H. Fishburn, W. J. Carter.
Savoy—Prof. B. Reese.
Waldorf—C. A. Eddy, Mrs. A. Eddy, T. E. Donnelley, R. R. Donnelley, S. C. Love, S. H. Graves, E. R. Hutchins, G. L. Bradbury and wife.

More Gold from Europe.

The steamship Teutonic, which arrived today from Europe, brought $3,180,000 gold, consigned as follows: Lazard Freres, $1,520,000; W. H. Crossman & Bro., $500,000; Bank of British North America, $500,000; National City Bank, $225,000; Adams Express company, $100,000; and to order, $335,000. The steamship Havel, which arrived tonight, is understood to have a large consignment of gold aboard.

Rumors of Col. Hayes' Resignation.

It was rumored today in Ellis Island that Col. Hayes of Missouri, an Inspector of Immigration and a member of the Board of Special Inquiry, had resigned after a warm wordy conflict with the Commissioner. Dr. Senner said this evening that he had not received Col. Hayes' resignation, and Col. Hayes could not be found to substantiate or deny the prevalent rumor.

Chicagoans Going Abroad.

Among the passengers who will sail on the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg on Thursday are the following Chicagoans:

Mrs. Caroline E. Addy.
Miss M. Dickerman.
W. W. Graham.
Miss Line Hepfner.
Mrs. Henriette Jacobs and child.
Master Fred Jacobs.
Master Wally Jacobs.
August Knobloch.
Mrs. Minnie L. Olson and child.
E. E. Shaner.

Refuses to Question Gleason's Title.

Attorney-General Hancock today rendered a decision refusing to grant the application of certain citizens of Long Island City for permission to begin quo warranto proceedings to test the title of P. J. Gleason to the office of Mayor of Long Island City on the ground that he was not a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt's Illness.

Mrs. Caroline Miskel Hoyt, wife of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, gave birth to a daughter this afternoon, but within a few minutes the tiny life fluttered and went out. Mrs. Hoyt is doing very well and has been in no danger.

CLEW TO THE DIXON MURDER.

James W. Sprague Confesses to an Old Woman and Is Arrested.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The mystery of the midnight murder of young William Dixon, which sent a thrill throughout this community, seems at last to have been solved. A dispatch says James W. Sprague, formerly of Bloomington, was arrested today in Springfield, Ill., charged with the crime, and is now in the county jail there, awaiting the arrival of an officer from this county.

Dixon was a prominent young Irish-American resident of the city, one of the numerous sons of Patrick Dixon, an old and respected resident, and an ex-Alderman. He was partner with his brother in a foundry, and was a general favorite. It was not known he had an enemy in the world.

On the night of Aug. 20 last Will Dixon was with some young friends on West Chestnut street. About midnight he bade them good night and started home, going north on Morris avenue. Half an hour later his brother, Ald. John F. Dixon, on his way home, found his brother lying dead on the sidewalk on Morris avenue, near Empire street. There was a bullet in his head and a scalp wound caused by a bullet. Near the dead body was found a small, old-fashioned revolver, from which three shots had been fired. The two remaining cartridges had been snapped, but had failed to explode.

A man living near the spot had heard three shots fired and two clicks caused by the hammer falling on the cartridges that did not go off. There was not the slightest clew to the perpetrator of the deed.

Week after week passed, and it began to be the generally accepted theory that the young man had killed himself, although the fact that three shots were fired rendered that solution improbable. Sprague was arrested at the State capital today on information given by Mrs. Ida Chambers, an elderly woman living in this city, who recently came here from Athens, Ill. She said that Sprague went to her house in Athens soon after the night of the murder, and that he boarded with her some weeks. During that time he confessed to her that he killed young Dixon, and subsequently he repeated the story again and again, going into detail. He further said he intended to kill every member of the Dixon family; that young Will Dixon had betrayed his daughter, and that he killed him because he deserved that fate, and that he would soon or late get the rest of them.

FIRE DESTROYS A ROUND-HOUSE.

Three Engines Ruined and One Hundred Men Thrown Out of Work.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The round-house of the Quanesec logging railroad, about five miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. There were three locomotives in the house at the time, and they are damaged beyond repair. The loss will exceed $15,000, with no insurance. Logging operations had just commenced along the line, and 30,000 were being banked daily. The fire will necessitate a suspension of operations, throwing 100 men out of work. The railroad is owned by the Sawyer Goodman and Marinette Lumber company.

SCHOOL OF TRADE ITS AIM

NATIONAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS A NOVEL PLAN.

Tomorrow an Endeavor Will Be Made to Secure a Low Rate from the Western Passenger Association for the Coming Meeting in Chicago, Nov. 9-14—Big Crowd Expected to Attend—"Business University" Scheme Explained by a Local Advocate of It.

Members of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers will ask the Western Passenger Association tomorrow to make a rate of one fare plus $1 for the round trip for those who desire to attend the association's big meeting in Chicago Nov. 9-14.

It is the intention to make this gathering notable among trade assemblages. Many matters of interest to commercial people will be discussed. Trade conditions, the business situation, cash and credit, advertising methods, successful merchandising, and kindred topics will be handled by clear-headed men, but novel among the program numbers will be a careful talk on the proposed educational feature of this great body of buyers and sellers. The new scheme, if carried out, will take the form of a "business university" operated on an extension plan.

"As a matter of fact, the educational feature has been looked upon by some of the leading members as fundamental to its usefulness and success," said a prominent Chicago merchant yesterday. "The platform of the association should be made, if possible, a common meeting place for great trade leaders, railroad managers, and leading university economic thinkers. From such a platform, from time to time, such questions as our foreign trade relations, reciprocity, international bimetallism, development of home industries, national bankruptcy law, our common carriers and their relations to the country, etc., could be discussed in a businesslike, straightforward manner.

"In what better way could an association of business-men use its energies than by attempting to disseminate clear, practical, and correct economic and fiscal ideas throughout its ranks, securing, if possible, for the purpose the services of such eminent men as Prof. von Holst, Prof. Laughlin, Francis Walker, and such business leaders as H. N. Higinbotham, A. C. Bartlett, Franklin MacVeagh, and others to address the association from time to time and through the association to reach its entire membership through the columns of the trade journals and metropolitan press?

"I believe the Board of Directors is inclined to view the opportunity and duty of the association in the light in which I have tried to explain it to you."

MARRY AND AWAIT THE BLESSING.

Harry E. Bacon and Jennie Sesser Elope and Are Willing to Be Forgiven.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Bacon are at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. R. Irwin, No. 1006 Garfield boulevard, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the old-time parental forgiveness and blessing. They want to be forgiven because they eloped and were married against the wishes of Mrs. Bacon's father, W. F. Sesser of St. Joseph, Mich., and a parental blessing would add much to their material welfare.

Miss Jennie B. Sesser, who became Mrs. Bacon on Saturday at the home of the Rev. Dr. Scott, No. 280 Seminary avenue, left Oberlin, O., where she was attending the Warner Conservatory of Music, on Oct. 20 in company with one of her classmates. The cause of her flight was the information received the day previous that her father would call and take her home, where preparations had been made for her to marry a man who met the standard set by her parents.

The two girls arrived in Cleveland, and Miss Sesser had a conversation with Mr. Bacon over the long distance telephone. Arrangements were made for him to meet her at Grand Crossing, and when the train arrived on the following day her lover was waiting for her. The girl was taken to the home of Bacon's married sister on Garfield boulevard, and as soon as the arrangements were completed the marriage was celebrated.

When Mr. Sesser arrived in Oberlin he was informed his daughter had left the city, and he was not apprised of her whereabouts until he received the message announcing the marriage. The young couple are yet in doubt as to the outcome of their haste, as Mr. Sesser is known to be firm in his convictions.

Mr. Bacon formerly lived at No. 4848 Langley avenue. He is employed as a painter and decorator.

DYNAMITE OPENS THE DRAINAGE CANAL

Blast of 200 Pounds Decimates the Rock "Head" at Lemont and the Water Is Freed.

A party of engineers and other guests of the Drainage Board officials, together with thousands of people from Lemont and the surrounding country, witnessed yesterday the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite, which set free a huge volume of water in the completed portion of the big ditch.

The tunnel under the Santa Fé tracks, where they cross the canal at Lemont, was completed just before noon with the exception of the ten-foot "head." Holes were drilled into the rock from both sides and charged with the high explosive, and when the crowd was driven back to a safe distance the electric current was completed by pressing a button.

A tremendous explosion followed, and huge columns of water shot up in the air nearly 100 feet. Fragments of rock and bowlders fell dangerously near the crowd on and near a bridge, 200 yards away.

When the water rushed through it brought thousands of huge lizards and water snakes. The lizards had collected in the rocks within a few weeks in such numbers as to interfere with the workmen. Although thousands have been killed there is no noticeable decrease. The average length of the reptiles is from 8 to 12 inches.

The force of the explosion dislodged a rock weighing perhaps twenty tons, which had rested above the submerged end of the tunnel. It fell in such a position as to shut off a portion of the flow, and will be removed today with dynamite. At least a week will be required for the water to run out of the canal.

TWO MEN HOLD UP AUGUST MARITZEN

Business-Man Gives Up His Watch and $25 After Looking Into a Pair of Revolvers.

By the aid of revolvers two men succeeded in holding up August Maritzen, President of the Maritzen company, with offices at Room 42, No. 177 La Salle street, while he was on his way home last night and robbed him of his watch and $25.

Mr. Maritzen started to his home, No. 96 Pine Grove avenue, at 10:45 o'clock. When he was near Diversey street he passed two men who were sitting on the fence. They were talking in a low tone when he passed, and soon afterward followed him. After they had followed him a short distance one of them came up close to him and commanded him to throw up his hands. Seeing two revolvers the victim complied.

One of them kept him covered with the revolver while the other searched his pockets. When all the valuables had been secured the men commanded Mr. Maritzen to go in an opposite direction from the one they had chosen. Mr. Maritzen secured a policeman and chased the highwaymen for three blocks, but they escaped in the darkness.

Inglis Issues a Circular.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—S. M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued a circular relative to the examination for State teachers' certificates on Aug. 3, 4, 5, and 6, at the following places: Chicago, Dixon, Peoria, Springfield, Urbana, Effingham, and Carbondale.

Steel Works to Resume.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock which have been shut down for ten days will resume in all departments tomorrow, giving employment to 2,000 men.

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fé route, will be resumed Nov. 4.

ASSAILANT MURRAY IS IN CUSTODY.

Detectives Are Still on the Track of Others Who Beat Reporter McGowan.

P. J. Murray, one of the men charged with assaulting David McGowan, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, was arrested at 11 o'clock last night by Detectives O'Neil and Farnsworth and locked up in the Harrison Street Station.

The detectives went to Murray's home, No. 6359 Sherman street, at 6 o'clock last night, but were informed by the servant that Mr. Murray was not at home. They then stationed themselves at convenient places where they could see any one who attempted to get into the house, and waited developments. They had been informed by Mrs. Murray that her husband was away at a political meeting and would not return until late.

At 11 o'clock Murray wandered home and soon after he had closed the door of his residence behind him the two detectives who had been in waiting came after him. When he answered the bell they read the warrant charging him with assault, and when it had been finished he expressed his willingness to go with them. He was put on a car and taken to the Harrison Street Station to await bondsmen. Later Ed Smith, of road house and Schrage bonds fame, bailed him out.

The other man who is charged with being implicated in the unprovoked assault has not yet been arrested. He is M. G. Walsh, a saloonkeeper at No. 4724 Halsted street. The detectives will be sent out to serve the warrant on him today. Murray is not a saloonkeeper, as was first supposed, but is a commission merchant with offices on Forty-seventh street. Both men will be asked to answer in court today for their conduct.

The detectives are on the track of others who are concerned in the assault and expect to have them in custody within a few hours. All will be prosecuted with vigor.

Two witnesses of the assault came voluntarily to the office of THE TRIBUNE yesterday, denounced it as an outrage, and proferred their aid and testimony in the prosecution of the attacking party.

JOHN J. HORAN'S PETITION IS DENIED.

Supreme Court Decides the Election Commissioners Have the Right to Settle All Contests.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The decision of the Supreme Court this afternoon in denying the petition of John J. Horan for a mandamus to compel the Election Commissioners of Cook County to place his name upon the ballot as candidate for the Legislature in the First District is of general interest to the State, as it establishes the right under the Australian ballot law of the Election Commissioners of counties to settle all contests in Senatorial districts wholly within such county.

Horan was nominated by one Republican convention and Walthier and Laub by another Republican convention. The two latter were thrown out by the State Board of Review, and Horan by the Election Commissioners of Cook County, who ordered the names of Walthier and Laub placed upon the ballot. Horan sought to mandamus the board to place his name on instead, claiming the board had no jurisdiction, as the office was a State office. This court holds the Commissioners acted with full authority, and that the State board had no jurisdiction.

The Election Commissioners expressed themselves as greatly pleased over the decision. Mr. Baird, Chairman of the board, said:

"This decision settles for all time to come the right of the board to decide legislative contests from districts within its jurisdiction."

As it was the last opportunity for citizens having suspect notices to prove their legality as voters a steady line filed through the board all day. In nearly every instance the board ordered the name reinstated on the register. During the last two days 112 names were restored. The election judges and clerks sent out 5,300 suspect notices, the smallest number issued in many years.

P. O'Connor, Democratic judge, and Arthur Johnston, Republican judge of the Sixteenth Precinct of the Twenty-fifth Ward, were held to the County Court for trial charged with having refused to obey an order of the board.

TORNADO DOES DAMAGE IN TEXAS.

Terrific Storm Tears Up Everything in Its Way—Starts Near Village of Farmington.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 28.—This afternoon at 5:45 o'clock there was a well-defined tornado formed in Squirrel Creek bottom, four miles west of the Village of Farmington and about ten miles west of this city.

Parties who saw it at its inception say that out of a seething, tumbling mass of inky clouds a funnel-shaped column descended until it touched the earth, and then it began to move northeastward, accompanied by the usual terrific crash and roar as it tore through the bottoms, uprooting large trees and demolishing everything in its path, which for the first mile or two was thirty or forty yards in width. A number of people are reported to have been more or less seriously injured.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 28.—A severe rain, wind, and thunder-storm which passed over New Orleans today caused one death and did other damage. The lightning, which was heavy, struck five houses.

Albert Trahina, an occupant of one of them, was struck and instantly killed.

Many trees were blown down and houses unroofed. Most of the fruit sheds of the Queen and Crescent road were destroyed, as well as several electric lights, and nearly all the wires were tangled so as to interrupt the fire alarm telegraph and stop most of the electric cars.

SETTLE VEXED TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

Middlemen Eliminated from the Immigration Question.

New York, Oct. 28.—Representatives of the Atlantic steamship companies and the trunk lines have closed a two days' conference, in which it has been decided to eliminate the middlemen or First Ward agents from the immigrant traffic problem and do business directly with each other. The westbound traffic will be divided equally between the interested lines.

Women Missionaries Adjourn.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 28.—The annual convention of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church of the United States closed today. The next meeting will be in Baltimore, Md., next year. The reports showed the societies in the various conferences to be in a flourishing condition and contributions good despite the hard times.

ROYAL
—Absolutely Pure—
The absolutely pure baking powder. Made from cream of tartar, a fruit acid. Does not contain alum or any deleterious substance. Unequaled in strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

MUNYON CURES.

The Evidence Comes to Him in Every Conceivable Manner from the People.

THEIR WORDS TELL.

Diseases Pronounced Incurable Are Daily Being Cured by Munyon's Physicians.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

Are Coming by Hundreds Each Hour Which Speak of Wonderful Cures and Lives Saved.

ONLY A TINY FRACTION

Can Be Published Each Day—Come and See for Yourself, and Hear the Grateful Words from Patients Cured.

MUNYON'S FREE PHYSICIANS.

If you are too sick to leave home a postal will bring one of Munyon's skilled specialists to your bedside, who will examine you, and prescribe the remedies needed—which can be obtained from any druggist mostly for 25 cents—and charge you nothing for his call.

ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE.

No money is received for examination, no money is received for advice, no money is received for medical attention, either at the office or at your home.

The grand work of free physician service inaugurated by Professor Munyon goes on unceasingly. He has demonstrated the wonderful curing powers of his improved Homoeopathic Remedies. Thousand of Chicago's people of every class have made use of his free physicians' service. The great offices have been packed from morning till night by people suffering from nearly every disease. Hundreds have gone away having received free examination or free prescription. They have followed the physician's advice. They have taken Munyon's Remedies and therein found a permanent cure. They are exceedingly grateful for all this. They are telling their friends. They have come to Munyon's office to tell him of their cure and to offer words of praise for the great good he is working. They have insisted on letting the world know of their cure. Here is but the least fraction of the great mass who are anxious that everybody should know that where they once suffered they now enjoy the pleasures of health through the instrumentality of Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies.

Liver Complications and Piles Cured.

Mrs. C. B. McNeil, 2123 Wabash-av., Chicago, says: "I was so ill with Liver Complications and Piles that I could hardly move or stand up. Munyon's Liver and Pile Cure eliminated all pain and restored me to health again."

Rheumatism Cured.

James Wood, manager Saratoga Hotel bar, Chicago, says: "I was afflicted with swelling of the knees, accompanied by severe pains from that most terrible disease, Rheumatism. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure removed all pain and gave me immediate relief."

Nervousness and Spinal Trouble Cured.

Mrs. Charles H. Stone, 55 South Morgan street, Chicago, says: "My little daughter Agnes several years ago was paralyzed for nearly four years and also had spinal trouble. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. As a last resort I sent for one of Munyon's visiting doctors. His treatment and Nervous Affection Remedy improved her condition wonderfully quick. Is now out of bed and her nervousness gone."

Nervousness and Neuralgia Cured.

Mrs. J. G. Glenny, 470 Wabash-av., Chicago, says: "I tried five regular physicians for extreme nervousness and neuralgia, none of whom helped me. Finally I called in one of Munyon's doctors, who examined and prescribed for me. After the third vial of both the Nerve and Neuralgia Cure were taken I was completely relieved of all pain and my nerves strengthened."

Dyspepsia and Biliousness Cured.

Mrs. A. O. Wheeler, 748 West Madison street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe attack of Biliousness and Dyspepsia. My skin was yellow. I suffered great pain from indigestion. In Munyon's Liver and Dyspepsia Cure I found relief from all pain, and am now completely cured."

If you are sick, cast aside all other medicines, bury prejudice, step into the nearest drug store, ask for Munyon's Guide to Health, which costs you nothing, purchase a 25-cent vial of one of Munyon's Remedies, and cure yourself.

All personal letters answered, giving free medical advice for the treatment and cure of any disease.

Trial local treatment for Catarrh and Deafness Free.

Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO.,
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

WINTER RESORTS.

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KENOSHA, WIS.
A quiet, home-like resort for invalids or those needing rest. Luxurious accommodations, with baths, electricity, massage, etc. Long distance telephone. Fall the best time for treatment. For illustrated book address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager. Chicago office, 70 State. Tuesdays 1:30 to 4.

THE CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL,
51st street and Lake Shore. On October 1st our summer rates will be reduced to our regular winter schedule and remain in effect until June, 1897.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Best method, native teachers. Begin now.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth's School for Young Ladies, 1342 Vermont-av. and Iowa Circle. Special advantages.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine-st.—Miss Anable's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Circular on application.

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If you will let us explain our credit system to you you will readily see how easy it is for you to own a Diamond or a Watch.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants,
Columbus Memorial Building, 103 State-st.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

RED VEINS are cured by Dermatologist WOODBURY, 155 State-st.

All facial blemishes removed. Beauty Book for stamp. Use Facial Soap. It is pure.

FAULTS OF THEIR PLAY.

MISTAKES IN THE WORK OF THE CHICAGO FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

Everts Wrenn, Who Will Referee the Game on Marshall Field Saturday, Criticises the Policy of the Maroons Last Week—Kicking, the Only Resort Left the 'Varsity Men, Ignored and the Strength of the Line Wasted in Fruitless Efforts.

Everts Wrenn, Harvard, '92, will referee the game between Chicago and Illinois next Saturday. He was one of the football experts who watched the play last Saturday from the side lines, and has written the following criticism of Chicago's play for THE TRIBUNE:

Probably no game of football played in the West has ever elicited so much interested comment as did that of Saturday on Marshall Field between the University of Chicago and Northwestern. The surprise was not so much that Chicago lost, nor even that Northwestern rolled up such a big score, but that a team coached by a man of Stagg's ability could give such a lamentable exhibition.

It is plain there is a lack of that spirit and good feeling among the Chicago players which makes a team pull together, but that is hard to overcome at times, and is not so disappointing as some of the details of the play.

First—Chicago's play was slow, there being long delays between plays, which gave the opponents all the time in the world to calm themselves and prepare for the next play.

Second—In the round-the-end plays the man with the ball was almost sure to run back in trying to circle the end. Sometimes he would succeed in making a gain, but he was frequently thrown for a loss of from three to six yards.

Third—Worst of all was the tackling. With the exception of Full Back Gardner and Quarter Back Clarke not a man on the Chicago team did any consistent low tackling, the men preferring to try to handle the heavy Northwestern backs by grabbing their arms or shoulders. This was not all. The linesmen, instead of breaking through and tackling Potter and Van Doozer behind the line, the only possible way of handling the heavier man successfully, stood still and waited for the men to come to them. Even if they did make a good tackle then the weight of the opposing line, together with the backs, would push them back several yards.

Almost as disappointing as the above was the policy of Chicago's game. There was only one feasible plan of game for Chicago to follow, and that was utterly ignored. If ever it was plain that a kicking game in the first half was the one game for a team to play it was so in the case of Chicago on Saturday. In the first place, Chicago has the best punter on a Western team today, and Northwestern's backs were weak in catching. Added to this was the difference in weight, which made it absolutely essential for Chicago to save its strength. Aside from this, Chicago won the toss and had the advantage of the wind, and in the case of an exchange of punts was sure to gain anywhere from fifteen to thirty yards.

Undoubtedly great improvement will appear in the Maroons' game next Saturday.

Northwestern showed considerable weakness last Saturday in its attempts at end plays and in the fumbling of the backs.

GAMES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE.

North Division Will Protest the English High Contest.

The North Division High School lined up against the English High School yesterday and the result will be another protest at the next meeting of the league. A large, disorderly crowd witnessed the game and made it utterly impossible for the schools to play good football.

In the first half English High succeeded in making two touchdowns. North Division was unable to score.

In the second half, which was played in the darkness, Johnson succeeded twice in making touchdowns after long runs, but they were disallowed by the referee, the latter decision causing the North Divisions to leave the field, asserting they would protest the game. The lineup:

North Division.	Position.	English High.
Young	Right end	Fitch
Bruns	Right tackle	Holke
Gasman	Right guard	Schemnien
Meyer	Center	Maginn
Goldsmith	Left guard	Miller
Winnie	Left tackle	Weidling
Schraudenbach	Left end	Stillman
Gradle	Quarter back	Libby
Johnson, Sharp	Right half back	Walker
Rohan	Left half back	Sullivan
Becker	Full back	McAllister

Score—English High, 12; North Division, 0. Place and date—Garfield Park, Oct. 28. Touchdowns—Walker, 2. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Libby, 2. Injured—Sullivan. Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves. Referee—McGill. Umpire—Tegligh. Linesmen—Schroeder and Giesil.

BOWDOIN PUTS UP A GOOD GAME.

Scores Ten Points in the Contest with Dartmouth.

Hanover, N. H., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Dartmouth-Bowdoin game proved to be an interesting contest. Dartmouth hoped to prevent Bowdoin from scoring, but as Eckstorm and McCormack retired from the game after the first half the team weakened and Bowdoin succeeded in scoring. Eckstorm and McCormack played the best game of the day and Eckstorm's bucking and end running were the features.

Dartmouth.	Position.	Bowdoin.
Cavanaugh	Right end	Stearns
Edwards	Right tackle	Stockbridge
Walker	Right guard	French
Turner	Center	Shute
Place	Left guard	Spear
Brown	Left tackle	Murphy
Kelley	Left end	Veazie
McCornack	Quarter back	Moulton
Boyle, Perkins	Quarter back	
Crolius	Right half back	H. B. Kendall
Eckstorm	Left half back	H. B. Stanwood
Whalen	Left half back	
Buell	Full back	Clark

Score—Dartmouth, 26; Bowdoin, 10. Touchdowns—Buell [2], Eckstorm, Crolius, Edwards, Veazie, Clark. Goals kicked on touchdowns—McCornack [3], Clark. Time—Two twenty-five-minute halves. Referee—Prof. E. H. Carleton. Umpire—E. A. Jones. Attendance—500.

LEWIS INSTITUTE WINS BY A GOAL.

Northwestern Academy Fails on a Kick and Loses.

Lewis Institute defeated the Northwestern Academy eleven at Douglas Park 12 to 10. Brown for Evanston played a star game and was well backed up by Sparling. Davis and Wing put up a strong game, while Pickett went around the end for thirty and forty yard runs. The Northwesterns failed to kick goal and the Lewis Institute won. The line-up:

N. W.	Position.	Lewis.
Zeiders	Full back	Knolla
Rodman	Right guard	Rich
Hughes	Left guard	L. W. Clarke
Smith	Center	F. Clark
Tchard	Quarter back	C. McNillian
Kenney	Right tackle	Wing
Monroe	Left tackle	Walden
Young	Right end	Jackson
Masker	Left end	Davis
Brown	Left half back	Wolff, Bird
Sparling	Right half back	Pickett

Touchdowns—Knolla [2], Sparling [2].

RACINE COLLEGE BEATS KENOSHA.

Visitors Inferior in Interference and Play a Poor Game.

Racine, Wis., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Racine College football eleven defeated the Kenosha University team this afternoon at the college campus, scoring 28 points to their opponents nothing. Racine College excelled in interference and at no time were the visitors in danger of scoring. The lineup:

Kenosha University.	Position.	Racine College.
Priddis	Right end	W. Hargreaves
Cleary	Right tackle	Messalich
Graves	Right guard	Chamberlain
Baller	Center	Howell
Hannat	Left guard	Aitkin
Allen	Left tackle	Lyster
Cole	Left end	Wann
Marfott	Quarter back	Wier
Dedemier	Right half back	Peters
Lane	Left half back	Yundt
Jebb	Full back	Lewis

Score—Racine College, 28; Kenosha University, 0. Touchdowns and by whom—Lewis [3], Wann, Peters. Goals kicked on touchdowns and by whom—Peters [4]. Goals missed—Peters. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

GRADUATES DEFEAT HARVARD.

Veterans Give the 'Varsity Team Points in the Game.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Harvard was defeated for the first time this season by her graduates by a score of 8 to 5. This defeat was rather discouraging, coming so late in the year. Much interest in the game was shown by many old graduates who came to cheer the veteran football players. Dunlop and Brown were both hurt in the first half and were removed. Cozzens and Hurley were about the equal of Hayes and Curtis, but the old veteran tackles, Newell and Waters, made holes nearly every play. At ends Hallowell and "Frosty" Brewer had things their own way, Brewer following the ball and tackling with his old-time vigor and success. The lineup:

Graduates.	Position.	Harvard.
Brewer	Right end	Moulton
Newell	Right tackle	Merriman, Swain
Wilson	Right guard	N. Shaw
Russell	Center	F. Shaw
Doucette	Left guard	Bouve
Waters	Left tackle	Sargeant
Hallowell	Left end	Lewis
Garrison	Quarter back	Beale
Curtis	Right half back	Dunlop, Hurley
Hayes	Left half back	Cozzens
Crane	Full back	Brown, Dibblee

Score—Graduates, 8; 'Varsity, 5. Touchdown—Hayes. Goal kicked on touchdown—Crane. Safety touchdown—Hurley. Goal kicked from the field—Dunlop. Time—Fifteen minute halves. Referee—John Morse. Umpire—Frank Hallowell. Linesman—Macomber.

PENNSYLVANIA DEFEATS BROWN.

Pulls Itself Together and Runs Up a Score of 16 to 0.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania football team managed to pull itself together today and rolled up a fairly creditable score of 16 points against the strong Brown University eleven at Franklin field. The crowd did not exceed 4,000, but there was more enthusiasm shown than at any of the games so far this season. The lineup:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Brown.
Dickson	Right end	Summersgill
Farrar	Right tackle	Locke
Wharton	Right guard	Coombs
Overfield	Center	Dyer
Woodruff	Left guard	Wheeler
Uffenheimer	Left tackle	Casey
Boyle	Left end	Murphy
Fortescue	Quarter back	Colby, Watson
Morice	Right half back	Fultz
Gelbert	Left half back	Gammons
Minds	Full back	Hall

Score—Pennsylvania, 16; Brown, 0. Touchdowns—Gelbert, Morice, Farrar. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Woodruff [2]. Time—25 minutes. Referee—Harry L. Williams, Yale. Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Linesman—Alden March, Lafayette.

Amherst Defeats Wesleyan.

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—A hotly contested game was fought out on Amherst Field today, and the home team got the scalp of the visitors from Wesleyan for only two points. The lineup:

Amherst.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Hall	Right end	Young
Tyler	Right tackle	Williams
Downey	Right guard	Sibley
Carnahan	Center	Wade
Warren	Left guard	Noyes
Boyden	Left tackle	Townsend
Bonney, Watson	Left end	Young
Sands, Pratt	Quarter back	Wilson
Foster	Right half back	Ryman
S. Gibbs	Left half back	Raymond, Gibbs
Edwards	Full back	Wing

Score—Amherst, 6; Wesleyan, 4. Touchdowns—Townsend, Gibbs. Goal kicked on touchdown—Tyler. Referee—Lewis. Umpire—Mason.

Dentals Defeat the Pharmacists.

The football team of the Northwestern University Pharmacy Department met defeat at the hands of the dental department team yesterday afternoon on the Lincoln Park grounds, the score being 26 to 0. The lineup:

Dentists.	Position.	Pharmacists.
Kramer	Right end	Austor
Johnson	Right tackle	Whittle
Willsey	Right guard	Bell
Van Horn	Center	Griffin
McGaughey	Left guard	Hussey
Algeo	Left tackle	Nicols
Hickman	Left end	Brauley
Kramer	Quarter back	Frantz
Williams	Right half back	Felton
Wrixon	Left half back	Bermul
Burke	Full back	Norman

Touchdowns—Kramer, Johnson, Burke [2], Williams. Goals—Williams [3]. Injured—Wrixon, Felton. Time—Twenty and fifteen-minute halves.

ARRANGE FOR TRIP TO CHAMPAIGN.

Northwestern and Illinois Football Teams Will Meet Nov. 7.

Arrangements have just been completed by which the football teams of Northwestern and Illinois Universities will meet at Champaign on Saturday, Nov. 7. This event was only made possible by the offer of W. H. Bartlett and F. P. Frazier, who have agreed to defray the entire expenses of the team to Champaign and return.

A private coach and the best possible service will be given to Capt. Van Doozer and his promising team of young giants. As Illinois is probably as hard a team as Northwestern will meet this season, the team is practicing hard for the struggle, and although yesterday's practice was rather ragged, the men have two weeks to prepare. Hunter, the quarter back, whose knee was injured in the Chicago game, will not be able to practice for a week, but expects to be in shape for the Illinois game.

The team will go in a body to see the Chicago-Illinois game on Saturday, as this match will afford the best possible line on the comparative strength of both Northwestern and Illinois.

SECRET PRACTICE STILL PREVAILS.

Princeton Has a Hard Time with the "Scrubs."

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Both halves of the Princeton football practice this afternoon were secret. Before the regular game the 'varsity and "scrub" lined up to practice blocking kicks. The 'varsity line appeared unable to hold and the scrub's guard frequently went through and stopped Baird's punts. It was learned the 'varsity played poor game against the scrub. A thirty-minute game was played during which the 'varsity scored only once. The 'varsity backs fumbled badly all through the game and the general play was without dash and spirit.

Armour Meets Princeton-Yale.

Armour Institute's second eleven will play the Princeton-Yale Academy eleven at Washington Park this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Armour second eleven will line up as follows: Hartland, Shaw, right end; Riley, right tackle; Whelan, right guard; Friedland, center; Lyman, left guard; Nicholas, left tackle; Goodhue Hammer, right end; Knox, quarter; Dunning, left half back; Patton, right half back; Marshall, full back.

May Not Play the Game.

The game between the Illinois Cycling club and the Chicago Athletic Association scheduled for Saturday may be declared off owing to the crippled condition of the cyclists' team. Members of the eleven criticise Manager Smith's action in arranging two hard games in a week.

Meet Lake Forest Tomorrow.

Northwestern University and Lake Forest will meet on the football field at Evanston tomorrow.

Punts from the Gridiron.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Football today: Belvidere, 0; Rockford, 20.

Drop kicking for goals from the field is practiced by Western elevens to a greater extent than in any previous season.

Caspar Whitney characterizes the action of the Wisconsin regents in rescinding the faculty rules as "Bryanism in college sports."

Mr. Whitney pays his respects to the Bankers' Athletic club by characterizing it as a "degenerate figure in Western amateur sport."

The peculiar interference used by the Indianapolis Light Artillery so effectively against the Illinois Cycling club is being practiced by several local elevens.

Minnesota's ultimatum to Wisconsin in regard to the six-months' rule is regarded by the Badgers as a clever dodge to weaken their team. The rule does not affect Minnesota.

The Illinois Cycling club used an interference in its criss-cross plays which is effective. Despite the expectation of the line to carry out the deception three men formed a protection for the runner.

Leonce, the stocky half back of the University of Illinois 1895 team, who created havoc by his charges on the C. A. A. line in the game last year, will make his first appearance on the gridiron this season against Chicago Saturday.

JOHNSON BREAKS TWO RECORDS.

Scores New Time for a Quarter and a Half at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Predictions came more than true today when John S. Johnson wiped from the record slate the quarter and half mile paced records, doing marvelous time for both distances. The day was perfect for record-breaking, this being Indian summer, and the track was in grand shape. No wind was blowing at all when the quarter mile was ridden and but little when the half was ridden. A flag but just rose from the pole during the half.

Chairman Gideon today appointed L. A. Faller of this city as official referee of the trials. May Overton, proprietor of the Hermitage stud, was one of the timers. Johnson was paced in the half mile to the tape by the sextuplette and the "quad," the former dropping out at the tape and the second "quad" urging on the "sex" at the side of the big machine. Johnson flew, crossing the tape in 0:47, four-fifths of a second below the record of Kiser, made at Coronado. An error in placing the finishing tape of 100 feet was discovered later, and Johnson's time should have been 0:45 2-5. He will go again.

In the quarter mile the "quad" carried the "sex" to the tape with Johnson trailing, crossing the tape in the wonderful time of 20 2-5. Johnson will doubtless ride inside both of these times when he has wind assistance, there being none today at all. The "quad" team, captained by Frank Waller of London, with Myers of Minneapolis, Bradis of Chicago, and Seaver of Portland, broke the half mile unpaced in 0:49 4-5, breaking the half mile "quad" record of 0:52 by the Grace "quad" of England.

M'CARTHY IS A PROFESSIONAL.

Bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen's Racing Board.

The only items of local interest in this week's bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen's Racing Board is the transfer of McCarthy of the Lake View Cycling club to the professional class and the suspension of Charles Holway for competing in a novice race after having won a prize in a previous race. The bulletin:

SUSPENDED.

Six months from Oct. 19, for competing in a novice race after having won a prize, A. L. Richardson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ninety days from Oct. 19, for competing in a novice race, after having won a prize, and thereafter pending return of prize won, Charles Holway, Chicago.

Six months from Oct. 19, competing while under suspension, J. H. Crooks, Galesburg, Ill.

TRANSFERRED TO PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

Charles Holway, Chicago, clause [b].
Dennis McCarthy, Chicago, clause [b].
J. H. Crooks, Galesburg, Ill., clause [l].
W. P. Burhans, Ionia, Mich., clause [d], vote of Racing Board.

RECORD ACCEPTED.

One mile, paced, flying start, against time, amateur record 1:47 1-5, by Amos B. Hughes, Denver, Colo., June 19, 1896.

New Double Century Record.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The State double century record has been lowered to eighteen hours even by A. W. Edwards, a well-known local wheelman, who went against the record of 18:35, held for some time by Newton G. Crawford, also of Louisville. The record was made yesterday with fair weather, moderate winds, and considerable new rock on the pikes.

Cycling Club Elects Officers.

The M. & W. Cycling club held its annual meeting on Monday night. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: President, L. J. Berger; Vice-President, J. E. Hammond; Secretary-Treasurer, H. S. Lewis; Captain, E. McNeal; First Lieutenant, C. F. Earle; Second Lieutenant, G. A. Ludington; members Executive Board, F. A. Arnold and H. W. Immke.

League Politicians Active.

It is four months until the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen convenes in Albany, but a lively canvass of the political situation in the league is going on. The West will present A. Cressy Morrison of Wisconsin as its candidate for the Presidency, and President Elliott will have a hard fight for reëlection.

Breaks Century Road Record.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 28.—L. H. George, the Brockport road rider, has broken the century road record of America by wheeling from Erie to Buffalo in 4:25:00, cutting the record made by A. B. McDonnell of Rochester over the same course Oct. 25, 1895, which was 4:40:09.

CLARKE WINS MATCH FROM RHINES.

Roomkeepers' Billiard Tourney to Continue at Helm's Tonight.

Clarke (130) and Rhines (210) were the contestants last night in the roomkeepers' fourteen-inch balk line tournament, and Clarke beat the veteran by a score of 130 to 102. Charley Matthews acted as marker and referee. The game was an open one throughout, little nursing being developed by either man. Rhines was the first to score double figures, with a run of eleven in the eleventh inning. It was not until the twentieth inning was reached that Clarke scored a double with fourteen points. The score:

Clark, 130—3, 3, 0, 1, 2, 1, 6, 1, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 7, 0, 2, 1, 0, 5, 14, 0, 30, 3, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 8, 3, 0, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 5, 4, 2, 1, 0, 2, 4, 5—130. High run, 30. Average, 2 38-46.

Rhines, 210—0, 5, 0, 4, 1, 0, 3, 3, 0, 8, 11, 2, 0, 5, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 8, 3, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 17, 2, 8, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1—102. High run, 17. Average, 2 12-45.

The game tonight is at Helm's room between Helm and Capron.

Fighters Cash Their Checks.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—"Kid" Lavigne and Jack Everhardt were two sore young men today, but not to the extent of forgetting to cash the checks they earned the night before. Lavigne's piece of paper called for $3,000 and Everhardt was forced to be content with a paltry $500. Few men would care to take the Southerner's punishment for that amount.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS MURDER A WOMAN

Excitement Over the Killing of Mrs. Charles Kaiser and the Shooting of Her Husband.

Norristown, Pa., Oct. 28.—Charles Kaiser and his wife Emma of Norristown were held up by two highwaymen on a lonely road near Bridgeport tonight. Mrs. Kaiser was shot through the head and instantly killed and her husband was wounded in the arm by a second gunshot.

The robbers secured two gold watches and all the other jewelry worn by the couple, even to the man's shirt studs, and a pocketbook containing $53. They then made their escape.

Kaiser and his wife conducted a crayon portrait store in this city. Late this afternoon they started in their private team for Gulf Mills.

On their return home, while driving along a lonely road, two men sprang from the bushes lining the road. While one seized the horse by the bridle the other covered the occupants of the carriage with a revolver and demanded their money or their lives.

Kaiser promptly handed out his cash together with his watch, his wife's watch, and a diamond pin. The robbers then commanded them to get out of the carriage, and as they did so a pocketbook which Mrs. Kaiser carried caught the eyes of the man with the pistol. He demanded it, but the woman hesitated. Almost instantly the highwayman leveled his revolver at her and fired, the bullet passing through her head.

As Kaiser started toward him a second shot was fired, passing through his right arm. The men immediately made for the bushes, and escaped.

The whole surrounding country is aflame with indignation and horror. The Philadelphia authorities have joined in the chase for the highwaymen.

The wounded husband lies at his boarding-house in a state bordering upon insanity.

New York, Oct. 28.—J. H. Berline, a business-man of this city, and his daughter Mary were held up by three masked highwaymen last night while they were driving from the railroad station to their home at Pelham Manor.

MORE DIPHTHERIA IS REPORTED.

Treated as Croup at Loraine and Is Now Epidemic.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Diphtheria is reported prevalent at several places in the State. A report to the State Board of Health today says that the disease has broken out in Lower Peoria and that there have been many deaths. At Loraine, Adams County, it is stated that local physicians have been treating the disease as croup and that as a result it has become epidemic there.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Ten new cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday noon and the Health Department today closed the city schools. Special officers have been placed at some of the infected houses.

Ramsey, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Public schools closed here today on account of diphtheria. Two or three cases have already developed, and it was feared it might become epidemic.

PASSENGER TRAIN BREAKS RECORD.

Time Between Pittsburg and Cleveland Reduced to 2 Hours 34 Minutes.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 28.—An Erie passenger train broke the record for the run from Pittsburg to Cleveland this afternoon. It consisted of a locomotive and five cars containing 197 passengers, who were members of the Americus club of Pittsburg, and a brass band. The distance over the Erie and Pittsburg and Lake Erie railways is 135 miles, and there was a stop of four minutes at Youngstown, O. The trip was made in 2 hours and 34 minutes.

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fe route, will be resumed Nov. 4.

YALE HAS A CLOSE CALL.

MANAGES TO BEAT ELIZABETH ATHLETIC CLUB 12 TO 6.

Jersey Men Make What Appear to Be Two Touchdowns, but the Referee Refuses to Allow but One—Much Wrangling Results, but All to No Purpose—Knapp Does It on a Guard Formation Play—It Is a Great Game of Football.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—"They beat us, but they had to rob us worse than they robbed the Indians to do it," said Manager Gray of the Elizabeth Athletic club, as his men filed off the field at the conclusion of today's game with Yale. "We can beat them anywhere or at any time," added Half Back Smith, who made the biggest runs any half back has made here in a game since Lamar made his great run in '85, and had landed the ball close up to Yale's goal line twice for Elizabeth.

"Referee De Witt gave two of the most unfair decisions against us I ever saw," said Capt. Knapp. "Both deprived us of touchdowns, but as we scored anyway after the last decision against us, we can't claim that we lost more than one touchdown on the decisions."

These interviews indicate the feeling of the Elizabeth leaders at the outcome of today's game with Yale. It was an exact duplicate of the Yale-Carlisle Indian school game in New York last Saturday, although the Elizabeth men do not take the loss of their touchdown as laconically as did the red men. They were shouting mad and are anxious to secure another game with Yale at once.

Visitors Entitled to Game.

As the game went it looks as though the visitors were entitled to the other touchdown. They landed the leather on the Yale goal line, but the referee would not allow it. He claimed that the ball should be taken across. Josh Hartwell, Yale's leading coach, was called upon and admitted to Manager Gray that Elizabeth was, in his opinion, entitled to the touchdown, which would have tied the score.

The trouble all came in the second half. The first had been a routine game. Yale had executed her well drilled new formation plays and had scored two touchdowns, Rodgers getting the first and Chamberlain the second, the last on a blocked kick and Hinkey kicking goals from both. There were no long runs made, and Elizabeth gained more ground than Yale even in this half. Yale's gains were made by securing the ball on three fumbles in the Elizabeth line, and by Hinkey's long punting, while Elizabeth's full back, Langford, was unable to play.

This left the visitors without a punter and they were unable to kick effectively during the game. Yale's backs seemed unable to make gains. Yale would kick, would get the ball on four downs from Elizabeth, and would then try for a small gain and be forced to kick again, and then score on a fumble, muffed punt, or on getting the ball on downs. For Elizabeth both Knapp and Smith skirted Connors' end for fine rushes.

Yale Is in Danger.

With the beginning of the second half it was evident that Yale must brace or be scored against. Elizabeth kicked off, Yale rushed the ball back to her forty yard line, where Elizabeth held her on downs. Hinkey tried to punt, but English blocked the kick, and the ball was down at Yale's twenty-five yard line, in Elizabeth's possession. Capt. Knapp got past Bass for ten yards and Smith took the oval to the Yale goal. He planted it on the line with Elizabeth heelers, who had lined up behind the Yale goal, swung their canes and threw up their hats, hugging each other in wild glee.

They thought they had scored against Yale, but Referee DeWitt said: "No goal." "We won't stand this, we just won't," said Capt. Knapp, but he finally withdrew his protest and went on playing. Elizabeth had two more downs to get the ball across, but was pushed back and the leather went to Yale on downs. Rodgers got ten yards on a fake kick, and Hinkey tried another punt.

Elizabethans Glad Again.

Trafton blocked it and the ball went out of bounds. Kohler dropped on it and the Elizabeth men began hugging each other again, thinking they had scored this time sure. But Referee De Witt said "nay" again. He declared that the ball, which had rolled behind the Yale goal, had gone out the side lines before it rolled back of goal. The protests of the Elizabethans were more vigorous than ever. They declared they "wouldn't play to it," but at last they were induced to continue, with the ball at Yale's two-yard line, where Mr. De Witt rolled it outside. Elizabeth's blood was up, and on the next play they secured what they claimed they had twice earned and not been allowed—a touchdown. Knapp was the lucky man to take it over. He is added to the list of athletes, all of whom can be counted on your fingers, who have scored a touchdown against Yale.

Knapp's run was a guard formation play aimed at Murray, the weakest spot in Yale's rush line. But the gamest playing of the match was yet to come. Yale kicked off and Elizabeth was able to rush the ball but fifteen yards back. Yale held Elizabeth on downs, and, with the ball at Elizabeth's twenty-yard line and ten minutes to play, it looked like another touchdown for Yale, but Elizabeth held, and on four downs the ball went back to the Jersey men. This was repeated till the game closed, both sides taking the ball and not being able to get a gain and giving up on downs. The ball once got inside Elizabeth's five-yard line, but was forced back.

Yale Wins 12 to 6.

The game closed with the score 12 to 6 in Yale's favor, and with the claim of Elizabeth that one square touchdown was not allowed. This is the first time that Yale has been scored against on her home grounds in two years. Yale was outplayed at every point, the backs being unable to make headway against the Elizabeth line. The lineup:

Yale.	Position.	Elizabeth.
Bass	Left end	McAuley
Rodgers	Left tackle	Williams
Murray	Left guard	Trafton
Chamberlain	Center	Stillman
Chadwick	Right guard	Schaeffer
Murphy (Capt.)	Right tackle	McCoe
Connor	Right end	Kohler
Fincke	Quarter back	Demise
Goodwin, Mills	Left half back	Knapp (Capt.)
Benjamin	Right half back	Smith
Hinkey, English	Full back	Cobb

Score—Yale, 12; Elizabeth, 6. Score first half, Yale 12; score second half, Yale 0; Elizabeth 6. Touchdowns—Rodgers and Chamberlain; Knapp. Goals—Hinkey, 2; Stillman, 1. Referee—DeWitt, Yale '96. Umpire—Morris Kellogg, Stevens Institute. Linesmen—Hull, Yale, and Knapp, Elizabeth.

FAVORITES HAVE A GOOD DAY.

Rich Sport Furnished at the Ideal Park Track.

It was favorites' day at Ideal Park yesterday, three straight and two equal favorites, with a 2½ to 1 shot coming under the wire first, and those who traveled out to the track saw some excellent sport. J. E. Cushing's 4-year-old colt, Sunburst, by Falsetto, out of Sunbeam, cut the Wisconsin record for seven and a half furlongs by a half second.

The handicap, the fourth on the card, of seven and a half furlongs, was the feature of the day. J. E. Cushing had two entries in this event, Pinkey Potter and Sunburst. They were coupled in the betting, opening at 4 to 5 and going to the post at even money. Umbrella was made an equal favorite with them. Jones got Umbrella away first, but as they rushed by the half Cynthia H. was out in front, with Umbrella and Pinkey Potter hugging her closely. As they made the turn Pinkey Potter and his stable companion were coming strong, Cynthia H. having dropped back to fifth. Magnusen brought Sunburst with a rush as they reached the stretch and finished first by a length and a half. Umbrella second by a length and a half, and Pinkey Potter third. It was run in the fast time of 1:35 flat, cutting the Wisconsin record for that distance half a second.

The three-quarter mile, selling, for 3-year-olds and upward, brought eight to the post. It was the only race of the day which went to an outsider. Sidkel, with little Clay up, was the one to take the prize. Uncas was the favorite, but could only get third. Uncas was leading as they turned into the stretch, with Cora Havill and Sidkel a half length away running neck and neck. Clay brought Sidkel with a rush to the front and won in a drive by a neck, Cora Havill an easy second by two lengths. Uncas was not able to stand the pace and finished third.

Repeater in the first event was favorite, and he proved the choice a good one, finishing first by a length. It looked in the stretch as if Atelier would come under the wire first, but Caywood brought the favorite in a good length in front of him. Atelier and Nero had a struggle just before the wire was reached for the place, but Atelier was too speedy for the gelding, and he only got third, being defeated by a head. The summaries:

First race, 13-16 mile—Repeater, 102 pounds [Caywood], 2 to 1, won; Atelier, 105 [J. Irving], 15 to 1, second; Nero, 102 [J. Healy], 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾. Good Advice, Gallopade, Agatine, Trixie C., Mollie King, Julie, Heretic, Ashland, and Headlight also ran.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Oreusa, 104 pounds [Caywood], 2 to 1, won; Swordsman, 105 [J. Irving], 6 to 1, second; Woodland Belle, 106 [L. Soden], 2 to 1, third. Time, :58¾. Minnesella, Nannie Dunn, Julius Marks, Alert, Katie L., Alameter, Miss Miles, and Negaunee also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Sidkel, 98 pounds [Clay], 2½ to 1, won; Cora Havill, 104½ [Gouin], 30 to 1, second; Uncas, 100 [Jackson], 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:14¾. Countess Irma, Bryan, Joe Mancini, Floreanna, and Forseen also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 15-16 mile—Sunburst, 91 pounds [Magnuson], even money, won; Umbrella, 101 [W. Jones], even money, second; Pinkey Potter, 100 [Clay], even money, third. Time, 1:35. Dejure and Cynthia H. also ran.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile—Uncle Simon, 107 pounds [W. Jones], 9 to 5, won; Fonclif, 107 [Clay], 15 to 1, second; Cappy, 104 [D. Davis], 20 to 1, third. Time, :55¼. Squan, The Plutocrat, Odd Genius, Jess, Tre La, and Manona also ran.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile—Indra, 105 pounds [D. Davis], 9 to 20, won; Charley Daly, 97 [Dorsey], 30 to 1, second; Lon Jones, 97 [Clay], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:22. Niniwa, Montepenso, Amanda, Dr. Work, Plutus, Frontenac, and Gus K. also ran.

Entries for today:

First race, 11-16 mile—Gilhooley, 119 pounds; Old Man, 114; Tar Tar, 114; Glenbeau, 117; Little Eye, 117; Cinder Sal, 112; Linead, 107; Bender, 107; Dave Sloan, 102; Mary Portland, 102.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Necedah, 107 pounds; Lulu T., 104; Cooper, 104; Eldorado, 104; Cerita, 104; Tamerlane, 104; Play or Pay, 101; May Ashby, 99; Wells Street, 98; Imp. Bimbo, 97; Hands Off, 95; Agatine, 93; Julie, 91; Elsie Ferguson, 90; Roger B., 88.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Bombardon, 110 pounds; Easter Eve, 102; Incetatus, 100; Lady Callahan, 97; Miss Ames, 93; Sutton, 91; Nairete, 88; C. H. Whelan, 85.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Cossack, 105 pounds; Logan, 104; Bryan, 99; Freddie L. T., 98; Jennie June, 95; Philomena, 95; Caufield, 92; Highland Fling, 90; Ferryman II., 90.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Toots, 107 pounds; 109 pounds; Wild Arab, 104; Plutus, 104; Ragner, 104; Newhouse, 100; Vigars, 98; Devault, 98; Terra Archer, 95; Hot Stuff, 95; London Smoke, 89; Proverb, 86; The Merchant, 80.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Toots, 107 pounds; Heretic, 104; Lucy Belle, 104; Melody, 104; Teeta May, 104; Pinchback, 102; Abbess, 102; Countess Irma, 102; Atelier, 101; Serena, 99; Slige, 98; Glenoid, 98; His Brother, 94; Miss Francis, 89.

Results at Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 28.—The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Willie W. won, Imp. Mother of Pearl second, Mellie third. Time, 1:32.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Belzara won, Mamie Callan second, Earth third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Imp. Skate won, Seabrooke second, St. Helena third. Time, 1:51.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Carnero won, Remember Me second, White Frost third. Time, 1:30¼.

Fifth race, hurdle handicap, 1½ miles—Uncle Jim won, Zaldivar second, Herman third. Time, 2:56.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, 1 mile—Vogelsong, 99 pounds; Mary Revenaugh, 99; Swift Dean, 99; Dexter, 104; Parson, 104; Billion, 104; Herminia, 104; Mildred D., 109; Exhibit, 109; Lucetta, 109; Hoosier Lilly, 109.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Rapalatchie, 99 pounds; Nannie D., 99; Alibi, 102; Frank Rodgers, 102; Tariff Reform, 102; Partisan, 102; Katherine, 102; Tancred, 102; Motilla, 104; Stanza, 104; Miss Emma, 104; Nance, 104; Lismore, 104; Le Banjo, 105; Black Silk, 107; Carrie Lyle, 107; Hoffman, 107; High Test, 107; Lucy Lee, 107; Leaflet, 107; Manchester, 110; Ganelon, 110.

Third race, Edgewater Handicap, ¾ mile—Belzara, 94 pounds; Taluca, 96; John McElroy, 98; Cavalero, 103; Rosinante, 103; Tillo, 104; Serrano, 104; What Next, 105; Truxillo, 106; Macy, 109; Robair, 113; Belle Bramble, 113; Ben Brown, 118.

Fourth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Pat Molloy Jr., 92 pounds; Aimee, 98; Nimrod, 101; Argentina II., 104; Booze, 107; Ida Pickwick, 113.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—The Blossom, 100 pounds; Ethel Farrell, 100; Mertie Reed, 100; Forsythe, 102; Wathen, 102; Oscuro, 103; J. Walter, 103; Sankara, 104; The Socman, 105; Osman, 105; Madrilene, 106; Roy Corruthers, 107; Snydam, 107; Timemaker, 109; Viscount, 109; Czarowitz, 109.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Lucetta, $10; Dexter, $5; Mildred D. and Mary Revenaugh, $4 each; Exhibit, Herminia, Vogelsang, $3 each; Billion, $2; field, $5.

Second race—No pooling.

Third race—Ben Brown, $20; Robair, $15; Belle Bramble and McLean entry, $10 each; Macy, $8; Cavalero, $6; Tillo, $5; field, $5.

Fourth race—Ida Pickwick, $20; Argentina II., $12; Booze and Nimrod, $8 each; field, $3.

Fifth race—Viscount, $10; Roy Carruthers and Sankara, $6 each; Czarowitch, Timemaker, Madeline, and The Socman, $5 each; Wathen, $4; Suydam, Forsythe, and Mertie Reed, $3 each; field, $6.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28.—Results at Windsor today were as follows:

First race, ⅝ mile—Merry Saint won, Infelice second, Susie Howze third. Time, 1:04.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Mrs. Morgan won, Sagwa second, Partner third. Time, 1:31.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Bloomer won, Lord Zeni second, Cyclone third. Time, 1:09¾.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—If won, Sauteur second, Loyal Princess third. Time, 1:18½.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Bombard won, Bounding Cecil second, Lottie Alter third. Time, 1:12.

Results at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28.—Today's races resulted as follows:

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards—St. Leo won, Strathrol second, Mamie Scott third. Time 1:50.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Alma won, Lou R. second, Dolore third. Time, 1:11.

Third race, 1 mile—Sir Play won, Wawona second, Damien third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, 1½ miles, hurdle—Col. Weightman won; J. O. C. second, Capt. Rees third. Time, 2:55.

Fifth race, 1 3-16 miles—Caliente won, Hazard second, Encino third. Time, 1:24¼.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Libertine won, Cæsarin second, Hanetta third. Time, 1:30½.

Entries at Morris Park.

New York, Oct. 28.—Morris Park entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, last ¾ Withers' mile—Sir Dixon Jr., 110 pounds; Find Out, 110; Runaway, 107; Beau Ideal, 105; Navahoe, 104; Dolando, 102; Graziosa, 99; Campania, 98; Dalgretti, 98; Flames, 96; Nick Johnson, 93; Crimea, 93; Patrol, 93; Emotional, 91.

Second race, selling, Eclipse course—Ross O., 108 pounds; Dye, 108; Valley Girl, 108; Iranian, 105; Estaca, 105; Leedsville, 105; Sly, 102; Flying Squadron, 102; Takanassee, 102; Simonian, 97; Bill All, 97; Rollins, 97; Floridas, 97; Red Spider, 97; Iroquoise, 92; Salva Cea, 92; Maud Adams, 92; Chic, 92; Bird of Freedom, 92.

Third race, the Silver Brook Stakes of $2,000, last 11-16 of the Eclipse course—Cleophus, 115 pounds; Casseopia, 110; Xmas, 108; George Rose, 106; Celosoo, 105; Nana H., 103; Azure, 103; Tragedian, 101; Hi Daddy, 100.

Fourth race, the Woodburn Stakes of $2,000, Withers mile—Souffle, 120 pounds; Argentina, 107; Amanda V., 100; Religion, 100; Juno, 100; Louise N., 100; Mirs Celestina, 100.

Fifth race, handicap, Withers mile—Souffle, 122 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 121; Septour, 114; Howard Mann, 112; Cassette, 110; Premier, 109; Dr. Grimes, 107; Ramiro, 106; Triliette, 99; Belleport, 96; Beaumont, 90.

Sixth race, handicap, 11-16 mile, over the hill—Glenmoyne, 119 pounds; Ben Eder, 114; Deerslayer, 114; Merry Prince, 104; The Swain, 93; Handspring, 90; Tanis, 88.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Dolando, $10; Patrol, $8; Campania and Dalgretti, $6 each; Sir Dixon Jr., $5; Crimea and Emotional, $4 each; field, $6.

Second race—Chic, $15; Takanasse, $10; Ross O., $8; Flying Squadron, Red Spider, and Maud Adams, $5 each; Dye, Estaca, Rollins, and Iroquois, $4 each; field, $6.

Third race—Cleophus, $15; Casseopia, $10; Xmas and George Rose, $8; Celoso, $6; Tragedian, $4; field, $4.

Fourth race—Souffle, $20; Juno, $8; Argentina and Miss Celestra, $6 each; Amanda V., $4; field, $5.

Fifth race—Tom Cromwell, Howard Mann, and Ramiro, $10 each; Souffle, $8; Septour, $6; Cassette, Premier, Dr. Grimes, and Trillette, $4; field, $4.

Sixth race—Ben Eder, $15; Merry Prince, $10; Glenmoyne and Deerslayer, $6 each; field, $4.

GENTRY FAILS TO DO THE TRICK.

Goes to Beat His Mark at Philadelphia, but Paces 2:03½.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28.—John R. Gentry, the king of pacers, at the Belmont track today again demonstrated his superiority in the world of horses by covering a mile in 2:03½. This was done in the face of adverse circumstances, being late in the afternoon when a strong east wind was blowing full down the stretch. While failing to excel his record of 2:00½ Gentry succeeded in breaking his last attempt at the record in Terre Haute Oct. 20, when he went in 2:04½.

Previous to his effort of this trial W. J. Andrews of Buffalo, his driver, gave him three warming-up miles. The first was done in 2:34¼, the second in 2:17½, the third in 2:10. In all these the animal showed up in splendid form, and much was expected of him.

Two other races preceded the race of the day. The summaries:

2:25 pace—Won by Monte, b. g., in three straight heats. Natic, b. m., and Minnie C., br. m., also started.

Special, free-for-all—Brown Jim, br. g., won the first, second, and fourth heats; Bob Rysdick, br. g., won the third heat. Pat My Boy, g. g., also started.

Rule Off Horse and Owner.

G. C. Gordell and his horse, Fantine, the alleged ringer, which won a race at Ideal Park Oct. 12, were ruled off the turf yesterday by the track officials. Experts who knew the horse notified its owner to come and identify it, giving him two weeks in which to do so, but he failed to comply with the request, and in consequence the action was taken.

General Sporting Notes.

The Dalys will play the Auburn Parks Sunday afternoon at Dalys' Park. Play will be called at 3 o'clock.

The Eureka Gun club grounds, Seventy-ninth street and Vincennes avenue, will be open to its members and friends Saturday. The monthly shoot will be held.

The Sagwas have reorganized their indoor baseball team with the following players: Broad, catcher; J. Huguelet, pitcher; W. Corbett, right short; W. Blattaw, left short; J. Schrickel, first base; J. Donahue, second base; G. Reedy, third base; E. Huguelet, left field; M. Giblen, right field.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

SECRET SOCIETIES GIVE THEM NEWS.

Popocratic Managers Kept in Touch with Campaign by "Silver Knights" and "Patriots of America."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—It is believed a great deal of the confidence of the various managers of Bryan's campaign is based on the work done by secret silver societies. There are said to be two such organizations working quietly, but effectively. These organizations are the "Silver Knights of America" and "The Patriots of America."

June 18, 1895, Judge Norton of Alexandria granted a charter to a secret society known as the "Supreme Temple of Silver Knights of America." The general objects of the society were stated to be the promotion of the interests of the knights by securing the free coinage of silver, making silver legal tender for all debts, public and private. Another object was the collection of money to prosecute this purpose. The society claims to have a capital of $100,000 paid in by the silver mine-owners of Utah, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, and Idaho. The shares are $100 each, all taken.

Senator William M. Stewart is Supreme President.

Active missionaries have been and are at work all over the country organizing temples, and they receive 50 cents from the silver mine-owners for every knight who can vote. Temples are numerous in Western States and the members are bound by an ironclad oath to vote for Bryan and free silver.

The supreme and advisory members of the temple are Senators H. M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Lee Mantle, Thomas H. Carter, John P. Jones of Nevada, James K. Jones of Arkansas, Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, and John T. Morgan of Alabama.

The other silver secret order, "The Patriots of America," was perfected Dec. 5, 1895. Its Sublime Patriarch is W. H. Harvey. Its headquarters are in Chicago. This order is backed financially and otherwise by the American Bimetallic Union, composed to a large extent of silver mine-owners.

SUICIDE OF A CHICAGO WOMAN.

Mrs. Mary White Takes Eighty Grains of Morphine at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary White, a stranger who came here from Chicago Sept. 28, took eighty grains of morphine last night and died this afternoon. Doctors were unable to do anything for her, as she had taken the drug several hours before it was discovered.

Mrs. White was boarding at No. 102 North Capitol avenue, but the people knew nothing of her family. She was in trouble, and had come to this town to get away from her friends. She said she was going to apply for work, but spent most of her time weeping in her room. She left no letter to assist in clearing up the mystery. She told Mrs. S. C. Cummings, at No. 115 North Illinois street, where she stopped until two days ago, that she had been divorced from her husband four years ago in Syracuse, N. Y., and that she had a child somewhere. She was about 30 years old and seemed a woman of refinement.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Double Daily Service.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation company will make arrangements this winter to give double daily service between Detroit and Cleveland next year. Boats will leave both ports every morning and evening. If the plan cannot be carried out by the line's present boats a new one will be built.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain shippers took all the boats that were ready to load within a day or so, but some craft that will not be ready to go to the elevator until the last of the week went over. Charters—To Buffalo—Phenix, wheat; Schlesinger, Whitney, Wayne, corn; Henry Chisholm, barley. To Lake Ontario—Aztec, Zapotec, corn, 4¼ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal cargoes for the head of Lake Superior were offered pretty freely today, and the rate was advanced to 25 cents. Owners could have secured a better rate if they had held off, as there is very little tonnage on the market at present. There is some inquiry for boats to carry package freight, and some charters for the balance of the season will probably be made during the next few days. There is no change in ore freights.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered—St. Andrews, Erie; J. S. Richards, Buffalo, rye, 1¾ cents.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Elfinmere.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Helena.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Sheltered—Banner, Lillie E., Beers, Roesser.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Luckey. Sailed—Arendal, Milwaukee.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—La Salle, Tilley. Arrived—Seguin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Glidden, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Louisiana.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Josephine, Gifford, Buffalo; Marcia, Cleveland.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Harper, Tyrone, Duluth; light—Business, Marquette.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Bessemer, Nasmyth. Cleared—Ericsson, Holly, Roman, Krupp.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Colonial, Russell Sage, D. W. Rust, H. Dudley, Sagamore. Cleared—Dobbins, coal, Chicago.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Colin Campbell, America, Pawnee. Cleared — Flour — Nebraska, Buffalo; ore—America, Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Pioneer, Presley, Boscobel. Cleared—coal—Desmond, Sault Ste. Marie. Light—Devereux, Marquette.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Murphy, Omaha, Niagara, Erie and consorts, Ganges, coal, Port Huron; Rosemont, Fort William; Averill.

MARQUETTE, Mich. — Cleared — Republic, Washburn, Two Wallaces, Ketcham, Forest City, McGregor, Choctaw, Quito, Ketcham, Wadena, William Chisholm.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Fred Kelly, Middlesex, Kilderhouse, Locke, Drake. Cleared—wheat—Arthur, Westside, Buffalo. Light—Rube Richards, Winslow, Cleveland; Bulgaria, Marquette.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Argonaut, Churchill. Cleared—R. Mills, Katahdin, Berlin, Buffalo; Ed Smith, Port Huron; McVittie, Ogdensburg; Wissahickon, Chicago; Fischer and transfers 1 and 2, Ames and transfers 3 and 4, Peshtigo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Shores, S. Mitchell, Pathfinder, Rockefeller, Baldwin, Oglebay, State of Ohio, Queen City, Pope. Cleared—light—Tempest, Elphicke, Vulcan, Pope, Senator, Schuck, Duluth. Coal—McLachlan, Forbes, Wilbur, Chicago; Pridgeon, Milwaukee.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Wilhelm and consorts, Langell and consorts, Centurion, Farwell, Nicholas, Vanderbilt, Lockwood, Naples, Neshoto, Wawatam, Monteagle, Nyanza, Neilson, Whitworth, Fairbairn, Cort, Russell, Curry, Zenith City, Mather and whaleback. Departed—Griffin, Merida, Venice, Buffalo, wheat.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Fay, 12:45 p. m.; Iosco, 2; J. B. Ketcham, 2:10; Maryland, 3:45; Pratt and consort, Pine Lake, 4:40. Up—New Orleans, 9 last night; John Jewett, 9:20; Coralia, 11:30; Kearsarge, 3:40 a. m.; Elphicke, 4; Tampa, 4:40; Seguin, 6; Gov. Smith, 7; Saxon, 7:20; Nipigon and consorts, 7:40; Sauber, 8; Ionia, 12:40 p. m.; Codorus, 12:45; Williams, 2:30; Norseman and consort, 3; Penobscot, Volunteer, 4:40. Down—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 5:40; Chippewa, Cherokee, 7:40. Up—Masaba, 7; Mariposa and consort, 7:10; Bothnia, 7:20; Oceanica, 7:25; Lycoming, 8:20. Wind, south, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Norwalk, Myles, 8 last night; Algonquin, 12:30 a. m.; Wotan, Connelly Brothers, 9; Thomson and whaleback, 10; Cormorant, Fryer, Castalia, 11; Caledonia, 11:40; Santa Maria, Teutonia, Gawn, 12:30 p. m.; Schuylkill, 4. Down—Yuma, 2:40 a. m.; Choctaw, Bangor, 7; Olympia, Osceola, 10; Quito, 10:40; Gilbert, 1 p. m.; Forest City, McGregor, 2:20; Alberta, Colorado, 2:40; Thomas Wilson and Whalebacks, 3:20; Ketcham, Wadena, Uganda, 4:30. Up—Schuck, 6; Joliet, 7.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich. — Up—Davidson, Baltic, 10:30 last night; Mecosta, Ashland, 1 a. m.; Pahlow, 1:50; New York, 3:50; Parks Foster, 8:10; Kelton, George Gould, 10; Britannic, Anderson, 1 p. m.; Colvin, 2:30; Coralia, 4:50; New Orleans, 6; Brazil, 7:40. Down—Vail, 10:30 last night; Delaware, 1:50 a. m.; London, 2:50; Scranton, 3:10; Manchester, 3:50; Aragon, 8:50; Harlem, 9:40; Chemung, 11:20; Globe, 12:20 p. m.; Saranac, 4; Syracuse, 6:20; Fitzgerald, 7; Hale and consort, 9:20. Arrived—Stanton. Calm, cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Mariposa, Magna, Gogebic and consort, 11:30; Bothnia, noon; Lycoming, 12:20 p. m.; Sibley and consort, 12:40; Bulgaria, 1; Specular, Canfield, 2; Vega, 2:20; Plankinton, Gratwick [steel], 3; Wilbur, 3:15; Fayette Brown and consort, 3:30; Murphy, 4; Christie, Sonsmith, 5. Down—Rees, Schoolcraft and consorts, midnight; Ramapo, 1 a. m.; Sheldon, Southwest [arrived], 4:30; Ogemaw and barges, Craig, Foster, 6:50; Shenandoah and consorts, 7:15; German, 8; Grecian, 8:15; Susquehanna, 8:40; Mariska, 10; Gladstone, Sandusky, 11; Houghton, 11:15; Tuscarora, 12:40 p. m.; Wallula, 3:30; Raleigh, Tokio, 5:30. Up—Frontenac, 6; Milwaukee, 7:30. Down—Fay, Iosco, 6:40; J. B. Ketcham, 7:30; White and Friant, Maryland, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—G. Burnham, F. Hinton, R. Holland, Marinette; J. Spry, Grand Marias; J. T. Johnson, Manistique; Markham, Manistee. Merchandise—Conestoga, Erie; Juniata, Rochester, Wyoming, Buffalo. Coal—Marion, Oswego; Niko, M. B. Grover, Lansing, Phenix, Buffalo. Light—J. E. Owen, Michigan, Detroit; F. D. Ewen, G. W. Morley, Cleveland.

Cleared—Light—G. M. Filer, Allegheny, Manistique; M. Marshall, Manistee; J. T. Johnson, Saginaw; E. E. Thompson, Marinette; Tacoma, Buffalo; J. Spry, Bay City; W. Aldrich, Menominee. Merchandise—Owego, Buffalo; Conestoga, Fairport. Grain—E. B. Maxwell, Port Huron; H. E. Packer, Majestic, Michigan, Onoko, J. E. Owen, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Buffalo; Germanic, Hutchinson, Prescott; M. B. Mitchell, A. Folsom, J. Rugee, Ogdensburg.

Balmoral's Rich Furniture.

All the furniture at Balmoral is made of birchwood from the neighboring forests, and the upholstery and curtains of dimity or chintz.

DEATH OF JUDGE DUNDY.

VETERAN MEMBER OF FEDERAL JUDICIARY PASSES AWAY.

He Was Appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln and Had Been in Active Service Ever Since, Many Cases of Prominence Having Come Before Him—He Was Twice a Candidate for United States Senator, but Was Beaten Both Times.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Elmer S. Dundy, for thirty-three years United States District Judge for Nebraska, died at his residence in this city today shortly after 4 o'clock. He had been ill for some time with neuralgia of the stomach, and his death was due to that ailment. He was past 66 years of age, having been born in Trumbull County, O., March 5, 1830. His parents were natives of the same county and of German descent.

Early in life he moved to Pennsylvania with his parents. He had no education save what little he obtained in the common schools of Ohio and Pennsylvania. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching, which profession he followed for several years. At 20 he began the study of law in the office of W. A. Wallace of Clearfield, Pa., an attorney who ranked high in that Commonwealth. In 1853 Judge Dundy was admitted to the bar at Clearfield in the Court of Common Pleas. After his admission he continued the practice of law in Clearfield until 1857, when he removed to this State, settling in Richardson County, and living there until June, 1863. There were perhaps twenty-five people in Falls City when he settled there, certainly no more.

He represented Richardson County for four years in the Territorial Legislature, and at the same time practiced law. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed Judge Dundy, then a young lawyer of 33 years, as Territorial Judge. His associates were the well-known William Pitt Kellogg and William F. Lockwood, the former being Chief Justice. The Territorial court was held in every organized county in the South Platte country. In 1867 Judge Dundy left the bench and took up the practice of law.

Appointed a Federal Judge.

On April 9, 1868, he took the oath of office for the position he held until his death, having been appointed but a few days before by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate the following day. The young Federal Judge took the oath of office before the renowned David K. Carter of the District of Columbia.

In 1872, while he was on a deer hunt at North Platte, he sustained a severe fracture of the leg. It is but indicative of the remarkable grit and force which has characterized Nebraska's Federal Judge that during the time he was confined to his home with a broken leg he listened to and disposed of forty-three cases.

In 1876 Judge Dundy presided at the first term of the United States Court held in Denver, that being before a Federal Judge was appointed for that district. Twice he had presided in Kansas. One of the important questions to which Judge Dundy devoted much attention and study was the question of jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the Union Pacific railway, involving the right of the Union Pacific to sue and be sued in the Federal Court.

In 1875 he was a candidate for the position of United States Senator, but failed to secure a majority in the Republican caucus, which nominated Gen. John M. Thayer. Thereupon Judge Dundy threw his strength to Algernon S. Paddock, who was elected over Thayer by securing the vote of Independents and Democrats.

Again Beaten for Senator.

In 1881 Judge Dundy was again a candidate for Senator, but after a protracted and exciting contest the Legislature elected Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck. Judge Dundy was a resident of Falls City, Richardson County, up to 1876, when he removed to Omaha, where he took up his permanent home. Last year Judge Dundy injured one of his legs while tobogganing at Hot Springs, S. D. Since then he has been lame. He has also been ill from other ailments.

Early last spring, when waning health gave notice that a relaxation from work was necessary, Judge Dundy and his family left for an Oriental tour which included Japan, China, and other Asiatic countries. Upon the return his general health was supposed to have been fairly restored.

He was married in Omaha in 1863 to Miss Mary H. Robinson, a native of Ohio. They had three children, Elmer S., Mary May, and Lulu L. Mis Lulu Dundy married Henry Newman, a prominent merchant of New York City.

John M. Caffery.

John M. Caffery, who has been connected with the Chicago Postoffice for twenty-eight years, died yesterday at his home. He was 69 years old and had resided in Chicago since 1848. He was born in County Conaugh, Ireland. A wife and one daughter, Mrs. A. W. Lawman of Benkelman, Neb., and four sons, William J., John, Thomas, and Daniel, all of Chicago, survive him.

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Unequaled for rubbing STRAINED MUSCLES; healing Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Etc.

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McKINLEY AND HOBART PAPER FLAGS

For Flag Days—Oct. 31st to Nov. 3d.

EDWARDS, DEUTSCH & HEITMANN, Lithographers, 194 S. Clinton-st.

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
60 MADISON STREET.

FURS Repaired and Renewed. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

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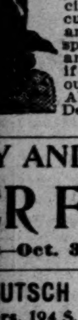
[...]ERTISE



What we can do; nothing more. We claim to cure safely and permanently all delicate diseases peculiar to men and women, and as quick, if not quicker, than many other physicians and specialists, who claim to cure all diseases. We are true and genuine specialists, and guarantee our work. Write if you cannot call at our office. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

From a Dead Self to Higher Things.

THE room was silent with the intensity of the game. For hours the play had been fast and furious. Though Gerald Wade was consumed with an inward fever of recklessness, he played his game with an outward calm. The day before he had discussed the evils of gambling with the woman he loved. She supposed he played "in a general sort of way," but she had no notion of the time he had given over to it. Many a night he had left her, exalted for the moment by her love, vowing he would be worthy of her ideal of him; but the uplifting was only transitory.

In the early spring they were engaged, but, though Gerald urged all his eloquence, Lily would not hear of their marriage. She wanted to live in the present, she said. Ceremonies and trousseau could wait. So they idled now and then through the lovely spring. It had taken her some time to convince him that he could not escort her about the slums; that his appearance there would hinder, not help, her work. He was eventually pacified. The many-sidedness of Lily's life was a revelation to him.

The last week he had found an unlucky one, financially. All that time he had avoided the club, but this evening, with Lily far away, he had wandered aimlessly towards it and up to the card-room. He was greeted with acclamation. The old instinct gradually asserted itself.

He left the club beaten and practically ruined. He jumped into a hansom, and bade the driver go round the park. He wanted time to think. He was hopelessly in debt, and in one night he had drifted so far from Lily that she seemed a beautiful spirit beyond his reach. A hundred impulses surged through his brain as the hansom bore him away along the smooth road. The thought of Lily in the end gave him strength. He would find some way of retrieving himself honorably, and not disgrace that better part of him which she knew and loved.

He drove back to his rooms and found a wire awaiting him: "My aunt has rallied and wants to see you. Come immediately. —L."

Gerald scrutinized the paper, and found it had been delivered early in the evening. Lily must have been expecting him for hours. He pulled out his watch and found it was 5 o'clock.

Two hours later he found himself being driven along the country road that led to the house where Lily was staying. In spite of his perturbed spirits he was impressed by the beauty of the morning. He seldom saw nature at that early hour, and the sweetness of the earth appealed to him. It was like Lily, he thought—fresh and fair, and giving of her wealth of treasure abundantly. Could he go on and bring an ugly blot into her life, he who loved her so dearly? For a moment he wavered, then set his teeth and drove on.

A few moments later he found himself trembling as he waited for Lily in the drawing-room. In the solemn hush he knew that the shadow of death hung over the house.

She came in presently through a door behind him, and he felt her arms about his neck before he realized she was there.

"Gerald! Gerald! How good it is to see you!"

He drew her into his arms. "Am I in time, dear?"

"I do not know; she has sunk again, but the nurse will call me the moment she is conscious. She took a sudden notion that she wanted to see the man I am going to marry. You know she is queer, dear, and she has not been out of the house or seen any one for many months." She drew herself out of his arms and put her hands on his face to look at him.

"Gerald!" she exclaimed, noting for the first time the drawn, haggard expression, "you are ill! What is it, dear? You should not have come!"

He told her the whole story.

"Lily, darling, I have been trying to think. This morning early I was filled with the blackness of despair. Then I came to you because what remnant of decency was left in me prevented my running away like a coward, though it did not seem as if I could ever look in your dear face again.

"I am going away to begin all over again," Gerald continued, "and take courage from the strength you have given me this last hour. Perhaps I may never conquer myself, but I shall never cease to try. The thought that I have brought sorrow into your life drives me mad!" He paced the room restlessly.

"I would not have my life all sunshine," the girl said vehemently, "and you have made me so very happy all these weeks, and now—now that you are going away, I shall be happy still, knowing that you are going to reach out of the darkness and be worthy of yourself."

"It is you who are pulling me up, dear."

"No, no! I will not have it so! It is your own better nature asserting itself, and it will conquer in the end. And then——"

"And then?" the man began eagerly, but would not let her answer. "Forgive me, dear, I will not let you be so generous."

"One can never be too generous to those we love, Gerald."

"Ah, my dear, there was never any one like you; and the leaving you is like death." He hid his face in his hands.

The girl took some pansies and put them into the lapel of his coat. Her fingers trembled so that she could scarcely fasten the flowers, but she spoke to him bravely.

"There is heart's ease for you, dear—a little sweetness and color to take away. You will write me your plans. I think I would like to have you go now."

The man held her hands and kissed them reverently.

"I may come back in a year, dear—it may be two or three. I want to leave you free to make your own life. I do not mean to make my fight with the hope of the reward that might come to me, but for the sake of my honor and manhood—the things you have roused in me."

"Gerald, dear, I—I cannot think beyond today. You seem to have come and to be going so suddenly. But I want you to go and—O, my dear," she cried, flinging her arms about his neck, "I have such faith in you!"

The girl raised her head and looked steadily at him for a moment, her eyes glowing with the light of her high belief in him; then she slipped from his arms and turned away that she might not see him go from her.

A moment later she heard the door close and knew that he was gone. A great sob burst from her, but as if she felt that even yet she had no right to think of herself, she went rapidly into the sick room and knelt by the bed.

Her aunt opened her eyes and spoke feebly, "Has Gerald come?"

"He has been called away unexpectedly," the girl replied, with an effort, "but the man I love will come back again."

And he came, indeed, a reformed man—to her funeral six months later.—London Sun.

SHORT STORIES

By Popular Authors.

COMPLETE IN ONE INSTALLMENT.

WILL BE PRINTED

DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

ENGLEWOOD WOMAN'S CLUB TEA.

Interesting Musical and Literary Program by Members and Guests.

The Englewood Woman's club gave its first tea on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Indermille, Mrs. Watson, and Mrs. Tracy received.

An interesting musical and literary program was given by Miss Harriet Snider, Miss Hora Roelfling, Mrs. Holbrook, and Miss Mary Davis.

The Philanthropic Department will hold its next meeting on Monday afternoon, when Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, and Harriet A. Shinn, who has made such a practical demonstration of alley cleaning in the Fourth Ward, will address the club.

INJUSTICE.

"You don't make allowances for our boy," said the fond mother.

"That shows how little we are appreciated," said her husband, as he finished drawing a check. "I don't do much else."—Washington Star.

CUNNING DEVICE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Miniature Buttonhole Lamp Which Has Proved to Be a Great Bonanza.

The days of the campaign novelty are growing rapidly shorter and fewer, and the agents, canvassers, peddlers, and street men are shouting their wares with all the vim and extravagance of the circus advertisement, making their final appeals to the gullibility of the politicians of every party. The

miniature button-hole lamp is something which they can sell to any one, no matter what his belief. It renders any "platform" more brilliant. The faker, therefore, has a wide range to work on with this little lamp, which he calls "a bonanza," "a sensation," "a craze," "a beaut," "a howling success," "the world-wide talk," etc.

"Just the thing to create a sensation when going out on a parade at night. You can carry the town by storm, and make a great show by decorating yourself with miniature button-hole lamps. The more lamps the more fun. Use them for buttons. For bicyclists a boon. Fun with the cop! A useful, laughable novelty for everybody on the street, in the club, on the corners, at campaign meetings, fairs, picnics, and celebrations. For campaign clubs a corker!"

These little lamps are simple, resembling the bicycle lamp, although only two inches in height, and have a safety-pin attachment by which they may be fastened to coat-lapel, waist, or hats. They are made of colored and lacquered metal, with three white and colored glasses; will burn several hours, making a bright light visible for blocks.

This is a novelty that will outlast the campaign and prove a cunning toy for the holidays.

The manufacturer claims to have over a half-million orders ahead, and keeps two crews of 100 men working night and day.

AN AGE OF COMPETITION.

Bertie and Gertie (finishing prayers)—"Amen!"
Bertie—"I was done first!"
Gertie—"O! you naughty story-teller! Was he, nurse?"—Moonshine.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL NEARLY FINISHED

New Buildings Will Be Completed and Ready for Use Next Week—Structures Cost $110,000.

The new City Isolation Hospital at Thirty-fifth street and Lawndale avenue will be completed and ready for use on Nov. 5. This hospital has cost $110,000, and is considered the finest of its kind in the country.

It consists of a number of one-story buildings, connected by corridors. The main structure consists of the Administration Building, kitchen and nurses' dormitory, and two wards for patients, one for men and the other for women. Each ward has a capacity for twenty-four patients. On one side is the probation or receiving ward, with twelve beds. In the rear of the main group of buildings is the morgue, ambulance barn, disinfecting house, and heating plant.

Assistant Commissioner of Health Reilly, Dr. Garrott, Chief Medical Inspector, and Secretary Carr of the Health Department will visit the hospital this morning and make final arrangements for taking possession. Commissioner Kerr is considering the advisability of using the hospital for diphtheria and typhoid fever cases this winter.

HUMANE SOCIETY GETS THE BULK.

Elinor Mackway's Estate Admitted to Probate with Jenkin Lloyd Jones as Administrator.

Elinor Mackway's estate was admitted to probate yesterday. She died at No. 1818 Wrightwood avenue on March 17 last, leaving an estate of $22,371, of which $20,000 is real property. Jenkin Lloyd Jones was appointed executor. The two children of E. W. Adkinson are bequeathed $500 each, and Mary A. Hickey and the Public Library of Fond du Lac, Wis., get the same amount. The testatrix also gives £500 to the Public Library at Oswestry, Shropshire, England, to purchase American works. The remainder of the estate is left to the Chicago Humane Society.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a dress of woolen ribbed plush and heliotrope cloth. The skirt is made with a rounded apron in front, ending in a trimming of olive-shaped passe-

NOVEL AUTUMN DRESS.

menterie buttons. The bodice is covered with a cloth bolero, embroidered with chenille. The waistband is of violet velvet. Made by Jamet.—New York Herald.

KNEW HIS VALUE.

"There must have been an awful draught in the hall," said the committeeman. "Did you notice how many people got to sneezing?"

"That," said the young and rising orator, "was due to the peppery speech I gave them."—Indianapolis Journal.

A GALLANT CREW.

"Anyway," said the man who likes to make kind speeches, "our ball players are no cowards."

"No?" said the other man.

"No, sir. It is almost impossible to get them to run."—Indianapolis Journal.

TONE OF THE PROPHETS.

ONLY SIX AMONG HUNDREDS SAY BRYAN WILL WIN IN NEBRASKA.

Letters Pour Into the Chief of the Order from Many States—Great Range of Views Exhibited Regarding the Situation in Cook County and Illinois—Chance Is Still Open to Those of the Bearded Clan to Exhibit Their Talents.

Bryan stock is apparently going down in Nebraska with the same speed that prophets are arising to foretell the result of the election in that State.

Out of the thousands of minor prophets who sent their forecasts to the chief prophet in THE TRIBUNE office yesterday there were just six who predicted that Bryan would carry his own State. One Michigan prophet forecasted that his plurality in that State would be 100,000, and a Chicago man was almost as hopeful, but the people who live in Lincoln, Omaha, and other towns in Nebraska where Mr. Bryan is known, predicted pluralities of from 4,000 to 5,000. One of the 150 prophets who prophesied that McKinley would have a plurality in Nebraska inclosed this letter with his prediction:

"Ashland, Neb., Oct. 27.—Chief Prophet, Chicago—Dear Sir: Inclosed find my prophecy of 5,— for William McKinley. We are working early and late for the election of McKinley and the entire State ticket. We are gaining votes every day and are sure to carry Nebraska for the gold standard. Yours for success on Nov. 3.

"FRANK WHITELOCK."

The prophecies came in by the thousand yesterday from eleven different States—Tennessee, Kentucky, and Massachusetts being added to the list of States that have prophets in them.

Cook County a Pivot.

Evidently Cook County is regarded as a pivot even as far away as Boston. McKinley's plurality in Cook County was estimated by several men in Massachusetts, in Tennessee, and in Ohio at from 10,000 to 100,000. Other estimates of the Cook County plurality came from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Exactly 113 prophets forecasted McKinley's plurality in Cook County at over 100,000. One enthusiastic Chicago woman predicted that it would be 2,350,042. She is supposed to be a sort of prophetess-cousin to a Chicago prophet who yesterday predicted that Bryan's plurality in China would be 100,000,000.

Two hundred prophets predicted that McKinley would carry Illinois by a plurality greater than 100,000. One hundred prophets, that it would exceed 150,000, and 325 prophets, that it would exceed 50,000. The plurality of John R. Tanner in Cook County was predicted by thirty-seven prophets to exceed 100,000, and in the State, by seventy-eight prophets, at 100,000.

McKinley's plurality in Michigan was the subject of auguries from all over the Middle States. One Chicago prophet is of the opinion that it will exceed 300,000, but the bearded prophets in Michigan were a little more moderate, placing it at about 70,000.

One Michigan prophet forecasts McKinley's plurality in Wisconsin at 300,000. The prophets of Wisconsin forecast it at from 50,000 to 200,000.

Commends the Plan.

One of the minor prophets writes the chief prophet from Chicago:

"No. 527 East Sixty-second street.—Chief Prophet: Your plan is commendable. It incites many to study facts and conditions relating to our country's welfare. My estimates are rather high, but I am made very hopeful, believing that this is a Republican year, if ever, aided by years of misrule and deficiency. I hope many sound and sensible Democrats will now be led to see the value of protection and reciprocity and become Republicans. I am encouraged by seeing that many of our citizens are aroused and thinking for themselves where they come in.

"I believe, ere election, the common sense, intelligence, and patriotism of the majority desiring good government will detect the scheme of free silver and anarchy, and protest against it. The majority of all classes prefer law, order, good government, and sound money rather than bad government. With sound money Democrats to cut down the vote for free silver the Republican pluralities should be overwhelming. Success to you. Yours truly, GEORGE A. MCLANE."

Just five prophets forecasted an Altgeld victory yesterday.

THE TRIBUNE'S prophet blank, to be filled out and forwarded to Chief Prophet, THE TRIBUNE, Chicago, follows:

TRIBUNE PROPHETS' BLANK.

[Copyright applied for.]

Oct.......1896.

I PROPHESY

The official plurality

of.................................

in.................................

will be.........................

Name...........................

St. and No...................

Town............................

State............................

The main question in the present contest has been divided into nine subquestions. On each one of these three cash prizes will be given, $25, $10, and $5 respectively, for the three best prophecies. On each question the insignia of the order will be awarded to the 100 prophets who come next in accuracy to the winners of cash prizes.

Questions in the First Contest.

Here are the questions:

What will be the plurality in Cook County of the Presidential candidate who therein received the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Cook County of the candidate for Governor who receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Illinois of the Presidential candidate who therein receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality of the successful candidate for Governor in Illinois—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Nebraska of the Presidential candidate who therein receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Indiana of the Presidential candidate who therein receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Wisconsin of the Presidential candidate who therein receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Iowa of the Presidential candidate who therein receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

What will be the plurality in Michigan of the Presidential candidate who therein receives the largest number of votes—Prizes, $25, $10, $5, and 100 buttons.

The awards will be based in each case upon the official figures furnished by the Boards of Canvassers.

Each day until Nov. 3 a prophesying blank will be printed and a man, woman, or child who feels the prophetic impulse may prophesy as often as he or she wishes at the rate of one prophecy for each blank.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Emily Edson Miller, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Truman W. Miller, to Mr. Edmond Armitage Fordyce, son of Mr. John Fordyce of Weyauwega, Wis., was celebrated last night at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Clark street and Fullerton avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively in the presence of relatives and most immediate friends.

The bride was attended by Miss Flora Edson Miller as maid of honor, and Miss Mildred Cram of Haverhill, N. H., Miss Carrie E. Hagey of Johnston, Pa., and Miss Alberta F. Baker as bridemaids. The groom was served by Mr. William Swannell as best man, Mr. Junius V. Paulsen, Mr. Frank Burr Bigelow, and Mr. William Mendenhall acting as ushers.

The bride was attired in a robe of ivory figured moire and mousseline de soie and carried a bouquet of bride roses. The ceremony was followed by a large reception from 8 until 10 o'clock.

The house throughout was decorated with flowers, green and white being the prevailing colors. A wedding supper was served by Kinsley, and Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra provided the music, the bridal party entering the drawing-room to the strains of the "Lohengrin" Bridal Chorus, the "Mendelssohn March" being played at the conclusion of the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce left later in the evening for a tour of the Eastern cities, and upon their return will be "at home" after Dec. 1 at The Rugia, No. 473 Dearborn avenue.

Among other guests present were:

Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Senn.
Dr. and Mrs. F. Henrotin.
Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Fisk.
Dr. and Mrs. R. D. MacArthur.
Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Hooper.
Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hamilton.
Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Hotz.
Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Chew.
Mr. and Mrs. A. McNally.
Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Thoman.
Mr. and Mrs. J. McConnell.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawford.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Jamieson.
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Louderback.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parsons.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Potter.

Miss Merriweather,	Miss Poole.
Miss Crawford,	Mr. Gaylord,
Miss Halsted,	Mr. McConnell,
Miss Kirkwood,	Mr. Young.
Miss Etheridge,	Mr. Ferguson.
Miss Tilt,	

The wedding of Miss Mabel Fronie Josselyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Josselyn, to Mr. Hartwell William Palmer of Red Oak, Ia., was quietly solemnized last night at the home of the bride's parents, No. 377 Superior street, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, officiating. The bridal gown was of white taffeta, with garniture of point lace. A reception followed the ceremony from 8 until 10 o'clock. After a Western trip Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will be "at home" at Red Oak, Ia.

The marriage of Miss Olive Henkel and Mr. James Lyle Ottman, both of this city, was celebrated yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Goshen, Ind., the Rev. Dr. Gardner of Niles, Mich., officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ottman will be "at home" after Nov. 5 at No. 114 Seeley avenue, this city.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Otis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Otis, No. 2133 Prairie avenue, to Mr. William Sage of Kenwood.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Meyer, No. 3837 Ellis avenue, gave a tea yesterday afternoon, entertaining 100 young women, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Peck of Montpelier, Vt. The following young women presided at the tea table:

Mrs. Charles Goodman,	Miss Helen Jenkins,
Miss Irene Warren,	Miss Kate Reed,
Miss Georgia Scates,	Miss Maude Merigold.

Mrs. Charles S. Kirk, No. 557 North State street, gave a tea yesterday afternoon, entertaining about 100 women.

* * *

Mrs. David Thatcher, Mrs. J. Cutler Mooar, and Mrs. Frank Little will give a reception this afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock at the residence of the former at River Forest, in honor of Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, who has just returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McConnell, No. 4417 Ellis avenue, gave a large reception last night in honor of Mrs. J. B. Pond of New York and Mrs. E. L. Watkins of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Page have issued cards to a reception to be held on Monday evening, Nov. 2, at the Kenwood club.

The Art and Literature Department entertained the members of the South Side club on Tuesday afternoon at the club-house, on Madison avenue. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones read a paper on "Romance."

* * *

The sale of seats for "The Mikado" performance at the Columbia Theater this afternoon under the auspices of the Thursday club is said to give every indication of success. The club, whose aim is the betterment of destitute children, has invited a number of little waifs and orphans to occupy the balcony of the theater. The cast, already published in these columns, is identical with the one engaged in the Waukesha amateur performance, and has received high praise. Mr. Franc Grannis and Mr. Sanger Pullman will play selections of '96 on the guitar and mandolin between the acts.

* * *

An amateur dramatic entertainment will be given in the chapel of St. Paul's Universalist Church tonight and tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Ryder club. Three short comedies—"In Two Minds," "In Honor Bound," and "The Two Puddifoots"—will be presented by members of the club.

A musicale was given at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, last night for the benefit of the Sisters of St. Mary.

The members of the Menoken club, together with their wives and daughters, enjoyed a musical and literary entertainment, concluding with a dance, last night at the clubhouse.

* * *

Mrs. Nancy Dewey of Cadiz, O., who is visiting her son, Mr. A. B. Dewey, No. 2631 Prairie avenue, celebrated last evening her 92d birthday anniversary. Mrs. Dewey, in spite of her many years, is extremely well preserved and is as bright and active as many younger women.

* * *

Polo, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. H. Manse, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer of Chicago, was married at the home of the bride's mother at high noon here today to Miss Jennie Allen. The Rev. James H. Moore, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Cowden, officiated.

* * *

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Helen Hoyt Sherman, daughter of Hoyt Sherman and niece of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman and of Senator John Sherman, was married here today to William Oglesby Griffiths of Philadelphia. The couple started East, and will spend the winter in Southern Europe.

* * *

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Tonight Mr. Jerry Donahue, Postmaster, and Miss Belle M. Steele, daughter of Maj. G. R. Steele, were united in marriage.

PESSIMISM.

"Wheat's purty high," said the Postmaster.

"I've noticed it," replied Farmer Corntossel.

"It's quite er s'prise."

"Not ter me."

"You mean ter say you thought 'twas goin' up?"

"Yep."

"Whut made ye?"

"I didn't raise none."—Washington Star.

Good Blood—New Life.

Impoverished blood is at the bottom of all ailments. You can get fresh, invigorating blood by taking Silsbee's Peptonized Iron and Mangan.

IS SHE OF ROYAL BIRTH?

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF PAULINA FERNANDZIA AT TOLEDO.

Beautiful Spanish Woman Who Is Arrested on a Criminal Charge Supposed to Be a Granddaughter of the Ill-Fated Emperor Maximillian—Acknowledges She Is of the Nobility, but Refuses to Say Whether She Is Related to Late Mexican Ruler.

Toledo, O., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—For several days a Spanish woman, known as Mrs. William Diamond by some and calling herself Pauline Fernandzia, has been on trial before Judge Kelly on a charge of keeping an immoral house. She was once tried before and the jury disagreed.

A second trial is now in progress and she is making a vigorous fight, although heretofore a woman who seemed not desirous of mingling with the world, but rather to shrink from all publicity. It has been generally understood that she is a Spanish refugee, and was of the nobility, but she would always decline to discuss her antecedents, whenever approached relative to that point.

Prosecuting Attorney O'Hara, however, has taken a wonderful interest in the case, and he is determined to find out something of the woman. Enough has been learned to convince the Toledo authorities that Pauline Fernandzia is none other than an exiled granddaughter of the Emperor Maximilian. In fact she is known to have confided this information to a former friend. This she refuses to confirm or deny in court, however, but breaks down and seems crazed with alarm whenever the subject is broached.

She admitted in court, after much pressure by the prosecutor, that she was a descendant of the nobility, but when twice asked the question if she were not the granddaughter of Maximilian she declined to answer and begged the court to not compel her to answer.

She speaks forty-four dialects, the most of them quite fluently, and writes a beautiful hand in English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Hebrew. She speaks English, Greek, German, Parisian French, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, Arabic, Danish, Norwegian, Moorish, Mooson, nine dialects of the West African coast, seven distinct dialects of the Brazilian Empire, and several others, upon which she has been thoroughly tested by linguists of this city.

Her mother died when she was born, a little over twenty-three years ago, in the quaint old City of Madrid, Spain. For political reasons her father was stabbed in his own house and killed when she was a small girl. At the same time she was stabbed near the left eye, from the effects of which she was deprived of her eyesight for some years, or until her god-parents, who traveled the world over with her, were able to secure competent specialists, who succeeded in restoring her vision, which fortunately had been but temporarily impaired.

She and her immediate relatives were eventually compelled to leave Spain. She was taken to the West African coast, and the best of governesses and special masters employed to furnish her instruction. These people afterward drifted to the Brazilian empire, and all over the world. She went back to Spain, but was again compelled to seek safety in flight, and through the aid of friends succeeded in securing moneys and jewels to the amount of about $100,000, with which she came to this country, and traveled again with god-parents and instructors.

Meets Her Husband at 16.

She met, when but 16 years of age, a handsome fellow named Capt. Henry Bunker of Olympia, Wash., and was subsequently married to him. They lived together three years and four months, or long enough for him to get away with the greater portion of her property and money. She left him. In the three years and four months they had lived together three pairs of twins were born, and five of these children are still living. Two of them are in Havana, Cuba, and the other three are with friends in Madrid, Spain. She was divorced from Bunker and he has since died.

Then she went to Cuba. In a few months she returned to the States and for a time lived in quiet seclusion in Boston. From Boston she drifted to New York and from New York to Toledo. This was in 1891.

After awhile she left quite hurriedly for the West. A couple of polished, refined Spanish gentlemen had arrived in Toledo but a few days prior to her departure, and it is surmised she feared they might mean her harm, owing to her ideas that she could be extradited for political purposes, which for some time she supposed.

She toured the West for a time, and not long after the Spaniards left Toledo. It was but a little while until she returned to Toledo.

Marries a Second Time.

She became acquainted with a man named William M. Diamond, who seemed to wield a wonderful influence over her, and he finally induced her to marry him, the ceremony being performed by a magistrate in this city. Their married life was unhappy, and she soon had him arrested on the double charge of stealing from her and threatening her life. A beautiful jewel casket, which was produced in open court during the hearing, and which surpassed anything in richness and beauty ever seen in the country was exhibited.

It seemed that Diamond had pawned it and gotten it beyond her reach without her expending a large amount of money. She accused him of endeavoring to poison her, and for a time it looked as though the man was in serious jeopardy. But in some manner the affair got out of court and Diamond left the country.

The señora, however, lost over $10,000 worth of her jewels in this transaction. She has been taken advantage of by two impecunious husbands until she is almost at the end of her exchequer. The present case originated through spite work on the part of a young girl whom she befriended as a special act of charity, and it is not thought any jury in the world will convict her on the testimony thus far produced. Careful police investigation develops the fact that she is without doubt a graddaughter of the late Maximilian.

THE ROLLING OF THE LOG.

Very Minor Poet—"The critics, indeed! Pooh! Why, there's only one English critic living who's worthy of the name, and that's young Oliver Quilpson, whose literary style is as faultless as his literary judgment is infallible. He's a heaven-bred genius, and I've said as much in an article I've written about him in this week's Gadfly."

An Admirer of the Bards—"Oliver Quilpson? Let me see; isn't that the man who said in last week's Happy Knacker that you were miles above Tennyson, Shelley, and Keats, and that he, for one, ranks you with Milton at Milton's best?"

V. M. P.—"A—a—yes, by the way, he did say something of that sort, I believe."—Du Maurier in Punch.

CHICAGO WOMEN ELECTED OFFICERS

National Household Economics Association Meets at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of Evanston, Ill., President of the National Household Economics Association, called the fourth annual meeting of that body at the Athenæum this morning. Addresses were made by Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. George H. Noyes of Milwaukee, Mrs. Estelle H. Merrill of Boston.

At the afternoon session election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Dr. Mary Green, Charlotte, Mich.
Vice-President—Mrs. Sarah F. Gane, Chicago.
Honorary Vice-President—Mrs. John Wilkinson, Chicago.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Marguerite Phillips, Charlotte, Mich.
Treasurer—Miss Ellen F. Marshal, Chicago.

The election of Corresponding Secretary was deferred until the board meeting tomorrow morning. The session of the association closes tonight.

MODEL FOR A SIMPLE HOUSE GOWN.

Cotton Cheviots and Colored Duck Combine Limitless Wear with Great Warmth.

The Bishop sleeve reigns supreme in gowns of this description, allowing freedom of movement, as it does, with which it combines certain picturesqueness.

For winter wear cotton cheviots and col-

NO. 7,952—HOUSE GOWN.

ored ducks are much liked, combining limitless wear, with laundering qualities, and a greater degree of warmth than most washable fabrics.

Brown hollands make an ideal house gown; may be made dainty by collar and cuffs of colored linen to match, embroidered in white.

A dress of wool made after this model and worn with turn-over collars and cuffs of white or flax-colored linen, either of the starched or soft finish variety, makes a most charming outfit for home wear. Smooth-surfaced wools are preferred, as wearing better and less apt to catch dust.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for thirty to forty-two inches bust measure. A medium size requires ten yards of material, thirty-six inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets, for skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,952. Size..........................

Name..........................

Address..........................

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

DRINKING WATER IS AGAIN POLLUTED

Rains and West Winds Again Contaminate the Supply—Report of the City Chemist.

The supply of drinking water is again bad, and the Health Department officials again advise that it be boiled before being used. The report of the City Chemist yesterday showed the samples of water taken from the different pumping stations to be bad.

Following is the report:

Stations.	Condition of water.
Fourteenth Street	Bad
Chicago avenue	Bad
Hyde Park	Bad
Lake View	Bad
Laboratory tap	Bad
Lake View, two miles inland	Bad

The city chemist remarks: "The rain of last night, followed by west winds, has recontaminated the water supply. The pollution extends out as far as the four-mile crib."

NO TALK, NO DIVIDENDS.

"I am a firm believer in the proverb which says that 'Silence is golden,'"

"I'm not."

"Why not?"

"I am a stockholder in the telephone company."—New York Journal.

A Dry Calling.

"Th' ol' squire stop an' spoke to me this marnin', an' Oi ast 'im 'ow Master Philip was gettin' on in Lunnon. 'O,' says 'e, ''e's bin called to th' bar.' Oi dunno wot 'e meant, so Oi didn' say nothin'; but Oi says to meself: 'Ah,' Oi says, 'from what Oi remember of 'im 'e didn' want no callin'.'"—Punch.

LADIES CAN POLL

But One Vote Apiece.

It is reported that ladies, in the Postum vote for President, sometimes send in votes for their friends. The rule is that but one vote will be counted from any one lady. The postal card, however, may be used by two persons. Name the candidate and sign your own name with address, giving Banker or Grocer's name in lower left hand corner, as reference of validity. Mail to Postum Cereal Food Coffee Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A statement of the vote by States will be given in Wednesday and Saturday papers each week until election.

Postum Cereal Food Coffee Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE STUDIOUS GIRL.

An Interesting Letter from a Young Ladies' College.

Race Between the Sexes for Education—Health Impaired by Incessant Study.

The race between the sexes for education is today very close.

Ambitious girls work incessantly over their studies, and are often brought to a

halt through having sacrificed the physical to the mental. Then begin those ailments that must be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, dizziness, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, nervousness and blues, with lack of confidence; these are positive signs that women's arch enemy is at hand.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham in May, one month after the young lady had first written, giving symptoms, and asking advice. She was ill and in great distress of mind, feeling she would not hold out till graduation, and the doctor had advised her to go home:

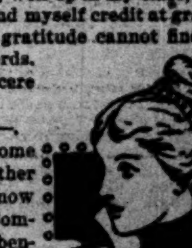
——— College, Mass.

You Dear Woman:

I should have written to you before, but you said wait a month. We are taught that the days of miracles are past. Pray what is my case? I have taken the Vegetable Compound faithfully, and obeyed you implicitly, and am free from all my ills. I was a very, very sick girl. Am keeping well up in my class, and hope to do you and myself credit at graduation. . . . My gratitude cannot find expression in words.

Your sincere friend,

MARY ——.



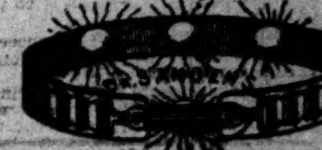
P. S.—Some of the other girls are now using the Compound. It benefits them all.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only safe, sure, and effectual remedy in such cases, as it removes the cause, purifies and invigorates the system, and gives energy and vitality.

HOW TO CURE

Rheumatism,	Nervous Debility,
Lumbago, Sciatica,	Urinary Diseases,
Lame Back, Piles,	General Debility,

Etc., Without Medicines.



Greatest Electric Invention of the Day.

I really don't know what to say to gain the confidence of those who may read this, because I well know how sufferers have been imposed upon by swindling concerns selling so-called Electric Belts. If people only knew that no belt is electric unless the current can be felt, they would not be swindled, but unfortunately they do not, and throw away their money and their confidence. All I wish to say is the positive truth, namely, that I offer an Electric Belt which is as honest as a barrel of flour, giving currents that are instantly felt, and will cure any disease curable by electricity. It is especially recommended in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, all Stomach, Liver, and Kidney complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lame Back, Chronic Headache, General Ill Health, all Female complaints. Men's belts have an improved Electric Suspensory, free.

If possible please call and test the currents in these wonderful body batteries, or send for pamphlet giving full information. Address inventor,

DR. SANDEN, 183 Clark-st., Chicago.

Office hours, 8 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

For Children's Skin

scalp, and hair, nothing in the whole world is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as

CUTICURA SOAP

purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, irritations of the scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, chafings, inflammations, and simple baby rashes and blemishes, it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify and Beautify Baby's Skin," free.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

The Tribune

One Cent a Day, Six Cents a Week, Delivered at Your Home in Chicago.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC CURES DRUNKENNESS

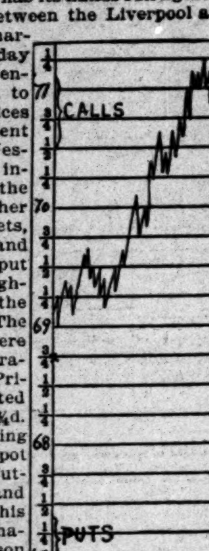
It can be given without the knowledge of the patient in coffee, tea or articles of food; will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book of particulars free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, Cor. State and Madison. Rogers & Diamond, Under Grand Pacific Hotel.

WHEAT'S PROMPT RALLY.

LIVERPOOL MAKES A SHOW OF INDEPENDENT STRENGTH.

Better Demand for Cash Wheat in the Northwest—Less Difficulty Experienced in Securing Money—Reports of Pacific Coast Wheat Engagements—Movement of Corn Has Decreased—Liberal Receipts of Hogs Anticipated—South Water Street Markets.

The wheat trade has its hands full figuring out the relation between the Liverpool and Chicago grain markets. On Tuesday Liverpool failed entirely to respond to improvement in prices here, and a 2-cent break followed. Yesterday Liverpool, instead of reflecting the decline, as did other foreign markets, came in higher, and prices here were put back up a notch higher than before the Tuesday break. The Liverpool cables were the chief consideration of the day. Private advices quoted an advance of ½@¾d. The public closing cable quoted spot wheat steady and futures in good demand at ¼d advance. This strength was emphasized by comparison with the continental markets. Antwerp alone was steady. Paris was off the equivalent of 4@4¾c a bu and Berlin the equivalent of 1¾@2c a bu.



December Wheat Range.

A second consideration yesterday was the better feeling in cash grain circles. This was particularly true with regard to the Northwestern markets. The difference between cash wheat and the December delivery in Minneapolis a few days ago was out to 4c. It narrowed yesterday to 1¼c. Receipts at the two Northwestern markets were 1,208 cars against 965 a week ago and 1,228 a year ago.

Reports of Decreased Deliveries.

A majority of the dispatches received, however, told of reduced farmers' deliveries and of the prospect of lighter terminal market receipts. The differences in the local market between cash wheat and the December delivery narrowed fractionally, and the tone was much stronger than on Tuesday. Demand from interior millers is excellent and while the various engagements are small the business in the aggregate is extensive. Local receipts were 207 cars against 38,000 bu taken out of store. There were no round lot engagements and only a moderate export business reported at New York. Samples averaged 1@2c higher. On local billing no grade sold at 53c, No. 4 red at 54c for ordinary to 60@62c for choice, No. 3 red at 68c, No. 3 hard at 61@63½c, No. 2 hard at 65¾@66c, No. 2 white at 72@73c, No. 4 spring at 55@57c for fair, 59@61c for good to choice, No. 3 at 62@66c, and No. 2 at 68¾c.

Primary market receipts and shipments were 1,436,000 bu and 716,000 bu respectively, while clearances were small at the equivalent of 158,000 bu.

For the first time in a number of days California sent bullish announcements and was a factor. An early San Francisco dispatch to a reliable concern here stated that two cargoes of wheat had been taken for Australia and one for Cape Town. Demand was said to be good, trade active, and prices up 5½c a cental. Later advices increased the estimates of export business. It was evident from the action of the local market that liquidation had been pretty well completed in the 10c break. The local speculators, who have had to do with recent bulges, were conspicuous as buyers. Cudahy and the Bartlett-Frazier contingent were credited with taking on wheat, and the scalpers, who became overconfident on the Tuesday break, were forced to cover. The market went through call price and closed at about the average price at which these privileges were sold. Reactions were slight throughout the session. There was considerable May wheat for sale all day.

Corn Receipts Show Decrease.

The feature in corn was a falling off in receipts. Arrivals were only 517 cars, or 33 less than expected, and 500 cars are expected today. This was in the face of the supposition that receipts would continue heavy till Nov. 1, when the advance in freights will make corn cost about 1½c per bu more laid down in Chicago. Traders said that if 500 cars a day was the measure now, what would they be after the 1st? Withdrawals from store were liberal at 552,229 bu. Closing prices were at top with December ⅛@¼c higher at 24¼@24⅜c, and May ⅜c higher at 27¼@27⅜c. Shorts were good buyers of May. Cables were ¼d higher for futures and spot ¼d lower. Exports were light at 137,274 bu. Receipts were 986,000 bu; shipments, 822,257 bu. The cash demand was quite brisk and the feeling strong. It was mainly on the prospect of lighter receipts. The all-rail demand held up to the record of two or three days. Car lots were ¼@½c higher. Samples ruled a shade higher. Lake freight room was taken for 358,000 bu.

Oats were dull and influenced by wheat. Closing prices were ⅛@¼c higher. Receipts were lighter at 325 cars, with 305 expected today. Exports were 291,262 bu. A 50,000 bu lot white clipped and 250,000 bu No. 2 mixed sold for shipment. No. 3 by sample declined ¼@½c, while other grades were steady under a good demand.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 19¼@22c, No. 3 at 22¼@23¼c, No. 3 yellow at 23½c, No. 2 at 23@23¾c, No. 2 yellow at 23¼@23¾c, No. 2 white at 23¾@23¾c, ears at 21½@25c. Billed through—No. 4 at 19@21½c, No. 3 at 19¼@22¾c, No. 3 yellow at 19@22¾c, No. 2 at 22@23½c, No. 2 yellow at 22½@23½c, No. 2 white at 22½@23c. Oats—No. 3 at 14¼@17c, No. 3 white at 17@19½c, No. 2 at 17¼@18¾c, No. 2 white at 19½@21¾c. Billed through—No grade at 13½c, No. 3 at 13¼@17¾c, No. 3 white at 16@19¾c, No. 2 at 17¼c, No. 2 white at 21@21½c.

Weakness Rules in Provisions.

Provisions ruled weak most of the day on the prospects of liberal receipts of hogs. The rally during the latter part of the session was due in great part to the strength in wheat. Hog receipts yesterday were rather below the estimate, at 36,000, but prices were off 5c, and 38,000 are expected for today. The most conspicuous selling was by Hately and included 10,000 brls of pork and 1,000,000 lbs of ribs. Roloson bought ribs and sold pork. One lot of 5,000 lbs of pork was sold by Hately to Wolff.

Further weakness developed in flaxseed. Receipts were again liberal, at 64,380 bu, and shipments light, at 7,391 bu. No. 1 sold at 68½c and do Northwestern at 69@69½c, a decline of ½@1c. December ranged at 72@72½c, closing at 72¼c sellers, a decline of 1c. May ranged at 78@78½c, resting at 78c bid, or 1½c lower.

Rye was steady, with futures wanted, but none offered. No. 2 in store sold at 35c and at 35½c f. o. b. No. 3 ranged at 33¼@34c. December was 36c bid and May 41¼c bid.

Barley offerings were lighter, with a better inquiry for shipment and a steady to firmer feeling. Feed grades ranged at 23¼@25c, common to good malting at 27@31c, and choice to fancy at 33@36c.

Timothy was steady. Fair to fancy ranged at $2.25@2.60. December was $2.62½ bid. Cloverseed was weak. Poor to choice ranged at $2.00@6.35, and contract prime was quotably $7.50. Bran sold at $7.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Secretary Stone made the following announcement from the gallery yesterday: "I am directed to state that it is the sense of the directors that principals will be assumed to be responsible for the acts of their employés in any violation of the rules of this board, unless evidence can be produced to the contrary." The final part of this announcement is considered by the directors as most significant, as it shifts the burden of proof to members when any employé is found trading on the curb after hours. Several times when the charge has been made against certain firms they have shifted it onto employés, and now they will have to prove that the employé's act was without the firm's knowledge. A new rule was posted to be balloted on Nov. 23, by the terms of which all members of firms which are doing business through the Clearing-House on the strength of membership held by one or more members of such firms will have to become members. This rule will affect many firms having only one member holding a membership. The following regulations have been in force for some time, but not generally recognized:

Regulation XII.—No firm shall be allowed the privileges of the Clearing-House while any member of said firm is under sentence of suspension by the Board of Directors. Regulation XIII.—No corporation shall be allowed the privileges of the Clearing House while any officer of said corporation is under sentence of suspension by the Board of Directors.

Puts on December wheat ranged at 69¼@69⅝c and calls at 73⅜@73⅞c.

Northwestern grain elevator men are quoted as saying that farmers' deliveries of wheat are about half of what they were a week ago. The demand for flour in Minneapolis was said to be dull.

One private cable gave the reason for the Liverpool advance as reports of delay in the Russian seeding.

The question of prospective deliveries will have something to do with the market for a few days. It is said that arrangements are being made by certain houses to deliver out a number of round lots of cash wheat. It is not probable that deliveries will be heavy with cash demand as good as at the present time.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 146 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 345 cars; hogs, 37,000.

All available grain room in foreign steamers scheduled to sail from Boston between now and the first week in February has been engaged.

A Winona message read: "Our receipts have stopped. Our mill today had 1,000 bu where five days ago we were getting 30,000 bu a day."

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Oct. 30, 1895.
WHEAT.				
October	66¼	66¾@ 69	68¾	58
December	68⅝	69 @ 71¼	70⅞	58¾
May	73⅝	73¾@ 75¼	75⅛	63
CORN.				
October	23	22¾@ 23¾	23¼	30
December	24¼	24⅛@ 24⅜	24⅜	27¾
May	27½	27⅛@ 28⅜	28¼	29¼
OATS.				
October	17¼	17⅜@ 17⅝	17½	18¼
December	18⅛	18¼@ 18⅜	18½	18⅛
May	21⅜	21¼@ 21⅝	21½	20¼
MESS PORK.				
December	6.97½	6.80 @6.90	6.90	.....
January	7.82½	7.65 @7.80	7.80	9.10
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.30	4.20 @4.30	4.30	.....
January	4.50	4.42½@4.50	4.50	5.70
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	3.62½	3.62½@3.62½	3.62½	.....
January	3.87½	3.80 @3.87½	3.87½	4.60

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	30	9	42
Spring wheat	4	143	17	164
Corn	414	77	26	517
Oats	20	299	6	325
Rye	19	2	...	21
Barley	...	61	98	159
Totals	460	612	157	1,229

By canal—10,828 bu corn.

Inspected out—37,537 bu wheat, 552,229 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, and 46,884 bu barley.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 18½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 12@14c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 14@17c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 7½@9c; twins, 7@8¾c; cheddars, 7¼@8c; Swiss, 8@9c; limburger, 6c; bricks, 6@6½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 17½c; Southern, loss off, 16@17c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.00@2.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $5.00@6.50 per box; oranges, $4.50@5.50 per brl; grapes, 10@20c per 8-lb basket; pears, $1.00@1.25 per bu; crab apples, $1.00@1.50 per bu; cranberries, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7¼c; No. 2 do, 6¼c; No. 1 calf, 9c; No. 2, 7¼c; No. 1 country tallow, 3c; No. 2 do, 2½c.

Hay—Receipts, 1,498 tons; shipments, 133 tons. Choice timothy, quotable at $9.00@9.50, No. 1 at $8.50@9.00, No. 2 at $6.50@7.50, No. 3 at $5.00@6.00, choice prairie at $7.50@8.00, No. 1 at $7.00@8.00, No. 2 at $5.00@6.00, No. 3 at $4.50@5.00, No. 4 at $3.50@4.00.

Potatoes—Hebrons, 19@20c per bu; Rose, 18@20c per bu; Burbank, 21@22c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.25@1.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@9¼c; ducks, 8@8½c; spring chickens, 6¼c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c; spring chickens, 6c; spring ducks, 8½@9c.

Vegetables—Celery, 25@50c per box; cucumbers, 60@85c per bu; cauliflower, $1.00@2.00 per case; squash, 60@70c per doz; turnips, 18@20c per bu sack; egg plant, 30@40c per doz; lima beans, 20@22c per qt; onions, 40@50c per 1½ bu sack; rutabagas, 18@20c per bu; string beans, 75c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, 50@75c per bu; watercress, 7@10c per doz bunches; cabbage, $3.00@4.00 per ton; mushrooms, 15@20c per lb.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 345,600 bu; exports, none. Spot strong; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 82½c; No. 1 hard, 80½c. Options opened firm on cables and ruled quiet until afternoon, when prices advanced sharply on reported continuation of the Indian drought, purchases of several California cargoes for Australia, strong cash market at Minneapolis, and local covering. Closed 1¾@2c higher. No. 2 red, May, 79¼@81¼c, closed at 81c; December, 76 3-16@78¼c, closed at 77¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 229,300 bu; exports, 30,906 bu. Spot nominally higher; No. 2, 30¾c. Options strong and higher during the day on light receipts and the advance in wheat, closing at ⅜@1c advance. October, 29½@30¼c, closed at 30¼c; December, 31@31⅝c, closed at 31⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 136,900 bu; exports, 179,500 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 22¼c. Options were quiet, but firmer, with corn closing at ⅛@⅜c advance. October closed at 22¼c; December, 23¾@23⅞c, closed at 23¾c.

Hay quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool quiet.

Provisions—Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Lard firm; refined firm. Pork steady. Tallow dull.

Petroleum—Firm; United closed at $1.18½ bid. Resin steady. Turpentine dull. Rice firm. Molasses quiet.

Pig-iron quiet. Copper—Easy; lake brokers', $10.70; exchange, $10.65@10.70. Lead firm. Tin—Easy; straits, $12.75@12.80; plates firm. Spelter—Firm; domestic, $3.80@3.87½.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet; prime summer yellow, 26c; off summer yellow, 25½c.

Coffee—Options opened inactive at unchanged prices, ruled quiet and featureless; light support from Baltimore met by local and European selling; cables unsatisfactory in view of yesterday's advance here. Closed steady at 5@10 points net decline. December, 9.90@9.95c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼c; refined firmer; standard A, 4⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅛c; granulated, 4¼c.

Butter—Trading was very light, but the feeling on strictly fancy creamery fairly steady at 20c. Firsts are weak at 18@19c, and the lower grades are dull and irregular.

Cheese—Fancy white and colored stock is selling at 10¼@10½c, the former in light supply, and we hear of a good size lot being taken for export at 10¼c. Small size full cream quiet, but holders firm.

Eggs—Receipts continue moderate and of very irregular quality. The best Western collections are firm at 15c. Many lots are still offering at 18@18½c and these drag.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened at an advance of 3 points, which was due to more favorable Liverpool advices and moderate receipts at both the ports and interior towns, but business was slack. Everybody is holding off until the election is over. After the call the market turned easier and the early improvement was lost on liberal selling by local traders, closing quiet at 1 to 3 points decline from yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported a good demand for spot cotton. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 10,000. Receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 25,000. Midling uplands, 4 17-32. Futures opened steady at 2@2 3-64d advance; closed steady at 3½@4 points net advance. Manchester—Yarns dull but steady. Cloths dull. Receipts at the port today were 43,556 bales, against 46,888 bales this day last week and 37,749 bales last year. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Middling uplands at 7 15-16c and do gulf at 8 3-16c. Sales, 94 bales for consumption and 600 bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
October	700	7.71	7.66	7.67@7.68
November	14,300	7.73	7.65	7.68@7.69
December	22,700	7.90	7.81	7.83@7.84
January	68,500	8.00	7.91	7.93@7.94
February	5,400	8.05	7.97	7.99@8.00
March	17,100	8.10	8.02	8.04@8.05
April	3,200	8.12	8.07	8.08@8.09
May	4,900	8.18	8.10	8.13@....
June	300	8.19	8.10	8.16@8.17
July	1,300	8.21	8.19	8.20@8.21

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—Wheat opened unchanged; closed 1@2c higher; No. 2 hard, 61@63c; No. 3, 57@61c; No. 2 red, 72@74c; No. 3, 67@71c; fancy, 73@74c; No. 2 spring, 59c; No. 2, 56½c. Corn—Active, about unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 20¼@21¼c; No. 2 white, 22c. Oats—Steady, fairly active; No. 2 mixed, nominally 16@17c; No. 2 white old, 21½c; new, nominally 16@18c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, nominally 29@30c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $9.00@9.50. Butter—Steady; creamery, 15@16c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Firm; 14½c. Receipts—Wheat, 29,400 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu. Shipments—None.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash elevator, 71½c; track, 72@73c; No. 2 hard cash, 64c; December, 73⅜c bid; May, 79c asked. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 22¼@22⅜c; December, 22¼@22⅜c; May, 26¼c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 16¾c bid; May, 22½c bid. Rye—33½c bid. Flaxseed—Steady; 67c. Pork—Lower; standard mess jobbing, $7.12½@7.50. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $4.15; choice, $4.22½. Lead—Lower; $2.60@2.65. Spelter—Firmly held; $3.57½@3.60.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 22½c; No. 3, 22c. Oats—Slow, irregular; No. 2 white, 20½c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 34c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Wheat—New No. 3 red winter, 66c. Receipts—Corn, 87,900 bu; oats, 63,400 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 4,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 23,250 bu; oats, 96,400 bu; rye, 800; whisky, 525 brls; wheat, 7,800 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24¾c. Tar—Steady; $1.00. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.90; Virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 5½d; No. 1 California, 7s 2d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¾d higher; closed steady, with near and distant positions ⅛d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 6s 2¼d; November, 6s 2¼d; December, 6s 2¼d; January, 6s 2½d; February, 6s 2½d; March, 6s 2½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 2d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed quiet, with near positions unchanged to ¼d lower and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; October nominal; November, 3s 1¼d; December, 3s 1¼d; January, 3s 1d; February, 3s 1d; March, 3s 1d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 9d.

Provisions—Bacon—Steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 34s 6d; short ribs, 20@24 lbs, 30s; long clear, light, 35@38 lbs, 31s; long clear heavy, 40@45 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 29s; short clear middles, heavy, 45@50 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12@18 lbs, 31s. Tallow—Fine North American, 20s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, 51s. Beef—Extra India mess, 50s; prime mess, 40s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; medium Western, 4s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 23s 9d; refined in pails, 26s 6d. Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American white [August], 49s; finest American colored [August], 50s. Butter—Finest United States, £5; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 21s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil—18s 5d. Petroleum—Refined, 6⅛d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3⅜d; hindquarter, 5⅜d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London [Pacific coast], £3.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	43	Ontario	800
Chollar	200	Ophir	120
Crown Point	40	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	185	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	115	Quicksilver pfd	1500
Gould & Curry	70	Sierra Nevada	60
Hale & Norcross	135	Standard	180
Homestake	2900	Union Con.	50
Iron Silver	40	Yellow Jacket	50
Mexican	45		

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	50	Kearsarge	11½
Atlantic	17¾	Osceola	25¼
Boston & Montana	82¼	Quincy	113
Butte & Boston	1½	Tamarack	85
Calumet & Hecla	312	Wolverine	7
Franklin	9		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	12	Gould & Currie	74
Alpha Con	10	Hale & Norcross	135
Andes	64	Julia	6
Belcher	50	Justice	5
Best & Belcher	94	Mexican	42
Bodie Con	59	Mono	15
Bullion	17	Occidental Con	43
Bulwer Con	43	Ophir	125
Caledonia	11	Overman	12
Challenge Con	39	Potosi	55
Chollar	200	Savage	45
Confidence	120	Scorpion	6
Con. Cala. & Va.	175	Sierre Nevada	63
Con. Imperial	2	Union Con	53
Crown Point	44	Utah Con	11
Exchequer	3	Yellow Jacket	48

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 26	15,795	408	40,966	22,311
Tuesday, Oct. 27	4,911	629	26,883	15,542
Wednesday, Oct. 28	10,500	400	36,000	20,000
Totals	31,236	1,437	103,849	57,853
Same period last w'k	42,742	1,072	97,818	56,606
Same period 1895	44,306	1,484	125,244	59,858
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 26	2,974	1	9,437	4,164
Tuesday, Oct. 27	1,863	17	3,284	3,409
Wednesday, Oct. 28	3,600	.....	7,000	2,500
Totals	8,437	18	19,721	10,073
Same period last w'k	9,364	14	16,483	7,343
Same period 1895	8,702	2	27,838	12,616

Today's receipts are estimated at 11,000 cattle, 37,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep.

Cattle—Native beef cattle advanced 10@20c and Texas and Westerns sold 5@10c higher, while native cows averaged at least 10c lower. The general trade was active. Native steers, averaging 970@1,887 lbs, sold at $3.30@5.10, bulk at $4.00@4.75. A load of 1,887-lb steers sold at $4.70, while 1,310@1,376-lbs average went at $5.00@5.10, and 1,092@1,200-lbs at $4.70@4.80. Western rangers sold at $3.00@4.00, bulk at $3.30@3.65; Texas steers, $2.65@3.15, with a lot of 231 Texas bulls, cows, and steers in very poor flesh at $1.80, averaging 520 lbs. Texas calves averaging 184@250 lbs sold at $2.75@3.10. Native cows sold at $1.40@3.15; heifers, $2.10@4.25; bulls, $2.00@3.10; oxen and stags, $2.25@3.00; veal calves, $3.25@6.00; and stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.70.

Hogs—Prices ruled 5c lower than Tuesday's closing. Trade was rather slow. Heavy sold at $3.00@3.45, bulk at $3.20@3.35; mixed, $3.10@3.50, bulk at $3.30@3.35; light, $3.15@3.50, bulk at $3.30@3.40; pigs, $2.50@3.40, bulk at $3.00@3.30.

Sheep—Opened steady, but closed weak and 10c lower. Lambs sold at $2.75@4.45, bulk at $3.50@3.90. Native sheep sold at $1.25@3.35, bulk at $2.90@3.10; Westerns, $2.25@3.00, bulk at $2.80@2.90. The finish was weak.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,232 head. Steers quiet and steady; rough butchers' stock slow; generally easier; native steers, $3.50@4.60; Colorados, $3.50@3.70; stags and oxen, $2.00@4.15; bulls, $2.00@2.60; dry cows, $1.15@2.65. European cables quote American steers at 10@10½c per lb, dressed weight; sheep at 9@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7½@8¼c per lb. Exports today, 3,360 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,701 head; veals weak; grassers steady; Western calves very dull; veals, $4.00@7.00; grassers, $2.25@2.87½; good Western calves, $4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,816 head; sheep steady; lambs shade stronger; sheep, $2.00@3.50; lambs, $4.00@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,434; firm at $3.80@4.20.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; market steady, easier; native beef steers, $3.60@4.60; Western steers, $3.00@3.65; Texas steers, $2.25@3.10; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.00; canners, $1.25@2.30; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.00@3.20; mixed, $3.15@3.20; light, $3.20@3.32½; bulk of sales, $3.05@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.00; do Westerns, $2.25@2.80; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.50; lambs, $3.00@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 2,800; market steady to strong and active; Texas steers, $2.00@3.85; Texas cows, $1.75@2.80; native steers, $3.50@4.80; native cows and heifers, $1.30@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.70; bulls, $1.75@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, none; market weak, 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.30; heavies and packers, $3.15@3.25; mixed, $3.20@3.30; lights, $3.20@3.32½; Yorkers, $3.25@3.32½; pigs, $3.20@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,300; lambs, $2.25@4.25; muttons, $1.25@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; market 10c higher for good; others strong. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market 5c lower; yorkers, $3.30@3.35; packers, $2.10@3.35; heavy, $3.00@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market strong.

CONDITION OF THE ILLINOIS BANKS

Controller of the Currency Reports the Standing of Those Outside of Chicago.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—There are 200 national banks in Illinois, exclusive of those in Chicago, and at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896, according to reports made to the Controller of the Currency, their condition was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$44,121,784
Overdrafts	646,023
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,300,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	955,000
U. S. bonds on hand	244,900
Premiums on U. S. bonds	375,561
Stocks, securities, etc	5,356,179
Banking house furniture and fixtures	2,121,843
Other real estate and mortgages owned	808,243
Due from national banks, not reserve agents	742,123
Due from State banks and bankers	371,013
Due from approved reserve agents	6,637,685
Checks and other cash items	408,988
Exchanges for clearing house	105,196
Bills of other national banks	668,132
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	40,447
Lawful money reserve in bank—viz.:	
Gold coin	$ 2,890,450
Gold Treasury certificates	317,980
Silver dollars	264,597
Silver Treasury certificates	322,698
Silver fractional coin	188,040
Total specie	3,983,705
Legal tender notes	1,923,583
Total lawful money reserve	5,907,288
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer	276,683
Due from U. S. Treasurer	10,606
Total resources	$76,097,331
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$17,821,000
Surplus fund	6,570,154
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,817,087
National bank notes issued	5,669,920
Less amount on hand	88,315
Amount outstanding	5,581,605
Due to other national banks	507,030
Due to State banks and bankers	1,628,107
Dividends unpaid	21,079
Individual deposits	39,642,349
United States deposits	868,975
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	46,626
Notes and bills rediscounted	146,290
Bills payable	444,500
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,226
Total liabilities	$76,097,221

Average reserve held, 31.40 per cent.

ACTIVE PRACTICE FOR MEN AND SHIPS

Report That Secretary Herbert Has Ordered Big Series of Maneuvers for North Atlantic Squadron.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—It is understood to be the intention of Secretary Herbert to have the North Atlantic squadron undertake a more extensive series of maneuvers and drills than have yet been attempted as soon as the ships can be made ready, and it is entirely likely that the coming winter will see the largest and most formidable squadron of warships which has been seen in American waters since the war.

Wisconsin Central Elections.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 28.—Annual meetings of the Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota railway company and of the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago railroad company, two corporations embraced in the Wisconsin Central lines, were held here today. The vacancies in the directory of the former were filled by the election of Fred T. Gates of New York City and Joseph L. Colby and George R. Bracket, both of Boston. Directors were elected to the latter road as follows: Edwin H. Abbot, Cambridge; Rowland G. Hazard, Peace Deal; Costello C. Convers, Joseph L. Colby, and Henry Mitchell, Boston; and Charles Ray and E. B. Greenleaf, Milwaukee. Henry F. Spencer of Boston was elected a director of the Wisconsin Central company and also of the Wisconsin Central railway company.

Just Reached Melbourne.

The latest craze among the women of Melbourne is the parting of the hair on one side.

NAMES CANNOT BE USED.

ARMOUR AND PULLMAN WILL NOT GO IN MATCH DIRECTORY.

Announcement Is Made Definitely They Cannot Give the Time Necessary—Representatives of Each May Be Named—Diamond Match Stock Sells in New York at 126—President Barber Said to Be the Buyer—Local Securities Are Strong.

If the Diamond Match directory is reorganized, as now seems probable, it will not be with Philip D. Armour and George M. Pullman as members of the board. They have definitely announced they will not serve in this capacity. It is not because they are unwilling to become identified with the Match corporation, but owing to the press of private business which would make it impossible that they should give up their time to the routine affairs of the company. They are willing to have representatives on the board, and if such a plan should meet with the approval of the present directors and places should be made on the board it is probable P. A. Valentine would go on the board to represent Mr. Armour and that Frank O. Lowden, who is now a director of the New York Biscuit company, would become Mr. Pullman's representative on the board. The whole matter probably will be settled this week. President O. C. Barber was in New York yesterday, but he is expected to come to Chicago tomorrow. As soon as he arrives it is probable some action will be taken. There was to have been a meeting of people interested yesterday, but the meeting did not take place and it probably will not take place until after the return of President Barber and he is consulted as to his views on the change.

It was stated yesterday by a man who is supposed to be familiar with the inside in Diamond Match affairs that George M. Pullman and P. D. Armour owned or represented the owners of from 40 to 50 per cent of the company's capital stock, including that held by banks in which one or the other is interested. As the matter now stands they are not represented on the board. The selection of Edwin Walker to fill the place of William H. Moore, who had resigned, was not the choice of Mr. Pullman or Mr. Armour. In fact, they were surprised when they heard of his selection as a director and general counsel of the company.

Diamond Match Sale in New York.

Diamond Match stock sold yesterday in New York as high as 126. There was another sale of Match stock at 121. Both blocks of stock were sold at auction in liquidation of debts and they were bid for by a number of Chicago people or by brokers representing Chicago people. There was also a sale of New York Biscuit stock. The first lot consisted of 200 shares of Biscuit and 100 shares of Match, which had been deposited as collateral on notes amounting to $25,000, which had not been paid. The Biscuit brought 54 and the Match 121. After this sale had been completed 330 shares were offered at auction. This sold at 126. There had been $50,000 borrowed and this stock was deposited as collateral to secure the loan. When the time came for the repayment of the loan the money was not forthcoming and so the stock had to be sold at auction. Chapin & Gaylord had previously bought 100 shares of Diamond Match at auction at 100 and when the notice of this sale was made Robert Gaylord went to New York to represent the firm at the sale. His bid was considerably more than par, but there were other bids higher than his. The 100 shares of New York Biscuit stock was sold in the first lot. President O. C. Barber is credited with having secured both blocks of Match stock. He is said to represent a pool of friends whom he induced to go in with him to prevent the stock being sacrificed. Mr. Barber was a bidder for a portion of the 700 shares of Match stock which was sold in Chicago last month. It was supposed all the bidding done except that by Frank Gage, who eventually got the stock, was for Mr. Barber, though the bids were made by Mr. Lobdell. Before the stock was knocked down Mr. Barber made a bid for himself of 135 for 250 shares. The highest bid made up to that time was 130, and as the auctioneer would not accept bids except for the entire block Mr. Barber did not secure the 250 shares he bid for. Mr. Barber was present at the sale in New York yesterday. Edwin Gould was also there and a number of other interested persons. The stocks were bid in by the persons who held the notes for which they were deposited as collateral security. It was reported afterwards, however, both sales of Match had been made to Mr. Barber.

Local Securities Are Strong.

Local stocks are fairly strong, though in no great demand. Bonds seem to be preferred by investors, and there is considerable demand for first-class bonds with quotations fairly strong. There were some sales yesterday of gas bonds and of cable bonds. Quotations yesterday as posted in a La Salle street brokerage house were as follows:

North Chi. deb 6s	100	Am. Straw Board	34
City Railway 4½s	98¼	Canal & Dock	59
Metropolitan 5s	60¼	C. B. & M. com	13
Alley L rects	56	C. B. & M. pfd	38
Alley L exten rects	35	Chicago Packing	35
Lake St. deb 5s	68	Chicago Pack. pfd	51
West Chicago 5s	97½	Inter. Pack. com	27
W. Chicago deb 6s	91	Inter. Pack. pfd	40
Consumers' Gas 5s	80	City Railway	220
Gas Light 5s	90¼	National Railway	106
Inter. Pack. 6s	72¼	Chicago Telephone	166
North Chicago	206	Street's com	13¾
West Chicago	83¼	Street's pfd	55
Lake Street L	19	Metropolitan L	13½
Diamond Match	120	Chicago Edison	116½
New York Biscuit	55½	Central Union	22
Lake Street ctfs	16½		

There is a good deal of discussion relative to the opening of the Stock Exchange, which is now only a week off. The report was circulated yesterday the Governing committee was likely to rescind its action of a week ago and postpone the opening to some later day. According to members of the Governing committee this story is not only without foundation but has never even been discussed by any members of the Governing committee. There seems to be no desire to postpone the opening beyond the day set. In fact, all the brokers seem pleased that the time is so near at hand when there will be an opportunity for them to begin earning commissions once more.

Similarity in Names Causes Trouble.

Price, McCormick & Co. of Chicago and New York have been troubled recently through having their mail go astray. There was a firm consisting of Jacob Price and Lewis McCormack doing business at No. 44 Broadway, New York, under the firm name of Price & McCormack. The postal authorities yesterday decided to deny to this firm the facilities of the mails on the ground that the firm had been organized with the view of having the similarity of the names give it a standing. The firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which has offices in New York and Chicago, is composed of Theo. H. Price, W. G. McCormick, and R. M. Stuart-Wortley. It holds membership in the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.
New York	$97,574,580	$97,062,748
Chicago	14,345,494	15,932,772
Boston	14,126,065	15,400,857
Philadelphia	9,327,772	9,915,195
St. Louis	3,244,568	3,971,137
Baltimore	2,579,220	2,381,651
New Orleans	1,246,364	1,451,343

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 80@90 cents discount; St. Louis, 4$1.25 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Nervous and Business Only Half as Large as Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The volume of business in stocks today was only about one-half as large as on Tuesday and the market displayed nervousness throughout, reflecting the after effect of yesterday's "scoop." The trend of prices was toward a lower level, with a few fitful and short-lived rallies intervening. The trading was purely professional and the governing influence consisted of pronounced monetary stringency. Call loans touched 12 per cent, and although a 6 per cent rate was subsequently established the bulk of the loans were at 7@9 per cent. The rallies were almost in every instance attributable to covering of short contracts. The severest declines were made in the forenoon operations and apathy characterized the afternoon session, although prices settled back to the lowest points at the close. The early extreme losses extended to 2 per cent in Sugar, in the industrials, and to 1¾ per cent in the railroads, with Burlington, Rock Island, and Manhattan the chief sufferers. In the late trading Consolidated Gas was conspicuous by a break of 2½ per cent, while, on the other hand, New Jersey Central advanced 1 per cent. Although the market was sluggish the limited business was fairly well distributed. There was practically no news having a general bearing upon prices. Sugar made a slight recovery from the lowest on an advance of ⅛c by the American Sugar Refinery company in all grades of refined sugar, succeeding an equal advance earlier in the day in domestic raw grades. The bears advanced the theory of a probable protracted delay in the efforts to facilitate the lawful payment of a dividend on Chicago Gas and depressed the stock 1¾ per cent, which was the exact loss that had been scored on the previous day, and was bound to reflect manipulation by powerful interests. In the last hour the general market was helped slightly sympathetically by the rally in wheat, but fell again on renewed realizations and bear pressure.

Bond prices sagged lightly on limited offerings. The sales were $900,000.

Governments were active and generally firm on transactions of $68,000.

Silver certificates were fairly steady on dealings of $29,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 28.	Closing Oct. 27.
Am. Sugar	39,300	114¼	112¼	112⅞	113⅞
Do pfd	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100⅛
Am. Tobacco	400	74	73¼	74	74
Do pfd	15	98	98	98	.....
Am. Cot. Oil	200	14½	14½	14½	15
Do pfd	100	56	56	56	56¼
Am. Express	15	110	110	110	110
Atchison	2,900	13¾	13½	13⅝	12⅞
Do pfd	3,500	22⅞	21½	22	22¼
Am. Spirits Co.	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
Bay State Gas	100	9	9	9	10¼
B. & O.	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
Bklyn. Union Gas	50	90	90	90	.....
C., B. & Q.	11,300	75¼	73⅞	74¼	74⅝
C. & N. W.	600	101½	100⅞	100⅞	102
C., M. & St. P.	17,700	72⅞	71½	71½	72
Do pfd	270	124½	124½	124½	125
C., R. I. & P.	2,000	65½	64½	64⅞	65
C., St. P., M. & O.	400	41½	40⅞	40⅞	40¼
Do pfd	100	121½	121½	121½	.....
Can. So.	100	46½	46½	46½	46⅝
Ches. & Ohio	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
C., C., C. & St. L.	200	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27½
Cen. R. R., N. J.	200	104	103	104	104¼
Can. Pac.	100	57½	57½	57½	.....
Con Gas. [N. Y.]	100	147½	147½	147½	.....
Chicago Gas	12,700	68⅝	66⅝	67⅞	68⅝
Colo. Fuel & I.	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
Chicago & Alton	10	158½	158½	158½	.....
Del. & Hud.	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	125
Den. & Rio G.	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	11½
Gen. Elec.	2,800	28½	27⅞	28	28½
Ill. Steel	470	45⅛	45	45	46
Ill. Central	10	95	95	95	93¼
Ill. Steel	10	95	95	95	93½
Lake Shore	200	147¼	147	147	148¼
Louis. & Nash	7,900	46¼	45	45⅛	46
L. E. & W. pfd	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
L., N. A. & C.	100	1	1	1	1¼
Laclede Gas pfd	15	70	70	70	.....
Met. Traction	3	101	101	101	102
M. K. & T. pfd	500	25½	25¼	25¼	25¾
Manhattan	3,700	92½	91¼	92¼	92
Missouri Pac	2,300	21⅜	20¼	20½	21⅜
Minn. Iron	60	60	60	60	59½
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	100	71	71	71	71⅞
Nor. Pac pfd	600	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
Do 2d pfd	200	19	18⅞	19	.....
N. Y. Cent.	700	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	94¼
Nor. & W. pfd	20	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Do pfd	700	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅝
North Am. Co.	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	14	13⅞	13⅞	14½
Nat. Lead	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
Do pfd	100	86½	86½	86½	88½
N.Y.C.-St.L. 2-pd	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	.....
O. M. Silver	100	8½	8½	8½	.....
Phil. & Read.	18,000	26	25¼	25¼	25¾
Pac. Mail	500	21¼	20½	21¼	21¼
Pullman	300	152	152	152	152
Southern Ry.	600	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
Do pfd	1,900	25¼	24¾	24⅞	25⅜
So. Pac.	60	14	14	14	.....
Silver Bullion	23,000	65¼	65	65¼	65¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
St. J. & G. I.	100	½	½	½	.....
Texas Pac.	500	8	8	8	8⅝
Tenn. Coal	2,400	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
Union Pac.	1,800	8¼	8	8	8
U. P., D. & G.	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
U. S. Rubber	1,100	20	20	20	20¼
Do pfd	500	70½	70	70½	70¾
U. S. Cordage	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Do gtd	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
U. S. Leather	500	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾
Do pfd	800	62	60⅞	61½	61⅝
U. S. Express	27	41	41	41	40
W. & L. E.	600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
Wabash	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
Do pfd	1,200	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
West. Union	5,600	85⅜	84½	84⅝	85¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	United States	40
American	110	Fargo	87

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	116	U. S. 4s, reg	107
U. S. 4s, coup	117	U. S. 4s, coup	108
U. S. 5s, reg	110¼	U. S. 2s, reg	93
U. S. 5s, coup	111¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	A-NW 1st 81	1000	M-St P N P 1st 120
1000	Amn Sp 6s 65	5000	M-StP S Minn 114
5000	Ann Ar 4s 69¾	1000	do C-PW 5s 112
19000	Atch gen 4s 74¾@75½	2000	M-StL con 6s 98½
90000	do adjmt 4s 37½@38½	8000	MK-T 1st 4s 80¾@81
12000	Bklyn U Gas 5s 107	42000	do 2d 55¼@¾
3000	C-WI gm 115	5000	NYC-StL 4s 103½
1000	CBQ cons 115½	3000	NYC 1st 117
1000	do conv 5s 97	10000	NP 1st reg 113
6000	CGL-CCo 5s 91	20000	do 3d tr 68
3000	Con Gas Chgo 5s 82½	50000	do con 5s tr 48
4000	CNJ gm 5s 113@¾	2000	NY O-W ref 4s 85
5000	ColAve 1st 113½	15000	OSL-N 5s tr 62½
5000	C H V-T 5s 82½@83	7000	do 6s 109¾@110
2000	CRI-P ex 5s 99½	12000	do 6s tr 109
12000	C-NW 30 yr deb 5s 105	51000	P-R 1st inc tr 43¼@¾
4000	do s f deb 5s 1933 107½	20000	do 3d inc tr 29½
15000	C-NP 1st tr 40½@¾	1000	P-E 1st 73½
5000	C-E 1st 108	1000	StP-SC 1st 127
1000	CSo 1st gtd 106¾	12000	SoPac Cal 5s cons 86½
7000	C-O gen 4½s 70¼	20000	SoRy 5s 84¼@½
3000	do con 5s 106¾@107	2000	TexP1st 5s 84½@¾
2000	Det Gas 5s 69	17000	U S 4s reg 1907 106¾@107
10000	Erie gen lien 60¼@¾	30000	US4s new 117
5000	do 1st cons 135	11000	US 5s cp 111½
10000	Ed NY 5s 107@½	6000	USCord 1st tr 22
11000	Ft W-DC 1s tr 50	10000	UNJRR-C gm 4s 113¼
5000	IaC 1st 5s 94¼	7000	US 4s 1907 cp 108
5000	KPJ-D div 105	20000	UP D-G 1st 31@32½
1000	L dock 6s 131	5000	Un El 1st 6s 73¾
10000	L-N cons 102½	1000	VaMid gm st 98½
12000	do unf gold 4s 74@¾	8000	Va fd deb1991 58
3000	LNA-C cons 82	1000	WPac 6s 100
14000	Mex-Int 1st 71¼@½	26000	WisC 1st tr 34¼@35
		14000	WS gtd 4s 104@¼
		1000	do reg 104
		32000	Wab 1st 5s 105@½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Boston trading was marked by some little pressure of long stock in the principal speculative features and by continued good investment demand for small odd lots of the home railway and other high class shares. United Gas firsts fell 1½ to 68½, but rallied to 70. Erie Telephone was up ¼ more, at 62½; Boston and Maine was up ¾, at 160, preferred selling at 152½, and Fitchburg preferred held firm at 91. New Haven and Hartford was up ½, at 174; while Albany held at 206, and Providence rose 1, to 257. Calumet and Hecla was 5 lower, at 315. Osceola lost ½, to 26; Sugar lost ¾ net for the day, to 113; Illinois Steel was ½ lower, at 46.

Bay State Gas was not particularly active, though Boston Gas bonds were decidedly heavy. The receivership decision has not appeared yet. The final payment on the Brookline property will be made on Monday. Preparations for it are complete.

Boston and Montana sagged with the rest of the market. The possibility that Capt. Couch may retire from the management has spent force in the market. A half per cent was paid to call 100 shares at 90 within thirty days.

The following compilation, under the head: "What Bryanism has cost," was in circulation in the street:

"Increase holdings New York banks since Aug. 8, $13,500,000; decrease in Treasury reserve same period, $6,000,000; gold imports, $67,000,000; native production, $10,000,000; total supplies, $77,000,000."

Call loans, 5@6; time money, 6@7; clearing-house rate, 4@5 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low	Close.
Amn. Sugar	5,800	114	114¼	112¼	113
Do pfd	125	100¼	100¼	100	100
Atchison	1,300	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾
Bay State Gas	2,500	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Bell Telephone	20	204	204¼	204	204¼
Bost. & Maine	165	160	160	160	160
C., B. & Q.	2,450	74¾	75¼	73¾	74¼
Calumet & Hecla	50	315	315	315	315
Chicago Junct. Ry.	25	95	95	95	95
Do pfd	25	100	100	100	100
Erie Telephone	225	62	62¼	62	62¼
Genl. Electric	150	28	28	27¼	27¾
Illinois Steel	30	46¼	46¼	46	46
Mex. Central	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Oregon Sh. Line	150	15	15	14¾	14¾
Pullman	15	153	153	152½	152½
Quincy Mining	25	114	114	114	114
Union Pacific	250	8	8	7¼	8
West End R. R.	175	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Westingh. El. pfd	25	49½	49½	49½	49½
Wolverine, Minn	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼

BONDS.

$2000 Atch adj 4s 38¾@¾	$2000 Mex Cent 4s 65
1000 CBQ conv 5s 96	3000 Gas 1st 5s 68¼@70

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Bank of England Strengthening Itself Against Next Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"The stock markets were dull today, but except for Kaffirs, which were flat on a renewed forced closing of account here and in Paris, the tone was not absolutely bad. At the same time, it looks as if business were coming to a standstill until after the United States election. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday.

"Americans were dull and closed weak. A feature of today's market is that small applications have been made to the Bank of England for loans and that the bank declines to lend except at higher rates than the official quotation of 4 per cent. This made considerable impression on the market and is believed to indicate the bank's desire to be in an exceptionally strong condition next week for whatever happens.

"The Paris Bourse was flat and the Berlin market quiet."

PECULIAR ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE.

Henry Balsley Falls from a Steamer Without Apparent Cause.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—As the steamer Frank Woods was coming into this port early this morning it lost one of its passengers, Henry Balsley. The unfortunate man is said to have been on his way to the pilot-house when for some reason he lost his balance and fell in the lake. The accident occurred five miles out on the lake. A. O. Shauman, clerk of the steamer, says he can give no reason for the accident unless the passenger was stunned by a bolt of lightning.

FULL ATTENDANCE AT THE COUNCIL.

Papers Read by Many Distinguished Divines.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 28.—The Missionary Council of the Episcopal Church was largely attended today, the representation being full. Papers were read by the Rev. Charles T. Olmsted of Utica, N. Y.; Bishop G. Mott Williams of Marquette, Bishop D. E. Tuttle of Missouri, and others. Tomorrow the Woman's Auxiliary will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary and be addressed by Dr. W. S. Langford and others.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Adjusters on the loss from the burning of the Chicago Pacific elevators believe the salvage will be much larger than has been estimated. Two elevators on the river which have facilities for drying and cleaning grain have agreed to handle the damaged cereal from Elevator B. These elevators have facilities for shipping by water and railroad, and by drying the wheat will be able to put it in a salable condition.

The loss will be adjusted by W. H. Harper and S. C. Pryor of the Chicago Packing and Provision company, representing the insured, and Frank Van Voorhees, Mr. Woodward of the Western Adjustment company, and Col. Ostrander of the Phenix of Brooklyn, representing the insurance companies. It is expected the salvage will exceed the original estimate of $200,000.

The report on the fire of the insurance patrol places the insurance at $1,053,890.

Considerable grain insurance was closed yesterday by the various agencies.

* * *

The report of the Electrical Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters shows that since July 10 there have been 129 fires in the country due to electricity. These fires caused a loss of from $100,000 to only a few dollars. Special attention is called to a fire in which two firemen were killed by alternating currents. The report calls the attention of the companies to the necessity of insisting on better work in small cities where many fires are caused by electricity as the result of improper placing of wires.

* * *

The insurance business for October has not been encouraging for the companies. A general manager said yesterday:

"Our business for the month will show a decrease of $10,000 as compared with October last year. The election has affected business in general, and, of course, the companies have felt the general depression. We look for a decided improvement in receipts after Nov. 3 if the election goes right. The elevator loss will materially reduce the net receipts from Chicago, and it is fortunate other losses have been light."

* * *

The United States Fidelity Guarantee company of Baltimore and the North River Fire Insurance company have applied for admission to Wisconsin. Their papers will be passed on soon.

* * *

The Kentucky Growers' Fire Insurance company has been organized with a capital stock of $100,000.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Sears—13892—Union Trust Co. vs. Frank S. and Henry S. Osborn; on verd., $1,536.75 and appld.—6175—Frederick Keppel & Co. vs. L. A. Eilel; by deflt., $1,146.40.

Judge Chetlain—12806—Wm. Schmidt Baking Co. vs. S. A. Snowden; by deflt., $400.

Judge Ewing—137161—The Western Refrigerating Co. vs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.; on findg., $820.56 and sat.

Judge Adams—13968—M. Jacob Berkson vs. Jos. J. Connell; by deflt., debt., $500; das., $454.57.—8222—Aaron K. Schwent et al. vs. De Witt P. Hubbard Co.; same, $275.60.—13662—Harry L. Cunningham vs. J. Sidney Baxter; by deflt., $235.09.

Judge Dunne—13667—John V. Farwell Co. vs. Enterprise Knitting Works; by deflt., $264.87.—2290—S. A. Tolman vs. Victor Rylander, J. A. Eddy, Nelson Chester, and William V. Griffin; on findg., $29,028.29.—2354—C. J. Cummings vs. Niagara Laundry Co.; on findg., $35.—3144—Schneider, Campbell Co. vs. Wm. P. Byrne; on findg., $75.

Judge Baker—13589—Fuller & Fuller Co. vs. James D. Sipp; on findg., $421.99.—13309—The Ried Ice Cream Co. vs. Same; same, $183.31.

Judge Neely—12587—Graf, Norsback & Co. vs. Simeon A. Croy; by deflt., $304.33.—2104—Welcome Hyde, for use of William R. Plum, vs. J. T. Oliver; on verd., $467.38, ex parte.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—2799—Bohemian Brg. Co. et al. vs. Kozel et al.; dec. sale.—118467—Fairbank vs. Swift; final decree.—129700—Thilmont et al. vs. Thilmont et al.; dec.—181—Cline vs. Winston; dec.—Divorces: 162014—Jane L. from William J. Tate.—151033—Bessie from Isadore Kajavska.—157362—Emma from Joseph Volk.—160329—Ida L. from Thomas E. Johns.—158934—Grace G. from James B. Dyer.

Judge Payne—1829—Grimm vs. Steger; dec.

Judge Hanecy—3663—Beman vs. Frisbe; dec. sale.

Judge Horton—4831—Inter-Ocean H. and L. Ass'n vs. Schwarze et al.; dec. sale.—154945—Sophia from Charles W. Hudd; div.

Court Calls for Today.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—Nos. 346, 319, 330.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Set hearing.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 5338, 5342, 5541, 2633, 5734, 5736, 5738, 5742, 5744, 5747, 1812, 5926, 5946, 5947, 5948.

Judge Sears—Nos. 5022, 5970, 5974, 6164, 6166, 6167, 6169, 6170, 6173, 6174, 6176, 6346, 1920, 6336, 6369, 6370, 6373.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 1706, 1707, 451, 2336, 2437½.

Judge Payne—Motions of course.

Judge Horton—Nos. 4, 6, 7.

Judge Gibbons—Nos. 163040, 162912.

Judge Hanecy—Nos. 3078, 8541, 691, 2068, 5208, 4498, 4712, 6152. No. 5117 on hearing.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 6611, 6615, 6795, 6796, 6798, 6801, 6804, 6807, 6809, 6873. No. 6605 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 7431, 7433, 7476½, 7596, 7600, 7601, 7602, 7605, 7606, 7600, 4330, 7780, 7781, 7783, 7784, 7032, 5917.

Judge Smith—Nos. 1928, 908, 2147, 2706, 2741, 2760, 2764, 2769, 2774, 2779, 2788, 2802, 2811, 2819, 2820.

Judge Adams—Nos. 2863, 2983, 3003, 3026, 3091, 3101, 3139, 3146, 3168, 3180, 3199, 3204, 3207, 3216, 3223, 2441, 807.

Judge Chetlain—9:30 a. m.—No. 5751. 10 a. m.—Nos. 5764, 5955, 5956, 5959, 5963, 6134, 6135, 6137, 6157, 6159, 6161, 5952, 6328, 6330, 6332, 6334, 6509, 6511, 6512, 6513.

Judge Baker—Nos. 2453, 3926, 4366, 4387, 2961.

Judge Neely—Nos. 2376, 2383, 2422. No. 2349 on trial.

Judge Ball—Nos. 4857, 4855, 4856, 5442, 5057, 5444, 5445, 5608, 5627, 5629, 5633. No. 5434 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 2109, 2095, 2393, 2443, 2455, 2457, 2465, 2485, 2490, 2516. No. 2099 on trial.

Judge Windes—Nos. 460, 1006, 1008, 1000, 1004, 459, 1037, 1060, 1071, 1133, 1138, 1164, 1176.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 888, 1033, 1041, 1055, 1069, 1077, 1116, 1121, 1127, 1142, 1163, 720, 236.

Judge Clifford—Harding vs. Harding on hearing.

Judge Carter—County Court, 10 a. m.—Nos. 15212, 15013. 2 p. m.—Nos. 15330, 15301.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—No. 1753.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Goggin—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—No. 1354.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Proceedings in Supreme Court today were:

CIVIL DOCKET.

193—Olds vs. North Chicago Street railway company; motion to strike bill of exceptions from the files as not having been filed in time.

231—Harms vs. Jacobs; motion by appellant for directions as to taxation of costs.

241—People ex rel. vs. Beare; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

242—Gage vs. Thompson; motion to retax costs.

126—Bucklin vs. City of Chicago; taken.

237—People ex rel. Horan vs. Board of Election Commissioners; argued orally by P. B. Smith and Levy Mayer, and taken; petition denied.

235—People ex rel. vs. Hartley; argued orally and taken.

127—Kinser vs. Calumet Fire Clay company; taken.

128—Chicago and Alton railway company vs. O'Neill; taken.

129—Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor vs. Julia Portingall; taken.

130—Steenburg vs. People; taken.

132—Adams vs. Ackerlund; taken.

133—Schmitt vs. Devine; taken.

142—Bebb vs. People; taken.

143—Mansfield vs. People; taken.

144—Hardert vs. Merchom; taken.

145—Welty vs. Jacobs; taken.

146—West Chicago Street railway company vs. Sullivan; taken.

147—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad vs. City of Naperville; taken.

148—Matthews vs. Kerfoot; taken.

149—Walker vs. People; taken.

150—Andrews vs. People; taken.

151—Ziegler vs. People; taken.

152—Claflin vs. Kelly; taken.

153—Farr vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; taken.

154—People vs. Clifford; taken.

155—Town of Cicero vs. Sackley; taken.

156—Lamb vs. Manning; taken.

157—National Bank of America vs. National Bank of Illinois; taken.

158—Gleason vs. Hoffman; taken.

159—Claflin vs. Kelly; taken.

160—Cole vs. Littledale; taken.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MURDERS A CHILD TO GET REVENGE.

Hired Man Kills His Employer's Son with an Ax.

Galesville, Wis., Oct. 28.—The 3-year-old son of Oscar Marshall, a North Bend farmer, was murdered by a hired man named Palmer. Marshall and the man had a quarrel, and, to get even with his employer, Palmer took the little boy to the barn and deliberately crushed his skull with an ax. Palmer afterwards pretended to poison himself, but later on made a complete confession. Excitement runs high and lynching may follow. The murderer is 18 years old.

The Enemy's Country.

New York Sun: When Bryan left Nebraska in August for his ridiculous expedition to the Madison Square Garden, New York, he said that he was coming to "the enemy's country."

Mr. Bryan is now in Illinois, speaking as industriously and fruitlessly as he spoke in New York. The East is still the enemy's country. The West has become the enemy's country. Illinois is the enemy's country. So is Wisconsin. So is Minnesota. So is Iowa. So is Michigan. So is Indiana. So is Ohio. So, it is said, is Nebraska. On the Pacific slope there seems to be a large area of the "enemy's country." One or both of the Dakotas are thought to be the enemy's country. Kentucky and West Virginia have the look of being the enemy's country.

Bryan finds the enemy's country much enlarged since he read his ten-column speech of acceptance. The "enemy" may enlarge it still more for him this week; and wherever the "enemy's country" is, there prevail the foes of swindling and the friends of the national honor.

[But the old secession States are still a "friend's country" for him and his destructive, anarchistic, bad money and free riot propensities.]

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY GOBBLES SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Makes Itself Entirely Secure by Absorbing This Coast Connection—E. St. John's Fight Forced to Fail When J. Pierpont Morgan Takes the Field—Western Rates to Go Up Next Monday—More Labor Rate Troubles.

It is now admitted that the recent purchase of a majority of the stock of the Seaboard Air Line by Thomas F. Ryan of New York was made in the interest of the Southern railway company. The announcement is made that as soon as the transfer of the stock to Mr. Ryan has taken place the Seaboard Air Line will be made a part of the Southern railway system. The consummation of this deal is one of the most important railroad events that have taken place for several years past. It will give the Southern railway almost as complete a monopoly of the Southern railroad business as the Southern Pacific octopus enjoys in California.

One by one has the Southern railroad gobbled up the roads in the South until it needed but the Seaboard Air Line to make it the supreme dictator of Southern railway affairs. The Seaboard Air Line has been a crown of thorns on the brow of the Southern railway. When E. St. John, formerly General Manager of the Rock Island in this city, assumed charge of the Seaboard Air Line as Vice-President and General Manager, he embraced the opportunity of popularizing his road by making war upon the Southern monopoly. Under ordinary circumstances he would probably have succeeded in checking permanently the encroachments of the Southern railway, but unfortunately for him J. Pierpont Morgan, backed by unlimited capital, was too much for Mr. St. John and his road has at last been devoured by the Southern railway.

R. C. Hoffman, President of the Air Line, said: "I shall resign as soon as the transfer is made. I would not care to remain President under that syndicate, nor do I believe that the syndicate would want me."

WESTERN RATES GO UP MONDAY.

Though Business May Fall Off, Roads Expect to Increase Their Earnings.

Arrangements have been perfected by all the Western railroads to put into effect the advanced freight tariffs on Nov. 2. On all articles except grain rates are restored to tariffs in effect prior to the commencement of the rate war. On grain the new rates will be from five cents to seven cents lower than the old ante-war tariffs.

In anticipation of the advance in rates shippers have been rushing freight forward in large quantities. Some of the roads are seriously embarrassed for the want of cars, especially at Missouri River points. It is expected, however, that shipments will drop off considerably when the new rates have become effective.

TO SELL PART OF UNION PACIFIC.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern to Be Put Under the Hammer.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 28.—The American Loan and Trust company has filed its application for permission to foreclose and sell the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern railroad. This is virtually the first important step taken looking to the sale of the Short Line and its divorce from the Union Pacific system. The road will be bid in by the bondholders and the reorganization plan will be put into operation.

More Trouble About Labor Rates.

Fresh trouble regarding labor rates has broken out in a new direction. This time the roads south from Chicago have got into a tangle on the subject. Several of the roads are charged with cutting of the rates in order to secure an undue proportion of the business. The Illinois Central claims to be seriously affected by these irregular practices, and with the view of making it odious has announced its intention to open rates for laborers in parties of five or more of $8 from Chicago to Memphis and $10 to Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Michigan Earnings.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Commissioner Billings reports that in August the railroad earnings in Michigan were $2,545,883, as against $2,620,443 in August last year. Up to Sept. 1 the aggregate earnings were $19,201,865, as compared with $18,543,544 for the same period last year. The per cent of increase for the eight months was 3.42.

New Officers of Montello Road.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Montello and Northwestern railway last Tuesday the following officers were elected: President, J. L. Pennifill; Vice-President, C. E. Pierce; Treasurer, A. K. Welles; Secretary, E. W. Underwood.

U. S. and City Bonds.

Full list, including County, School and Selected First Mortgage Securities payable in **Gold**, furnished on application.

Personal interviews invited.

This is an unusually favorable time to buy and we now advise purchases.

N. W. Harris & Co.
....BANKERS....
204 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
(Marquette Building.)
15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.

TRADERS IN WHEAT.

The heavy export demand and large gold imports tions must result in much higher prices. Write for our daily market review and new book—free. Posted quotations, private wire service, and best facilities.

CITY TRADE INVITED.
ROBERT H. KELLY & COMPANY,
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
ENTIRE 10th FLOOR, 226-228 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

SPECULATORS!

The wheat, corn, and provision markets are showing great activity, with an advancing tendency. Now is the time to make an investment. Call and see us or write for our Large Red Book on Statistics and General Information, and Daily Market Bulletin. Both free. A private and quiet room, with quotations posted for city customers.

E. S. MURRAY & CO.
122 Rialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

WHEAT.

From a statistical standpoint wheat is in a stronger position today than when selling 10 cents per bushel higher. With the election out of the way we expect to see much higher prices and are advising purchases now. Write for information and Market Letter.

EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO.,
40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

F. G. LOGAN
4 BOARD OF TRADE. Ground Floor.
GRAIN, STOCKS, PROVISIONS.
Investment Securities.

Globe Savings Bank,
UNDER STATE CONTROL
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits

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125 LA SALLE ST.
LOAN MONEY TO BUILD

BUY GOLD MORTGAGES OF H. O. STONE & CO. 206 LA SALLE ST.

HOLD FOR HIGHER PRICES

ENGLISH FARMERS ARE KEEPING THEIR WHEAT.

Although Present Figures Are Higher than They Hoped to See British Producers Are Confident of a Further Rise—Poor Potato Crop Will Make France, Germany, and Holland Importers—Outlook Becomes More Gloomy in India.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Oct. 28.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The London wheat market was quiet again today.

A remarkable feature of the situation, one plainly indicating a belief that higher prices are coming, is that the farmers in the wheat growing districts of England are firmly holding on to their stock, even though the figures now obtainable are much higher than they had ever hoped to see again. The continued absence of rain in the Punjaub district and the measures now being organized by the East Indian Government to deal with a possible famine seem certain to make large demands on the market next month.

A World representative had a talk today with Mr. Schamasch, the manager of the great firm of E. D. Sassoon & Co., of London and Bombay, the largest and most important London house in the East India trade. It was his purchase of several cargoes for Bombay last week that caused the first decided advance in prices. He says:

"I consider the prospect of the market excellent for some months to come, notwithstanding the price of wheat. The price of wheat shows a downward tendency. It has now fallen to 32 shillings, and I believe it will drop to 30, from which point it will rise steadily in a healthy, stable manner. The poor potato crop both here and on the continent must be taken into consideration as an important element in predicting the grain outlook.

France to Become an Importer.

"It is almost certain that on this account France will become an importer, and when France begins to import prices will go up two or three shillings in a week.

"Germany and Holland also have suffered in their potato crop, so they, too, will become importers, which will increase the strength of the market, and maintain prices at a good level.

"As to India, the pinch of want will not be felt there for some months, anyway, as they have enough stock to keep them going. It cannot be said with certainty that they will have a famine at all. Rain may come, and if it does the crop will be saved. Of course, the stocks in India are held by speculators, who may manipulate the market, in which event we will have exciting times. The importation of wheat into India has reached so far only moderate proportions. I bought three cargoes, and another firm bought one cargo for India. That is all.

"As to Argentina, we estimate that we shall get 4,000,000 quarters at least from there. The reaction in the market is due to a state of nervousness produced by an incursion of outsiders when prices began to improve. This reaction will prove beneficial in shaking off the weak holders, when trade will begin to improve, as already explained, on a stable, healthy basis, and prices will rise steadily."

Looks Worse in India.

Simla, Oct. 28.—The famine outlook in India is increasing in gloominess. It is not probable now that rain will fall, and the prospects are serious in the northwest and central provinces in the Punjab. The scarcity is extending to Behar. At Bombay prices have risen heavily. Large imports of foreign grain are expected. About thirty takhs of rupees have already been given from the imperial revenues for advances of seeds, and relief work in the northwest and central provinces of the Punjab, Central India, and Raputana are being started, in addition to the irrigation works which are projected in the Punjab. The government will issue a detailed and final forecast of the distress in December.

Price of Bread Rises in London.

London, Oct. 28.—The price of bread has gone up a half-penny a loaf, and the increase is being acutely felt in the poorer districts of London, where many families have in consequence been obliged to reduce their supplies.

The wheat market at the Baltic opened dull at 3d to 6d decline, and closed very dull, prices being 6d lower than yesterday, with no sales. The Mark Lane opening was also dull and 9d to 1s lower than yesterday.

Bulls Control in New York.

New York, Oct. 28.—Wheat bulls were aroused today, and with little effort ran prices up over 2 cents a bushel. December sold at 78¼ cents, against 76 cents last night, and May advanced from 79 to 81¼ cents. The advance was due to light offerings, better cables than expected, bullish crop news from India, and reports that several cargoes had been taken in San Francisco for Australia and Cape Town. There was extensive buying reported in Chicago for both North and Southwestern account, as well as by foreign houses. This, with the exceptionally strong cash situation in Minneapolis and the prediction of lighter spring wheat receipts, encouraged local long account purchases. There was some hesitation, but the close was strong.

Our Wednesday and Saturday issue each week until election will give the report by States of the famous woman's vote for President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1896:

Lake-av., 22 s of 30th-st., e f, 26x92, June 15, 1895 [G. G. Felton to J. R. Glass]	$10,000
31st-pl., 165 w of Center-av., s f, 24x124, Oct. 27 [L. Ehlert to W. Kutschke]	1,500
Ada-st., 264 n of 48th, w f, 24x124, Oct. 27 [F. C. Layer to M. Krum]	1,200
38th-st., 341 e of Cottage Grove-av., s f, 35x125, Oct. 26 [R. Durkee to I. B. Libbey]	3,000
48th-st., 206 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 24x124¾, Oct. 5 [M. Leonard to L. L. Gifford]	10,500
Polk-st., 177 e of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x125, Sept. 1 [W. F. Moran to K. Byron]	7,000
Monroe-st., 175 e of Francisco-av., n f, 25x124, Oct. 23 [P. Arp to N. M. Granger]	6,500
Whipple-st., n w cor Wabansia-av., e f, 45 7-10x118, Sept. 15, 1894 [G. St. Kunz to G. Wolf]	11,000
Windsor-av., 160 e of Fremont-st., n f, 40x93¾, Oct. 27 [C. D. McQuigg to H. Henneberg]	2,800
Harvard-st., 75 e of Albany-av., s f, 25x124, Oct. 28 [K. Wertz to M. A. Ryan]	2,100
Ashland-av., 190 n of Irving Park-av., e f, 50x165, Oct. 20 [M. in C. to J. J. Healy]	2,461
Rockwell-st., 250 n of Potomac-av., w f, 25x126, Oct. 7 [H. A. Rainbow et al. by guardian to A. H. Diekmeyer]	1,000
S. 43d-av., n w cor 13th-st., e f, 108½x125, Oct. 22 [A. M. Reilly to J. Houlihan]	2,500
Marshfield-av., 50 s of 57th-st., e f, 50x125, Oct. 27 [M. in C. to L. Jungk]	3,083
Aberdeen-st., 272 n of 70th, w f, 25x124, Oct. 8 [J. Riemersma to A. Berno]	1,700
Aberdeen-st., 297 n of 70th, w f, 25x124, Oct. 8 [same to J. Kilgallon]	1,700
Aberdeen-st., 322 n of 70th, w f, 25x124, Oct. 8 [same to N. Kilgallon]	1,700
Nelson-st., n e cor Wolcott, s f, 34¾x125, Oct. 27 [S. Brown Jr. to A. Paschke]	1,300
Lincoln-av., 75 n w of Faye-st., s w f, 25x125, Oct. 17 [F. J. Mann to G. R. Wagner]	5,300
Diversey-av., 100 e of Francisco, n f, 26x118¾, und ½ int.; Diversey-av., s w cor Francisco, n f, 97x118, und ½ int.; Diversey-av., s e cor Humboldt-st., n f, 121x118, und ½ int., Oct. 22 [James H. Gilbert and Ella K. Gilbert to Robt. C. Givins]	50,000
Diversey-av., 98 w of Francisco-av., n f, 48x118, und ½ int., Oct. 22 [R. C. Givins to E. K. Gilbert]	2,000
St. Louis-av., 350 n of W. 23d-st., e f, 75x125, May 6 [W. Tappe to M. J. Kane]	4,500
Michigan-av., 144 n of 23d-st., e f, 22⅛x178, Oct. 26 [M. in C. to W. C. Seipp]	11,955
Division-st., 48 w of Robey, n f, 48x121, Oct. 22 [F. Zietkowski to E. Gelim]	8,000
S. Chicago-av., 125 s e of Keefe, n e f, 25x125, Oct. 28 [B. J. Secord to The Equitable L. H. Assn.]	4,000
Rhodes-av., 161 s of 71st-st., e f, 50x125, Oct. 14 [G. Berler, to P. Janson]	3,500
73d-st., s e cor Jeffery-av., n f, 231x297, and o. p., Oct. 23 [M. in C. to W. Harty]	8,000
Walton-pl., s w cor Lafayette-pl., n f, 50x107, Aug. 18 [M. Allmendinger to C. E. Roth]	12,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Schiller Artist Dramatic club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Louis Schiff, Kat Trilling, and P. Ilatowsky.

The Inter-Ocean Cycling club, at Chicago, without capital; social; incorporators, Charles W. Gray, Harmon M. Campbell, and William A. Jennings.

Unique Commercial company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; general mercantile; incorporators, George Smith, Ed King, and G. A. Dirr.

L. T. Dickason company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; manufacture lumber; incorporators, Henry A. Hickman, Sidney C. Eastman, and Dwight B. Cheever.

Henry J. O. Pohl & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; general manufacturing; incorporators, Henry J. O. Pohl, Carleton Hudson, and N. H. Hanchette.

J. F. Olmstead Cement Paving company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; general concrete work; incorporators, J. F. Olmstead, W. H. Fellows, and A. C. Warren.

P. E. Pohle company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $6,500 to $8,500.

Globe Fixture and Furniture company, at Quincy, certified to an increase in capital stock from $5,000 to $8,000.

Hoge and Holderman Cemetery Association, at Morris, certified to enlargement in by-laws.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Bee Hive Confectionery company, at Bloomington, certified to a dissolution of organization and made surrender of charter.

Amboy Farmers' Coöperative Creamery, at Amboy, certified to a dissolution of organization and made surrender of charter.

Swedish-American Republican club of the Twenty-fifth Ward, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Alfred J. Tengwald, Edward Rost, and John A. Hedin.

The Fred D. Foss company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $20,000 to $30,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SMALL WALLET CONTAINING L. A. W. cards, photo, several notes, and papers. Finder will be rewarded on returning to FRANK H. DUNLOP, 142 W. Washington, care Fowler Cycle Mfg. Co.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—EYE WITNESSES TO THE KILLing of Mr. Hanauer at 43d-st. Illinois Central station Friday night, Oct. 23, will render his widow needed service by kindly sending name and address to 4200 Berkeley-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—RUPTURE CURED—THE UNdersigned will, upon receipt of name and address, inform any ruptured person how he or she may be cured at small expense, safely, painlessly, and permanently, without any detention from work or business, and not a cent required until cured and satisfied. Address B. E. JENSEN, 3d floor, 115 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST parlors; facial massage, shampooing; 15c, 25c, 50c, and $1. 148 State-st., 4th floor.

PERSONAL — ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMInated; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SOBER AND INdustrious young man, experienced in d. e. bookkeeping and office work in all its branches; best of references furnished. Address O 752, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DOUble entry bookkeeper and examiner wants temporary employment writing up, examining, and balancing books; first-class city references. Address C. L. BAINE, Room 44, 107 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED OFfice clerk and stenographer desires position whereby services are required half of each day. Address P 315, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF LARGE experience in banking, railroad, and corporation work; thorough accountant and correspondent; high-class references. P 296, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23, as assistant bookkeeper or office work; experience; city references. P 295, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, 42, capable of taking charge of office; able accountant, salesman. Address P 243, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer; ten years' experience; city references. Address P 289, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — TRAVELING SALESman; salary or commission. P 273, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 TO learn some trade. Address P 280, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, STEAM fitter, carpenter, janitor; license. Address B N 432, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED American as gardener and houseman; steam heat, milking, long experience; A1 city reference. Address O 839, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWISS AS houseman in first-class private family; city reference from 2½ years. P 288, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER OR steward; English; city references. Address G. W., 780 44th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG FRENCHman of 17 as butler in private family. Address J. BERNARD, 86 Diversey-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY experienced coachman; Dane; competent horseman and driver; willing to do housework; understands steam heat; good milker; best references. Address E C 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, HONEST, and willing coachman to take care of horses and cow; small wages; city refs. P 303, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; 8 years' best references. Address P 237, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR second hand; good references. P 319, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, 25, rapid and accurate, experienced; wholesale or mfg. preferred; object, to be employed; small salary; bank references. Address P 316, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20; stenographer and typewriter; willing, industrious; start on low wages. P 287, Tribune office.

SITUATION — WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; experienced; $12. P 313, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer; capable, reliable; $7. P 285, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—PERCENTAGE OF salary for position; anything; young married man; references; reliable and steady. Address D N 226, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED physician desires engagement to attend and nurse invalid at home or while traveling. Address P 290, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST, and steady young German to attend to horses and cows and do other work around private house. Address P 283, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — REFINED MIDDLEaged gentleman traveler will act as companion escort for wealthy family; references exchanged. Address P 269, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY MAN, handy about house, tend furnace, care for horses, or work around house. Apply to CHAS. WHITE, 8, 34 65th-st., Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED ADvertisement writer will work for reasonable price. Address P 308, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, capable young woman to keep small sets of books requiring an hour more or less daily; prices reasonable. Address P 224, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, capable young woman to keep small set of books requiring an hour more or less daily; price reasonable. Address P 224, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, with business qualifications; ref. and bond. Address P 201, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED woman as cook and laundress or second work; neat, willing, and obliging. Address WILLIAM, 141 Schiller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by neat, competent cook and laundress; would do general housework. Please call 292 W. Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPEtent colored girl; splendid waitress; private family only; references first-class. MISS JONES, third floor, 264 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent cook; also second girl; is splendid seamstress, or will do general work; references. Address A R 296, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILDREN'S nurse; willing to assist in chamber work or mending. 273 Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AT HOME; will go out day's work. MRS. HARRIS, 239 Chicago-av., rear cottage.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL for general housework; Hyde Park preferred. 4844 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN SMALL private family; best reference. Call 43 Pearson-st., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework or cooking. Call two days at 968 N. Halsted-st., 4th floor; good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND girl or waitress in private family; city or suburbs; good references. Address P 259, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT girl to do housework in a small family; best reference. Address 2149 50th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl at second work; can furnish good references. Call or address to 139 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl in small family; experienced. Address T. B. T., 351 W. Chicago-av., care John Anderson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS nurse; best of references; city or suburbs. Address P 301, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GIRL, SEAMstress, would like work in family and help with other work sewing; references. 380 Aldine-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS nurse and seamstress; city or suburb. Address D V 383, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED girl for second work; good waitress; references. Call 2914 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by Scotch cook. 1000 Peoria-st. and 50th-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR general housework. Call 3744 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND OR GENERal work; experienced girl; refs. 2248 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKING—Dresses made for $8 and $10. 1116 Masonic Temple.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will sew in families for $1.50 day; references. Address P 267, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SEAMSTRESS DEsires going out; children's clothes a specialty. 3966 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER wants sewing by the day or week; first-class family work; $1.50 per day. P 318, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work; $1.25 per day. 31 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; first-class references. Address MISS C. R. LAVAN, 21 S. Peoria-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; experienced, rapid, energetic; entirely reliable; familiar with B. of T. terms. P 239, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stenographer and Rem. operator; moderate salary. Address P 200, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY STEnographer wants half-day position or work to do outside of office. Address P 279, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, Remington; experienced in publishing houses; references. Address P 268, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, and office man desires engagement; first-class references. P 255, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FREE OF CHARGE—300 domestics; any kind of work; any locality. Tel. N. 869. 130 N. Clark-st. MATTHEWS.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSING TO DO at home; experienced; plain and accurate; $1 per thousand. Address D O 488, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG, HEALTHY woman, married, as wet nurse. 1064 Ward-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY REtoucher; references. Address V J 148, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

OFFICE MAN—WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF collection department of some large house; only those who can command high salary considered; state former employers, age, and salary expected; all communications confidential. P 311, Tribune.

REGISTERED DRUG CLERK OR ASSISTANT; state city experience, age, and salary expected. Address P 298, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN — IN LARGE MERCANTILE house, about 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, lives at home, and can come well recommended; state age and salary expected. Address P 282, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—TO SELL ON COMmission in Nebraska and Dakotas our line of seamless hosiery; give experience and references. COOPER, WELLS & CO., St. Joseph, Mich.

SALESMAN—CITY. PHOTO PIN CO., 511 W. 63d-st.

SALESMEN — VISITING THE COUNTRY REtail hardware trade to carry as a side line an article largely in use paying a good commission; experienced salesmen traveling to country retail hardware trade only need apply. Address V J 155, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY DISTRICT; NEW SEAson; samples free; salary or commission with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Chicago.

TRAVELING MEN VISITING CLOTHING OR gents' furnishing trade in any State can learn of interesting suggestion by add. V J 135, Tribune.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—TO SELL BOILERS, steam and hot water heaters, on salary. Address, with references, O 771, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOYS—BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 18, as ushers for the Great Northern Theater; must be well dressed. Apply Room 707 Great Northern Building, Thursday, between 5 and 6 p. m.

Trades.

CANDYMAKERS—THREE FIRST-CLASS HARD goods men. Call at Briggs House between 8:30 and 10 Thursday a. m., and 6 to 8 Thursday p. m.

ENGRAVER—EXPERIENCED, FOR COPPER and steel plate work; only a reliable man is wanted; send samples of work and references with application. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HALF-TONE FINISHER—FIRST-CLASS. A. ZEESE & SONS, 300, 306 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

TYPEWRITER — EXPERIENCED YOUNG man; state particulars and salary expected. Apply by letter only. T. I. LIPTON, 49 River-st.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ALL branches taught in two months; wages Saturdays while learning; outfit of tools donated; day or night class; catalogue mailed free. MOLER'S Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MARKER — FIRST-CLASS MAN USED TO marking boxes in wholesale house; must have experience and come well recommended; state age and salary expected. Address P 317, Tribune office.

MANAGER—FIRST-CLASS, TO OPEN RESTaurant. 24 E. Jackson-st.

TRIMMER—FIRST-CLASS, FOR A TOWN OF 20,000; must be A1. Apply to C. C. WETHERELL, 136 Wabash-av., immediately.

YOUNG MAN—INTELLIGENT; INSIDE WORK; good pay. Address P 322, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT, IN family of two; good wages. Call 4450 Ellis-av., this afternoon.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL for second work; must be experienced waitress and know something about sewing. 3628 Grand-bd.

HOUSEWORK — A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 2753 Paulina-st., Ravenswood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; PROTESTANT; SMALL family; references. 2013 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework. 8130 Prairie-av.

NURSE GIRL — GOOD, COMPETENT; ONLY one that can sew and talk German, and with good references, need apply. Call all day 3351 South Park-av.

NURSE—REFINED, EXPERIENCED NORTH German nurse to take care of two children. 4742 Drexel-blvd.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—A REFINED YOUNG LADY as housekeeper in widower's family in the city; one servant; good salary and home to right person. Address P 304, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY; MUST BE a rapid shorthand writer and accustomed to operate a Smith Premier; state age, references, salary expected, etc. Address P 302, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY eight weeks required; hairdressing taught in four; catalogue mailed free. MOLER'S Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

COMEDIAN OF REPUTATION WANTS A LADY partner for sketch business who can join him at once. Address P 266, Tribune office.

MILLINERY TRIMMER—FIRST-CLASS, EXperienced. Apply today, before 11 o'clock. 118-120 Wabash-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPHARD of Elgin, Ill., who, during the last six years, has cured a large number of consumptives, has an office at 1013 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

MRS. DR. BELL HANNA, SKILLFUL TREATment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; consultation free. 3118 Wabash-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYsician. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hrs. 10-6.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. ROACH AND WIFE, THE CHAMPIONS of the world of all the latest stage and ballroom dances; the waltz movements with the reverse taught to old or young in 10 minutes. 131 W. Madison-st., day, eve. Haymarket Theater Bldg., 4th floor, suite 27. Come right up. Don't be backward.

$5—AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ORATORY AND Elocution gives 16 evening lessons, two a week, two hours each, three instructors, only $5. Also 16 evening lessons in vocal music for $5. MODERN METHODS. Call 1422 Masonic Temple.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OFFERS FULL COURSE in shorthand; tuition, $25 term; evening classes, $10; write for circular.

MISS COOK, TEACHER OF FANCY DANCING. Room 1115 Steinway Hall, 17 E. Van Buren-st.

WALTZ TAUGHT. ROOM 1116 STEINWAY Hall, 17 E. Van Buren-st.; private instruction.

JOHN M'CARTHY, TEACHER OF STEP DANCing. Steinway Hall, 17 E. Van Buren-st.

WELL KNOWN ACTOR, STAGE MANAGER, coaches ladies, gentlemen. 912 Steinway Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ITASCA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AT $1.50 per week this year; references, all old patrons; send card. FRANK A. SMITH, Itasca, Ill., or JULES HOMENY, 33, 170 E. Madison-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MODEL STOCK farm; first-class manner. EASTON & SONS, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED, GRAINED, $1.50 WEEK. Telephone Main 2141. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO Nov. 4, 1896, at 7 p. m., by Village Clerk of South Milwaukee [Ty McGovroy] for furnishing said village with an electric lighting plant. Plans and specifications to be had on application to said Village Clerk. Village reserves right to reject any and all bids. TY McGOVROY, Village Clerk. Dated Oct. 20, '96.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A FINE DIAmond necklace, or diamonds to make one. Address P 314, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 903 Columbus Building.

CLOTHING.

G. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

143 36TH-ST.—LARGE ROOM, ALL MODERN improvements, with board; near I. C. R. R. and cable.

159 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE PRINCETON. Yale, everything new, $6, $7, and $8. No small children.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV. — SOME DESIRABLE rooms, with board; choice location; references exchanged.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with choice board; walking distance.

North Side.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, ALSO large rooms; modern conveniences; board reasonable.

THE ELMS, 429 LA SALLE-AV.—ONE FRONT room for two, $45 month; one single, $8 per week.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, excellent table; walking distance; reasonable rates.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS with board; near Goethe-st. MRS. CROWELL.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS with board; $5 and $5.50 weekly.

208 N. STATE, FLAT 16—PARLOR, WITH BEDroom, $16; hall room, $8 monthly; board optional.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—WANTED—TWO YOUNG men; board, room, $3.50 week; walking distance.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS; also board; best locations; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND YOUNG daughter desire board in respectable private family on North Side for winter; references. Address P 229, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLACE FOR CHILD 5 YEARS OLD in nice Christian family in Lake View, $2 per week. MRS. LUNN, 1866 Melrose-st.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE boarders or roomers? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; steam heat, bath, elevator; convenient transportation, Flat 60, Potomac, 30th and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4305 DREXEL-BLVD.—3 UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping to gent and wife; A1 location; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; steam; modern; reasonable. 2300 Wabash, Flat A.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BACK PARLOR TO couple; cheap. The Rainier, Flat 26.

North Side.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., THE RUGIA and annex now open to receive guests; newly furnished, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, stationary washstands, porcelain bathtubs; first-class in all respects; European plan.

TO RENT—247 N. STATE-ST., 1ST FLOOR—Front parlor bedroom, heated; low rent.

TO RENT—215 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove and smaller room.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, PRIvate entrance; hot water heat. 267 E. Erie-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOM, and breakfast, with private Hebrew family. Address P 320, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 3229 GROVEland-av.; newly decorated; elegant; worth inspection. Key 3227. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH Park-av.; large octagon stone fronts, 15 rooms each; fine condition; street boulevarded; fine for boarding; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTY LEAVING CITY WILL rent two-story and cellar stone-front dwelling, steam heat, gas range; modern conveniences; will sacrifice, $30. 395 E. 54th-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT modern 10-room residence; only $40 to May 1. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st., 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURNISHED house; owner would board or would sell furniture at a bargain. 3204 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—30 WOODLAND PARK [34TH-ST.]—10-room brick; south front; $45; bargain.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE LOCATION, CORNER 2-story and attic brick, modern; gas grates. West Side boulevard; low price to May 1. J. L. McKEEVER, 305 Tacoma Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH END LINCOLN PARK; modern houses; gas ranges, hot water, etc.
748 N. Park-av., 9 rooms; $45.
161 Eugenie-st., 9 rooms; $55.
OWNER, R. 30, 88 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OLD-STYLE HOUSE of 17 or 18 rooms, with large grounds, on either N. or S. Side; must be cheap; fine tenant; long lease. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FREE TO NOV. 1ST.
"THE NAVARRO," 6318-6320 Drexel-av., very convenient to elevated road, Cottage Grove cable, and electric cars; only one 7-room flat left; stone front building; steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; only $22.50. See janitor.
"THE WESTMINSTER," COR. LANGLEY-AV. AND 61ST-ST., 6 rooms, all outside, $25; handsome building on fine residence street, overlooking park, near Chicago University; large outside rooms, finely decorated, three blocks from L station, Cottage Grove-av., and one block west of cable cars; private halls; hardwood, steam heat, hot water; every modern convenience. See janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE CAMBRIDGE,"
N. w. corner Ellis-av. and 39th-st.
Flats, apartments, and rooms.
4 and 6 room flats, 2 and 3 room furnished and unfurnished apartments, and furnished rooms for bachelors; improvements and decorating just completed at a large expense, making this one of the most desirable buildings on the South Side; steam heat, hot water, passenger elevator, telephone, bicycle room; one block to Cottage Grove cable or Illinois Central trains; rent reasonable. See manager at the building or plans and prices at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av., and 33d-st.—Apartments of 4 to 7 rooms for housekeeping; also single rooms and furnished and unfurnished suites of 2 to 3 rooms; every modern convenience, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, elevator, telephone, hotel service, and first-class cafe in connection.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood finish throughout; tile bath-rooms; open plumbing; every convenience; reasonable rent. Agent on premises.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOLLANSBEE APARTment building, corner 23d-st. and Wabash-av.; flats $20 to $45; walking distance of center; one block from elevated station and cable cars; agent on premises at all times; 'Phone South 1172.

TO RENT—490 TO 496 BOWEN-AV., JUST EAST of Grand-blvd., near 41st-st., four-room flats; stone front building; $12.50 to $16; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges. See janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 225 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV.—1 BLOCK FROM I. C. and L stations; fine 6-room flat, heated with water; see janitor or owner. BOYD.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLAT IN THE NEWton, corner 39th-st. and Calumet-av. A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND 4 rooms, $12 to $28; will furnish. 3826 Rhodes-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
111 W. Huron-st., 4 rooms, light, $6.
302 Grand-av., 6 rooms, pleasant, $9.
277 Ogden-av., 4 rooms, bath, brick, $12.
ALL OPEN.

TO RENT—5-6 SIX ROOM; STEAM HEAT, ranges, janitor service. 1017 Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS NEAR SOUTH END LINcoln Park; new building; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heated, hot water, electric light free. Apply 147 Eugenie-st., or 167 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHed and unfurnished, in the Florence and Bellevue, near lake; modern improvements, including elevator. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 167 LOCUST-ST., cor. La Salle; first-class; all conveniences; low rent to small family; apply to janitor.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT, 5 ROOMS, MODERN FLAT. 64 Wendell, near Wells and Oak, $15; open.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV., FURNISHED flat, 3 rooms; light, clean; walking distance.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished flat, gentleman and wife, for winter; rent reasonable; must be extra value. Address by letter R. M. STUART JR., Auditorium Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5-ROOM STEAM heated flat. North Side, rent $20. P 305, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 85 MONROE-ST., NEAR Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BAKERY AND KITCHEN; SIZE 20 x60. 40 Custom House-pl.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 681 WELLS-ST., IN BLOCK of ten; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—NICE PRIVATE OFFICE OR DESK room cheap, with 'phone. 305 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE OR STORE ON main floor of 48 S. Clark-st.; also cheap offices on second floor of same building. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — NOTICE PARTICULARLY — 706 W. Monroe-st., near Lincoln, 2-story stone front house, 11 rooms, fine condition; want offer. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE——SPECIAL.
—INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—
—10-room brick house in excellent condition.—
—PRICE $6,500——WORTH $10,000—
RHODES BROS. & CO., 515 Home Ins. Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE AUTUMN EXCURSION TO WEST GROSSDALE.
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS FARM OF 140 ACRES; or would exchange in part for city or suburban improved property. Address P 309, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY FOR CASH, 9-room new modern house, between North-av. and Division-st. and east of Dearborn-av. Address P 312, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET BETWEEN 12TH and 39th-sts., with alleys on side and rear, or a corner; from owners only. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—$75,000 TO $125,000, good business property, improved, South Side, for investment. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Com. Bldg.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY INSIDE THE LOOP IS SAFE AS government bonds; I know of a leasehold paying 6 per cent net on $150,000 and better than a fee that will be exchanged for good class clear vacant or improved, which can be divided; owners of such call or write. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

FARMS, CITY PROPERTY, HOTELS, AND manufacturing plants to exchange for stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, or general merchandise; correspondence solicited. G. A. MATTHEWS, 514 Matthews Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of repayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

I WANT TO SELL 3 NOTES OF $2,400, $2,500, and $2,600, 6 per cent interest, payable annually; all secured by first mortgages on lands in Illinois corn belt; at face and accrued interest; principals only. Address V J 106, Tribune office.

GRENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. C. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, 161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payments to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

$3,000 PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN; 6 PER cent. KRICK, 42½, 115 Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

UNDOUBTED OPENING FOR MAN WITH $600 cash willing to learn office details in business having unlimited connections and now paying largely. Income fully $2,000 first year. W. B. FINK, 134 Monroe-st.

$5 A WEEK PROFITS IS THE AVERAGE REturn on my "fluctuation sytem." Send for pamphlet free. W. E. FOREST, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

HAVE ONE OF THE BEST DEVELOPED tree gold mines in Carolinas; mill bought; want partner with $3,000 to go with me; references unquestionable. Address P 286, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,250—BEST BUSINESS IN CHIcago; manufacture maple syrup, preserves, honey, etc.; have good trade. Address P 321, Tribune.

PART OF A SHOE STORE FOR RENT, CLOTHing stock preferred; down-town district; good location. Address P 271, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 TAKE ¼ INTERest in theatrical business; $1,000 already invested; investigate. Address P 272, Tribune.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

$5,000 TAKES HALF INTEREST IN A GREAT patent medicine; many agents already. Address P 238, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—SMALL BRASS foundry, with or without power. Address P 300, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS MIRROR factory, with well assorted stock French plate. Address P 294, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR SALE—BAKERY AND KITCHen; size 20x60. 40 Custom House-pl.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago. F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, base burners, store heaters; special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350-352 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEW AND 2D-HAND RADIATOR coils, boilers, etc. SAML. I. POPE CO., 207 Medinah Temple Bldg.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

$50 CASH FOR A NO. 1 RECENT NUMBER Remington typewriter. P 310, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE NOW HAVE ONLY A FEW MORE SECond-hand bargains left and if these go as fast as the others have gone we will have none left by election time. We hope this will be the case, as our winter goods are beginning to arrive and we will start in with a nice, new, clean, fresh stock of as fine a lot of pianos as have ever been placed on sale in Chicago. The Arion piano is now coming with swinging carved fronts and rolling fall boards with mandolin attachments, all for $300 up. The new Camp & Co. piano from our New York factory is pronounced to be a big success and judging from the sales we have had on them there is no doubt of it. Price from $325 up. The Esteys are coming new with plain panels in very rich cases, rolling falls, and swinging fronts, from $350 up. The Decker, the STANDARD OF THE WORLD, is the same old good, honest piano that it always has been and at the same low prices, from $450 up. Tuning, moving, and repairing. Rents, $4 and $5, allowed if purchased; easy payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

ARE YOU WAITING UNTIL AFTER ELECtion? If so, why?
Now is the time for sharp buyers to get bargains. New uprights at low prices to close. Slightly used grand and upright pianos $150 and upwards. Squares $25. Pianos for rent. General representatives for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall. 17 Van Buren-st.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS RECEIVED THE highest award at the World's Columbian Exhibition; these celebrated instruments are made in all kinds of natural fancy wool casings; guaranteed for seven years; prices and terms very reasonable; new pianos to rent, one year's rental allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos, various makes; uprights and squares; special low prices; pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged; illustrated catalogue furnished on application; established in Chicago, 1873. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE LEADING MUSICIANS of the world credit KIMBALL PIANO with the attributes of absolute sovereignty in the great main points of TONE, FORM, AND BUILD, uniting the greatest strength with greatest sensibility, resulting in an instrumental voice never equaled in sweetness and capacity.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Manufacturers, Wabash-av., So. of Jackson-st.

$100 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $115 buys a Decker upright piano; $165 buys a Sterling upright piano; $185 buys a Vose & Sons mahogany case upright piano; $228 buys a Sohmer upright piano; 2 Knabe upright pianos, $225 and $290 each; 1 Steinway upright piano, $245; sold to reliable parties on time payments; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $160 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTLERY—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF Wostenholm and Henckels knives, razors, carvers, and scissors is just in. Why buy a poor knife when you can buy a Wostenholm for 25c and up? We have over 500 patterns to select from. Combination knives up to 17 blades. Razors from 35c up. Star Safety razors $1.25. Carvers 85c per pair to $35 per set. Table cutlery in great variety. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

A JOCKEY WILL SEND INSIDE INFORMAtion on Latonia races to responsible parties for share of winnings. Address FRANK BANGS, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

SAVE MONEY ON FREIGHT TO PARTIES moving California. 1654 Monadnock Blk.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers	from New York
to Gibraltar, Algiers,	Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a.m.	*Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 a.m.	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a.m.
†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 a.m.	*Normannia, De. 5, 11 am

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. Cab., $60 and upward;	II. Cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10am
Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale..........Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 am
†Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.
A. Victoria..........Nov. 5 | F. Bismarck..........Nov. 12
CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6¾ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE—
Established 1840, and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes. Excellent saloon accommodations; winter rates. Unequaled second cabin accommodations; all steamers. Disembarking passengers Liverpool landing stage; trains to London 3¾ hours. Through rates to Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph-sts. Tel. M. 2051.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Berlin..........Oct. 31 | St. Paul..........Nov. 11
St. Louis..........Nov. 4 | New York..........Nov. 18
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Belgenland.....Oct. 31 | Waesland.......Nov. 7
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Southwark........Nov. 4 | Friesland.........Nov. 18
Noordland........Nov. 11 | Kensington.........Nov. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844]—Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
NILE STEAMERS: monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
COPTIC..........Nov. 3, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..Nov. 12, 1 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Nov. 21, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to W. G. Neimyer, Agt., 238 Clark-st., or W. T. Holly, Agt., 191 Clark-st., Chicago.

JAPAN—ROUND THE WORLD—HOLY LAND—Party leaves New York Nov. 5 and 'Frisco Nov. 12 for Honolulu and Japan, also around the world; Feb. 6 and 27 for Palestine; May 8, June 12, July 3, for Europe; $260 and up. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Furnessia, Oct. 31, noon. Circassia, Nov. 7, noon. Saloon, second cabin, and steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 NOON.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Genl. Western Agent,
TEL. EXP. 139. 244 S. CLARK-ST.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.—OFFICE and docks foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily except Sunday at 8 p. m.; to Green Bay, Wednesday, at 8 p. m., and Saturday at 7:30 p. m.; to Escanaba, Gladstone, and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m.; to Menominee, Marinette, and intermediate points, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m.; to Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Telephone main 3629.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE.
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 p. m. Dock and office, 1 State-st. Tel. Main 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:20 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 1:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer; Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	†10:00 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fox River points, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, Iron Towns, Pacific coast	†12:30 am / *6:25 pm	* 9:45 am / *10:45 pm
Duluth and Superior	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†12:15 pm	† 1:10 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†11:30 pm	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:05 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am / * 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:05 pm	†12:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	* 9:15 pm / *10:15 pm	*8:00 am / * 9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	* 6:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	* 3:30 pm / *10:15 pm	† 8:55 am
Iowa and Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:00 am / * 3:30 pm	* 4:15 pm / †11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	* 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am / * 3:00 am	c7:30 am / * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. R., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am / *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm / * 6:30 pm

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., e6:30p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3; a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. a.Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:30 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:30 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 2:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	* 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		* 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	†11:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:20 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:20 pm	* 8:45 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenwo'h	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:30 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 6:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Spring'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	† 5:00 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:35 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	†10:20 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:55 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 3:30 pm
Pekin Express	† 1:00 pm	† 6:00 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:30 pm	† 9:00 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	† 5:30 pm	† 8:00 am
Kas. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 162 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 9:00 am	† 9:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 am
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:30 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	† 5:45 am / * 6:30 pm / *11:30 pm	*10:00 pm / * 9:30 am / * 7:00 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 7:30 am	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 9:00 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 4:50 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 3:00 pm	†10:45 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Sept. 20, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	†11:30 pm	o 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Sleeper	†11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., 12 p. m.; arrive, 12 p. m., †6:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. oEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	* 7:00 am	* 5:20 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 8:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:20 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:20 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	5:30 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	‡ 4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agent, 232 Marquette Bldg. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:20 am	8:00 pm
Parlor car	1:30 pm	6:30 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. † Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	*1:00 pm	*6:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

NEW WAR SHIPS NAMED.

ILLINOIS ONE OF THE STATES TO BE HONORED THUS.

Secretary Herbert Directs That the Three Battleships Be Called Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the Gunboats Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg, and Wheeling — Venezuela Commission Meets Again.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Before his departure on his electioneering trip to Alabama Secretary Herbert disposed of a matter which concerned naming three battleships and six gunboats now under construction in different parts of the country.

Under the law battleships must be named after States of the Union and gunboats after cities of historic interest. Secretary Herbert directed the battleships to be named respectively Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the gunboats Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg, and Wheeling. In the selection of names for the gunboats the cities complimented are in the States of Maryland, Ohio, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Mississippi, and West Virginia.

In selecting the name Alabama the Secretary honors his native State, perpetuates the name of the most famous of the Confederate cruisers, and gives notice to the world that the animosities of the civil war are forgotten. Uncle Sam has a Kearsarge and Alabama to fight for the honor and dignity of the Union and to maintain the prestige of the United States among the nations of the world.

The vessels which will bear the above names are now under construction at the following places: Illinois at Newport News, Va.; Alabama at Cramps', Philadelphia; Wisconsin at the Union iron works; Annapolis at Nixon's, Elizabeth, N. J.; Vicksburg and Newport at the Bath iron works, Maine; Princeton at Dialogue's Camden works; the Wheeling and Marietta at the Union iron works, San Francisco.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION AT WORK.

Prof. Baer, Who Was Sent to The Hague, Returns.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Venezuelan Commission resumed its session today and probably will meet frequently from now until it completes its work. Andrew D. White was the only absentee.

Some time ago Justice Brewer intimated that the report would be ready for submission by Dec. 1 at the latest, and this would seem to indicate that the members of the commission, who have been kept advised during the summer and fall of all developments, will reach a speedy conclusion once all the documents are officially laid before them.

New York, Oct. 28.—G. L. Baer, Professor of History at Cornell University, returned on the steamship Teutonic today after spending some months abroad examining the archives of The Hague for official documents relating to the Venezuelan boundary. These documents go back to the sixteenth century. Prof. Baer found that some of the records had found their way into England, which necessitated his going to London to examine them. Prof. Baer was assisted in his investigation by Dr. De Haan of Johns Hopkins University.

"My mission," said Prof. Baer, "was simply to find out the geographical and geological conditions, and I explored a great body of documents which previously had not been examined. In doing this I naturally came across much good material, but the evidence was so vague that it will have to be interpreted by legal authority. Both in The Hague and in London I was given every possible facility in making my examination.

"So far as possible I tried, in my own mind, to arrive at no conclusion. I was not sent there to draw conclusions, but to explore documents, and I have no right to anticipate the conclusions of the commission. I have every reason, however, to believe that the question will be amicably settled."

RUSSIA'S EXPERIENCE WITH SILVER.

Effect of a Depreciated Currency Upon the Price of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—In answer to the State Department's circular calling for information as to money and wages in foreign countries, United States Minister Breckinridge at St. Petersburg has submitted an elaborate report on the Russian financial system and its workings. He shows that the standard for many years has been fluctuating paper, measured externally in terms of gold.

The per capita circulation is about $5. In circulation the government has 1,055,000,000 rubles, including: Gold, 5,093,000; silver, 25,000,000; and subsidiary coin, silver and copper, 90,000,000 rubles. The coinage of silver on private account was stopped in 1893, and an extensive redemption scheme is about to be put into operation, to carry out which the government has accumulated a sum of gold equal to 550,000,00 gold rubles ($368,500,000). The paper ruble, now valued at 67 cents gold, will be redeemable in a special gold coin of the same value. Silver will be given a large field of employment, but its coinage will be upon the account of the government and it will be kept at par with gold.

Concerning the practical effect of the existing currency on manufacturing industries and the rates of labor, the Minister submits data which he says will enable the subject to be viewed from different points of view. Manufactures have long been stimulated by a protective tariff as well as by the ability of the manufacturers to pay their workmen approximately the old scale of wages in the cheaper money of the present system. Still, the growth of manufactures, while considerable, has not been as marked as would be expected from these advantages, though in lines most congenial to the people the growth has been great and the profits enormous.

The workmen, however, did not participate appreciably in the benefits bestowed upon these industries. Not a word is heard favorable to the condition of agriculture: the universal testimony is of extreme depression, and the wages of the agricultural laborers have had in the main a downward tendency. As to factory wages, the Minister, after submitting copious official tables, remarks that wages in Russia have undergone little or no change for thirty years, and that there is no record of their being affected by the great changes in the purchasing power of the paper ruble—the medium of payment.

It may be assumed that had Russian labor been organized, as in the United States, it at least would have struggled to change the scale to correspond to the change in the value of money, but there has been no struggle and no change.

Wages in England and American are respectively 124 and 379 per cent higher than in Russia, and in the latter salaries are still further reduced by fines imposed upon workmen.

In conclusion Mr. Breckinridge says:

"Russia as a nation, during a long period of peace, has grown steadily in population and wealth. How much faster she might have grown and how much more equally the products of labor might have been distributed had she enjoyed during all this period a good currency, conforming to a stable standard of value, and had the channels of both domestic and foreign trade been less deflected from their natural laws and sources, is a matter of speculation into which I do not enter. Nor do I attempt to say to what extent the failure here of depreciated currency to transmit its expansion to the vast interests enumerated would prevail in our country."

POPOCRATS AFTER OFFICEHOLDERS

Complaints of Violation of the Civil Service Law.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—There are a score or more cases of complaints of political assessments on employés in Federal offices now on file awaiting the action of the Civil Service Commission. In practically all of these cases correspondence has been going on between the commission and parties interested where the violations of the civil service law took place.

Most of the charges affect offices in the West, though there is a relatively large number in the East. More recent charges have come from Worcester, Mass., and from Pittsburg, Pa. At the latter place the complaint alleges threatening circulars were forwarded to letter-carriers and other employés in Alleghany County by Chairman Gorman of the Popocratic State committee and County Chairman Hawley of Pittsburg.

Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Treasury today lost $358,300 in gold coin and $10,500 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $118,732,040.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

Why I Shall Vote for McKinley.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The prosperity of the American people and the future of this republic hinge upon the character and principles of the men we as voters elect to fill the highest offices in the gift of the American people.

As a wage-earner in one of the best governments on God's footstool I feel it my very important duty to say a word of caution to the thousands of laborers around me who will be called upon in a few days to cast their vote for one of the Presidential tickets.

I might talk with you for hours about the pretended crimes said to have been committed in Congress in 1834, 1853, and 1873, or about the cause of so many factories and mills of different kinds being idle at this time, and why so many men are out of employment, or whether wages may not be too high in this country, etc., but the causes of our trouble and the conditions do not always apply and agree in the different kinds of business, and hence volumes may be written on the subject without you and I fully agreeing and understanding the situation.

However, common sense teaches me that I cannot get along without my employer, nor can he get along without my labor, therefore is it not wise and prudent for every American citizen in these times of great political excitement to weigh carefully his responsibility as a voter, and at the same time seek to foster the harmony absolutely necessary between capital and labor, that we together and unitedly may secure the greatest welfare and prosperity for all?

I do not say that the employer's methods are always right, nor is it so regarding the employé, but that is no reason why I should adopt principles and ideas that will stop and cripple the business in which I am engaged and on which I am dependent for my daily bread.

What shall it avail us to try new financial schemes long ago exploded and shown to be corrupt, that are now being advocated by shrewd demagogues? We may well ask this pertinent question: What is the reputation, experience, and success as statesmen of these men that ask our votes?

I look upon the condition of our present political situation with something of alarm, and if my fellow-laborer will bring to the surface just a little common sense and strain his right eye just a little he will quickly see on which side to vote. Common sense makes it very plain to me that what we need most of all just now is confidence in business—confidence and harmony between banker and depositor, railway company and employés, and between all industries and employés—because we cannot carry out a successful enterprise of any kind without each other's support and coöperation. I look upon the man who at this time tries to array class against class during this severe emergency in our country's affairs, when there is great paralysis in all avenues of business, mostly caused by the free trade schemes of 1892, as certainly a fit candidate for one of our lunatic asylums.

Our experience in times of inflation, when legislation on the money question has been attempted, proves very clearly to any sane mind that we must rely upon the laws of supply and demand and general confidence in business. Every kind of business has a limit. The banker has a limit, the government has a limit, and when they reach beyond that point then trouble arises. The laboring man who earns $2 a day and spends $2.50 in cash and credit soon lands before some court.

Our government should be run on sound business principles, and especially be the custodian of sound and good money.

It is in the power of every laboring man who can read to know what "protection to our American industries" means, and also reciprocity as carried out between nations, for the above principles belong to good government and I believe and know that William McKinley is a true representative of the above worthy doctrines.

GEORGE A. BEACH.

Thomas Jefferson on the Coinage.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The apostle of free silver has quoted Jefferson in support of his crazy theories, or at least has had the audacity to refer to him as a leader in whose footsteps he is a humble follower. So "the devil can cite scripture to his purpose." It is true that Jefferson selected the Spanish dollar, the most common coin of account, as the proper unit to be used, but it is nowhere apparent that he sought for a cheap metal and tried to make it equal to a better one, or tried to foist a so-called American system where one shilling might be called the equal of two. He was not, indeed, without opportunity. We had but just then thrown off the yoke of England and a purely American system would have struck, perhaps, a popular chord. France was just experimenting with new schemes of every sort—financial, philosophical, and sociological. The Goddess of Reason smiled serenely upon liberty, equality, and fraternity, and Jefferson was a worshiper at her shrine. Why, then, did not Jefferson, the father of American Democracy, reason out a financial scheme which should suddenly give the young but impoverished Nation a plentiful supply of money by calling sixpence a shilling, or even the common Spanish coin, the pistareen, a dollar? Simply because his sturdy honesty never allowed the idea of a base coinage to suggest itself. True, he selected the Spanish dollar as the unit on account of its convenient size, its decimal division, and its familiarity to all people, but never because it was a cheap dollar. The opportunity was at hand for either the demagogue or the patriot. Jefferson, as a man of learning, of virtue, and of patriotism, could see but one course to pursue.

The colonies already had a debased system of currency, but he disfavored it. "I know of no unit," he said, "which can be proposed in competition with the dollar but the pound. But what is the pound? 1,547 grains of fine silver in Georgia, 1,289 grains in Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; 1,031 1-4 grains in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; 966 3-4 grains in North Carolina and New York. Which of these shall we adopt? To which State give that preëminence of which all are so jealous? And on which impose the difficulties of a new estimate of their corn, their cattle, and other commodities?" He proposed, then, the Spanish dollar as the unit for the reasons above stated.

And did Jefferson, the Democrat, then propose to wage a war on gold as a metal of bankers and usurers and drive it out of circulation by the adoption of a silver standard which should be of less intrinsic value than its gold equivalent? Not at all. I am quoting from the great statesman's "Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit and of a Coinage for the United States," in Vol. 1 of his published works (edition of 1829). He says:

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. It would be inaccurate to fix it by the popular exchanges of a half Joe for eight dollars, a Louis for four French crowns, or five Louis for twenty-three dollars. The first of these would be to adopt the Spanish proportion between gold and silver; the second, the French; the third, a mere popular barter where convenience is consulted more than accuracy. The legal proportion in Spain is 16 to 1; in England, 15½ for 1; in France, 15 for 1. The Spaniards and English are found in experience to retain an overproportion of gold coins and to lose their silver. The French have a greater proportion of silver. The difference in market has been on the decrease. The Financier states it at present as at 14½ for 1. Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them. Perhaps we might, with safety, lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold, considering our neighborhood, and commerce with the sources of the coins, and the tendency which the high price of gold in Spain has to draw thither all that of their mines, leaving silver principally for our and other markets. It is not impossible that 15 for 1 may be found an eligible proportion."

It should be noted that Jefferson first of all proposed to found our coinage ratio of the two metals not upon the legal proportions of any country, since Kings had been known to debase their own coinage, but upon "the market price of gold" as expressed in silver; or, in other words, the market price of silver. He did not look for a cheap dollar, but rather inclined to put an extra twenty-ninth into the silver dollar for the sake of keeping gold in the country. He further proposed the appointment of proper persons to assay and examine the Spanish dollar and other coins, and of a commission also to inquire what are the proportions between the value of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we might be connected in commerce, and to determine what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets and to other circumstances. In short Jefferson regarded the fixing of a proportion of value to the coinage not as a matter of fiat, or the whim of the mob, but as a mercantile problem altogether. His ideas are respectfully commended to those who profess to be his followers. J. T. B.

PUTS A POSER TO ALTGELD

C. J. FLICK ASKS THE GOVERNOR A POINTED QUESTION.

He Wants to Know if the Seventy-five-Dollar Warrant Offered Him for Services He Never Performed Was Cashed, and if So by Whom—Story of an Effort to Use State Patronage to Effect Certain Ends in Ward Politics.

C. J. Flick, a resident of the Twenty-sixth Ward and candidate for the Legislature on the gold Democratic ticket in the Sixth District, is the last man to ask Gov. Altgeld annoying questions. What Mr. Flick wants to know is whether a warrant for $75 drawn on the State of Illinois in his favor for alleged services as an inspector at the Stock-Yards was ever cashed, and if so by whom. Also whether any similar warrants were drawn, and, if they were, whether they were cashed and by whom.

Incidentally Mr. Flick tells an interesting story of an attempt to use the patronage of the State of Illinois to effect certain ends in ward politics. His account of the matter is as follows:

"In the summer of 1895 my friends in the Twenty-sixth Ward were using my name as the Democratic candidate for Alderman; in fact, when Schlake, then the Alderman, was nominated there was a tacit understanding he was not to run again and I was to succeed him. One evening in September, I think it was the 10th or about then, when I came home my wife told me John W. Lanehart's coachman had been at the house and had left word Mr. Lanehart wanted to see me. It was too late to go over to his home that evening, but the next morning I stopped in at his office in the Unity Building.

"There I saw Mr. Kimball, his chief clerk, who told me Mr. Lanehart had gone to New York that morning. 'But,' said Mr. Kimball, 'he has left something for you,' and he handed me an envelope. I opened it and found a State warrant for $75 drawn in my favor and purporting to be for a month's salary as State Live Stock Inspector at the Stock-Yards. We were alone in Gov. Altgeld's room at the time.

"Now, I had never done a day's work for the State, either as Live Stock Inspector or in any other capacity, and did not know what to think of it. So I put the warrant in my pocket and determined to wait until Mr. Lanehart came back, when I could question him about it. I kept it until about Oct. 1, showing it in the meanwhile to some of my friends, and then went up to Mr. Lanehart's office, taking a friend with me. I asked him what it all meant, and he said:

"'The fact is, John, we want you to draw out of this Aldermanic fight and give Schlake a clear field. If you will withdraw you can have this place, and there is no work to do.'

"I told him I certainly had done no work for the month for which the warrant was drawn—in fact, had no idea my name was on the State pay-rolls—and furthermore did not care to become tangled up with the Altgeld machine under any circumstances.

"He argued with me for some time, and finally I told him it was no use talking, and gave him the warrant, saying: 'You had better take this back. I have no use for it.'

"'Well, if you haven't we have,' Lanehart answered, taking back the warrant, and that was the end of the matter.

"Now, what became of that warrant I have no means of knowing, or whether any more were ever issued in my name, but it certainly is a matter of some little interest."

WEBSTER TO WORKINGMEN IN 1834.

Ringing Words Uttered Sixty Years Ago That Have Particular Significance Today.

The following is an extract from Daniel Webster's speech before the United States Senate on Jan. 31, 1834:

Sir, there is one subject on which I wish to raise my voice. There is a topic which I perceive is to become the general warcry of party, one which I take the liberty to warn the country against—delusion. Sir, the cry is to be raised that this is a question between the poor and the rich. I know, sir, it has been proclaimed, that one thing is certain, that there is always a hatred on the part of the poor toward the rich; and that this hatred would support the late measures, and the putting down of the bank. Sir, I will not be silent at the threat of such a detestable fraud on public opinion.

Mr. President, this is an eventful moment. On the great questions which occupy us we all look for some decisive movement of public opinion. As I wish that movement to be free, intelligent, and unbiased, the true manifestation of public will, I desire to prepare the country for another appeal, which I perceive is about to be made to popular prejudice, another attempt to obscure all distant views of public good, to overwhelm all patriotism and all enlightened self-interest, by loud cries against false danger, and by exciting the passions of one class against another. I am not mistaken in the omen; I see the magazine whence the weapons of this warfare are to be drawn. I hear already the din of the hammering of arms preparatory to the combat.

Sir, I see in these vehicles which carry to the people sentiments from high places plain declarations that the present controversy is but a strife between one part of the community and another. I hear it boasted as the unfailing security on which recent measures rest, that the poor naturally hate the rich.

Sir, I pronounce the author of such sentiments to be guilty of attempting a detestable fraud on the community; a double fraud; a fraud which is to cheat men out of their property, and out of the earnings of their labor, by first cheating them out of their understandings.

Sir, it shall not be until the last moment of my existence that I shall believe the people of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, cajoled, and driven about in herds by such abominable frauds as this. If they shall sink to that point, if they so far cease to be men, thinking men, intelligent men, as to yield to such pretense and such clamor, they will be slaves already; slaves to their own passions, slaves to fraud and knavery of pretended friends. They will deserve to be blotted out of all the records of freedom; they ought not to dishonor the cause of self-government by attempting any longer to exercise it; they ought to keep their unworthy hands entirely off from the cause of republican liberty if they are capable of being the victims of artifices so shallow, of tricks so stale, so threadbare, so often practiced, so much worn out, on serfs and slaves.

I admonish every laborer in the country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his interests; to prevail on him to destroy all fruits of his liberty in the name of liberty; in the name of patriotism, to destroy his country; in the name of his independence, to destroy that independence, and to make him a beggar and a slave.

Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy one-half of its value. Has he hands to labor? Let him rather fold them and sit still than be pushed on by fraud and artifice to support measures which will render his labor useless and hopeless.

The very man of all others who has interests in sound currency, who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by daily toil. A depreciated currency, sudden changes in prices, paper money, falling between morning and noon and again before night, is the very harvest time for speculators and the whole race of those who are idle and crafty, those greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own

But the laboring man? What can he hoard? Preying upon nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His all is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry, and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread.

I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West, I would say to every man in the East who follows the plow, and to every mechanic, artisan, and laborer in the country—I would say to every man who wishes by honest means to gain a living:

"Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing." Whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of public currency, bring distress in money matters, and drive the country into the use of paper money stabs your interests and your happiness to the heart.

Seventy-two Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," via Santa Fé route, will be resumed Nov. 4.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Will Hang Out His Flag.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I shall hang out a large flag Oct. 31, Flag day. OSCAR C. ANDERSEN, No. 957 Carmen avenue.

All on the Gold Basis.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An advocate of free coinage states that our bonds ought not to be paid in gold, as the money was borrowed in greenback times; not on a gold basis, and hence we ought not to pay them in gold. Will you please state what proportion, if any, of our bonds now in existence was borrowed on a greenback basis? ROBERT J. COLBURN.

There are no bonds now outstanding which were paid for in greenbacks. All such bonds were replaced long ago by others drawing a lower rate of interest, because it was considered certain they would be redeemed in gold when due. Most of them have been.

Wants an Anti-Strike Union.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Believing Debs to be the most dangerous man in America if he can get enough workingmen to follow him, I should like to ask: Would it be possible to organize an anti-strike labor union without salaried officers, unavoidable expenses to be paid by voluntary subscription, and admit members free of cost; not strike, but petition for fair play; give all employers in the same line a chance to advance the price of the product? Did not the advance in brickmasons' wages add to the cost of building a brick house? I am a poor hand at explaining, but do not believe strikes pay a workingman. J. H. PARKER, No. 2607 West Chicago avenue.

Favors Lots of Noise.

Englewood, Ill., Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer desires to suggest to THE TRIBUNE that it request its readers and others who have charge of steam plants having steam whistles and all railroad engineers to blow their whistles upon election night at the minute it can be safely announced that William McKinley is elected President.

And if there are any bells in the city which can with propriety be rung at the same timo that the persons in charge of them be requested to help to announce the good news to the people by ringing same.

It would, of course, be necessary to have a general understanding in reference to an official signal when to commence to sound the whistles and ring the bells. This could be easily decided upon, and in the way of suggestion I would say a cannon be fired a stated number of rounds on Lake-Front Park. The Illinois Central engineers could then blow their whistles and all others take it up.

Since I do not care for any notoriety in this connection, should the suggestion meet with approval and be carried out, I will simply sign myself a ten years' reader of your paper. P.

McKinley in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If the sentiment for McKinley has grown in the Northern as rapidly as it has in the Southern States his election is assured by a landslide majority. Take, for example, the situation in this city. There is not a daily paper in the State of Georgia that does not support Bryan. So rabid and partisan are they that they will not publish one item of news on the other side, not even printing in full McKinley's letter of acceptance. Yet in the face of all this what has happened? Four weeks ago it was difficult to get the signatures of twenty men to sign a call for a McKinley club. Today that club has an enrolled membership of over 1,000, all white men, and among them our leading citizens. Besides, there is a greater number who will not join, but will give us their votes Nov. 3. The Atlanta McKinley club is the largest political club in the State, has a well appointed club-room, and displays over the street the first Republican banner ever seen in this city. If a similar change has taken place in the rest of the South Mr. Bryan will be free to go on the stage if he still desires to continue an actor. A SOUTHERNER.

Bryan in Michigan.

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If William Jennings Bryan would visit this locality again no more Republican meetings would be needed in Berrien County. If what he delivered here is a sample of what he has inflicted upon the people in all his travels through the States, no wonder Mark Hanna closed his mine when Bryan went through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in order that his large force of men could go and hear him. In his speech at Benton Harbor last Friday he did not tell the people how free coinage of silver was going to help them, but instead he turned his guns on the "terrible gold standard" and insulted the farmers by saying: "If the gold standard is to prevail, I say to you farmers that if you can't pay your mortgages you had better sell your farms and become tenants; go to the poorhouse and let these money lenders take care of you." His speech savored of treason, and he tried to array class against class. If his sentiments are to be the policy of his administration a man would not invest a dollar in anything. It is known positively that his speech braced up several Republicans tinctured with free silver ideas, and some Democrats with Bryan buttons took them off, threw them away, and replaced them with McKinley buttons. The Big Four engine that drew him from Benton Harbor to Niles had a large McKinley lithograph in the cab, and Bryan saw it, too. His speech created no enthusiasm, nor did he himself create any, and everybody was much disappointed, especially the free silverites. A READER.

"Shake Hands, Brother."

Chicago, Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Indifferent or uncertain minds need no longer hesitate to class Gov. Altgeld, now seeking reëlection to the same high office in this State, among the pronounced Anarchists. From the reports of the meeting which he addressed in New York on Saturday evening it is plain that whatever the Governor may claim for himself the Anarchists claim and hail him as a brother. From the names of those who took a prominent part in that meeting—all of them well-known in New York—it is plain it was as completely packed with avowed Anarchists as was the Chicago convention with silverites. The Democrat, pure and simple, who may have intended to be present at an old-fashioned Democratic assemblage must have soon become convinced by the personality of the principal actors on the stage as well as by the actions and vociferous exclamations of the audience that the meeting had been captured by the lawless, indefinite Anarchists as completely as was the Chicago convention by the repudiators who nominated Bryan.

To the credit of the very few decent and sensible men who still hang by Tammany they were careful not to make themselves prominent. Although it is stated that Sheehan appeared and disappeared furtively he avoided putting his official seal to the record. His movements on the occasion recall the scene of Hamlet debating with himself on the subject of suicide. If it was a Democratic meeting, pure and simple, he would like to have it to say he was there, but if it be classed as anarchistic he wanted to be equally free to say he "was not in it." If he has sense enough left to lead goats to the rocks of Manhattanville he can no longer be in doubt as to what sort of a meeting it was. There was John Swinton, too, the reports say, the recipient of welcome anarchistic cheers. No one doubts but John felt perfectly at home. I remember him on the New York Times. He could undoubtedly indite a very readable article on any ordinary subject, but once in a while his erratic theories would overflow his brain and trickle down from his pen, and level-headed Henry J. Raymond had some trouble to keep him in bounds. The harness of no ordinary newspaper seemed to fit him, and to give perfect freedom to his meteoric thoughts he started a paper of his own. Where it circulated only Anarchists and illusionists know. I never saw a copy of it; I doubt if any ordinary newspaper reader ever did, and I am much mistaken if it is not now as dead and rayless as the luminary of Most.

If the Governor and would-be Governor of Illinois claims not to be an Anarchist he cannot be in doubt as to how that class regards him and what they expect from him in the future. If he had been Governor of New York at the time he would not have long tolerated the indignity of Most being compelled to edit his paper from behind prison bars. His pardons made him welcome to the most boisterous of his New York auditors, and no doubt they contemplated with longing the liberty for destruction they might enjoy if they only had him for Governor. They cheered him; he knew the reason why and made no disclaimer. He knew they accepted him as one with them, and he seemed proud and thanked them for the acceptance. Henceforth let every Anarchist who approaches him hold out the right hand of fellowship and say: "Shake hands, brother. Hoch die Anarchie!" J. C. C.

BULLET ENDS HIS LIFE.

EX-SOLDIER OF THE FIFTEENTH COMMITS SUICIDE.

John Piotrouski of West Hammond Shoots Himself—Threatens His Wife and Child, but They Escape—During the Big Railroad Strike He Incurred the Enmity of Certain Strikers and Killed One of Them in a Fight Soon After His Wedding.

While temporarily insane John Piotrouski of West Hammond, Ill., committed suicide early yesterday morning. When found, a few minutes after the deed, he gasped a few incoherent words and expired before medical aid could be summoned.

Piotrouski was formerly a private in Company F, Fifteenth United States Infantry, having received an honorable discharge on Feb. 5, 1895, after serving eight years with the company. Papers from his commanding officer commend him for his deportment and good character.

During the great strike of 1894 he, with his company, was stationed at Kensington, and while there was sent to guard the Michigan Central railroad bridge near Hammond. At that point he incurred the enmity of a number of strikers, who threatened his life if occasion ever permitted.

Shortly after being discharged from the army he went to West Hammond and married a Polish belle of that village. On the night of the wedding his house was visited by a gang of toughs, who were driven away. They returned the next night, and Piotrouski discovered that some of his assailants were the ex-strikers who had threatened his life and tried to expostulate with them. They attacked him, and in the fight that followed John Kvojak was shot through the heart and instantly killed, and Klymm Kovkoski was seriously wounded in the leg.

Though the Coroner's jury exonerated him, Piotrouski was a changed man. He appeared morose at times, and when in that condition he drank heavily. He was often jeered at by his neighbors, who spoke of him as a murderer, and virtually ostracised him from society.

He went over to the City of Hammond on Tuesday and visited a number of saloons, and returned late at night in a state bordering on insanity. He had purchased a revolver, and shortly after returning threatened to kill his wife and child.

Mrs. Piotrouski ran from the house with her baby, and went to a neighbor's. In the meantime the half-crazed man searched for his wife, and being unable to find her went back home. When he reached the steps leading to the door he sat down, and a few minutes later a shot was heard. A night watchman found him lying on the steps with a bullet hole in his side. He summoned assistance, and the man was carried into the house, where he expired a few minutes later. The Coroner was notified, and the inquest was held last night.

Piotrouski was often heard to say he was dissatisfied with the quiet life he was leading since he had married, and wished he was back with his associates in the Fifteenth. He often visited the regiment at Fort Sheridan, and when it left for the West a few days ago he was there to bid his comrades good-by.

ELEVEN MORE VOTES FOR ALTGELD.

Restoration of Ex-Convicts to Citizenship Goes Merrily On as the Champion Pardoner Officiates.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today restored to citizenship the following ex-convicts:

Thomas Gorman, Peoria, who served six months in jail for larceny; William McInerney, Springfield, three years in penitentiary for robbery; Charles Lamson, Springfield, one year for larceny; John Pierce, Adams County, two years for burglary; John W. Avery, Augusta, one year for larceny; James Bates, Joliet, eighteen months for burglary; William S. Payne, Centralia, five years for murder [original sentence, eight years, commuted by Altgeld]; William H. Hughes, Charleston, three years for forgery; James Rufus, Danville, one year for embezzlement; Joseph S. Harris, Chicago, one year for burglary; John K. Oglesby, Norris City, one year for larceny.

ARIZONA ANXIOUS FOR STATEHOOD.

Annual Report from the Governor to Secretary Francis.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The people of Arizona are a unit in favor of Statehood, says Gov. Benjamin Franklin in his annual report to Secretary Francis.

The report shows that the total mining output of the territory for the year was $13,978,263. Of this amount gold aggregated $5,200,000, exclusive of $600,000 taken by prospectors and placer miners, and the total is a year's increase of $940,000.

The cattle shipments from the territory from Jan. 1, 1894, to June 30, 1896, reached 505,379 head.

The Territorial Board returns show the value of taxable property has gained a half million dollars during the year, and conservative men claim the actual valuation to be $90,000,000.

Flesh Food in Denmark.

The cattle, sheep, and swine in Denmark have to undergo a rigid veterinary examination both before and after they are slaughtered. Before meat can be removed from the slaughter-house it must be officially stamped as "first or second-class food."

The Improved

Welsbach LIGHT REDUCED in Price.

Improved methods and greater facilities for manufacturing, together with the enormous increase in the sales of the Improved Welsbach Light, make possible the following reduction in price:

LIGHT WITH STANDARD SHADE, $2.00.
Former price, $2.50.

LIGHT WITH READING LAMP SHADE, $2.25
Former price, $2.75.

LIGHTS WITH DECORATED SHADES AT PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED FIGURES.

It is the most efficient economical means of artificial lighting known to science. Burns ½ the gas—gives 3 times the light.

For sale at 67 Washington-st., and at the FAIR, State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Caution to purchasers in Chicago: Allow no one to repair or put up a Welsbach Light who cannot show official authority from the Chicago Dept. of the Welsbach Commercial Co. All genuine goods have trade-mark "Welsbach" on each box.

Wm. J. Patterson, formerly a clerk in the office of Louis F. Menage, Title and Trust Building, Chicago, will learn of something to his advantage by calling on or addressing E. L. HARPHAM, 409 Ashland Block.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

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HOSKINS, BENJ., 150 Michigan-av. Tel. M. 2473.
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. T. Har. 259
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LYONS, JAS. I.—$50.00 to $100.00—96 5th-av.
ROWLEY, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 78-84 Madison
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 22—

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ABBOTT, A. H. & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

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DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. H. 198.
YOUNG, J. D., 1760 Monadnock. Har. 792.

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GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Assays and analyses of all kinds. The examination of mines a specialty.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg., 3d floor.

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ANDREWS CO., THE A. H., 300 Wabash-av.

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KAEMPFER, F., 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
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BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

CAMPAIGN BADGES AND BUTTONS.
CHILDS, S. D. & CO., 140 Monroe-st. 16 to 1 badge.
HYLEN, A., Engraver, 53 Dearborn-st., Room D.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS AND UNIFORMS.
FOSTER, G.F., Son & Co., 172 E. Madison. Catalog.

CAMPAIGN LANTERNS.
WILSON, F. C., & CO., 239-241 Lake (The Eldnac)

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IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearb'n. M. 4209.

COACHES.
HEBARD—Tally-Ho and Columbian Coaches to let. Winchester and Ogden-avs. Tel. W. 283.

COAL—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 234 Monadnock.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOTHING.
MARNEY & CO., ALEX., 67 Washington-st., Suite 15. Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on easy payments at $1.00 per week.

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EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO., 212-14 Market.
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NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

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TAYLOR, S. T. CO., 30 Washington. Bon Ton Ptns.

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SAMUELSON, 2129 Michigan-av., Lexington Hotel. Choicest flowers in the market. Tel. S. 411

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GRAMMER, F., Kumyss, 149 Ogden-av. W. 182.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 159 Water-st.

FURNACES & HOT WATER HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON'S best in use. 1818 Wabash
S. WILKS MFG. CO., 123 S. Clinton-st. Tanks.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

HORSES.
KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. —. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on the bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

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JACOB MEYER & BROS., 234-236 Franklin-st.

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SHOWERS, E., & CO., 217 and 219 State-st. Dry Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

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LAUNDRIES.
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SINGER, A. L., & CO., 283 Monroe. Suits or overcoats to measure $15 to $40. Finest fit, workmanship gtd. Write for samples & self-measure.

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CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H. 3—.
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FLOERSHEIM, J., KUNSTADTER & CO., Jackson and Market-sts.

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SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
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DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

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This Afternoon

Will be a good time to see the mahogany Music Cabinet advertised below. We may have a few left at that time, but if you wish to buy be sure and attend the sale in the morning.

The Price is $8.

It has beautifully worked Florentine marquetry center piece in door—it is made of solid mahogany—it has a gracefully shaped French bevel plate mirror—it has French turned legs—it is hand polished—it has extra shelf below—and stands 48 inches high.

REVELL'S,
Wabash Av. and Adams St.

MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD.

Selz Shoes

Fall styles can be found at the following State St. stores:

Carson Pirie, Scott & Co., Mandel Bros., Streeter Bros., Schlesinger & Mayer, The Fair, The Hub, A. M. Rothschild & Co., and 400 other dealers throughout the city.

See that the name Selz is on each shoe.

Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago.
Largest Shoe Makers in the United States.

SARA REIDY, Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage, Manicuring, ... WIGS ... 28 Washington-st. HAIR CORRECT STYLES.

What Shortening Do You Use?

The health of your family depends largely on the shortening and frying material in your kitchen.

Cottolene

is wholesome and delicious.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by

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A Small Sacrifice

On your part will result in permanent good if you buy a

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Saving your small change daily will do it. Chances are you'll never miss the money. See what we can do for you.

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NEW-SCALE POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 248 WABASH AVE
Unexcelled for Exquisite Tone. Beautiful Casings and Durability. Moderate Prices. Easy Terms. One Profit. EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.

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Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted and lenses ground to correct any defect of vision, and frames made to fit the face properly. Optical Instruments of every description. Artificial Eyes etc. EYES TESTED FREE.

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